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TITLE: A Health Hazard Assessment for Blast Overpressure
Exposures Subtitle - Use of animal test data in the
Development of a human auditory hazard criterion for
impulse noise (Part 2)

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State University of New York at Plattsburgh
Plattsburgh, New York 12901

FINAL REPORT (Part 2)

Use of animal test data in the development of a
human auditory hazard criterion for impulse noise

JAYCOR SUBCONTRACT AGREEMENT NO:
950342



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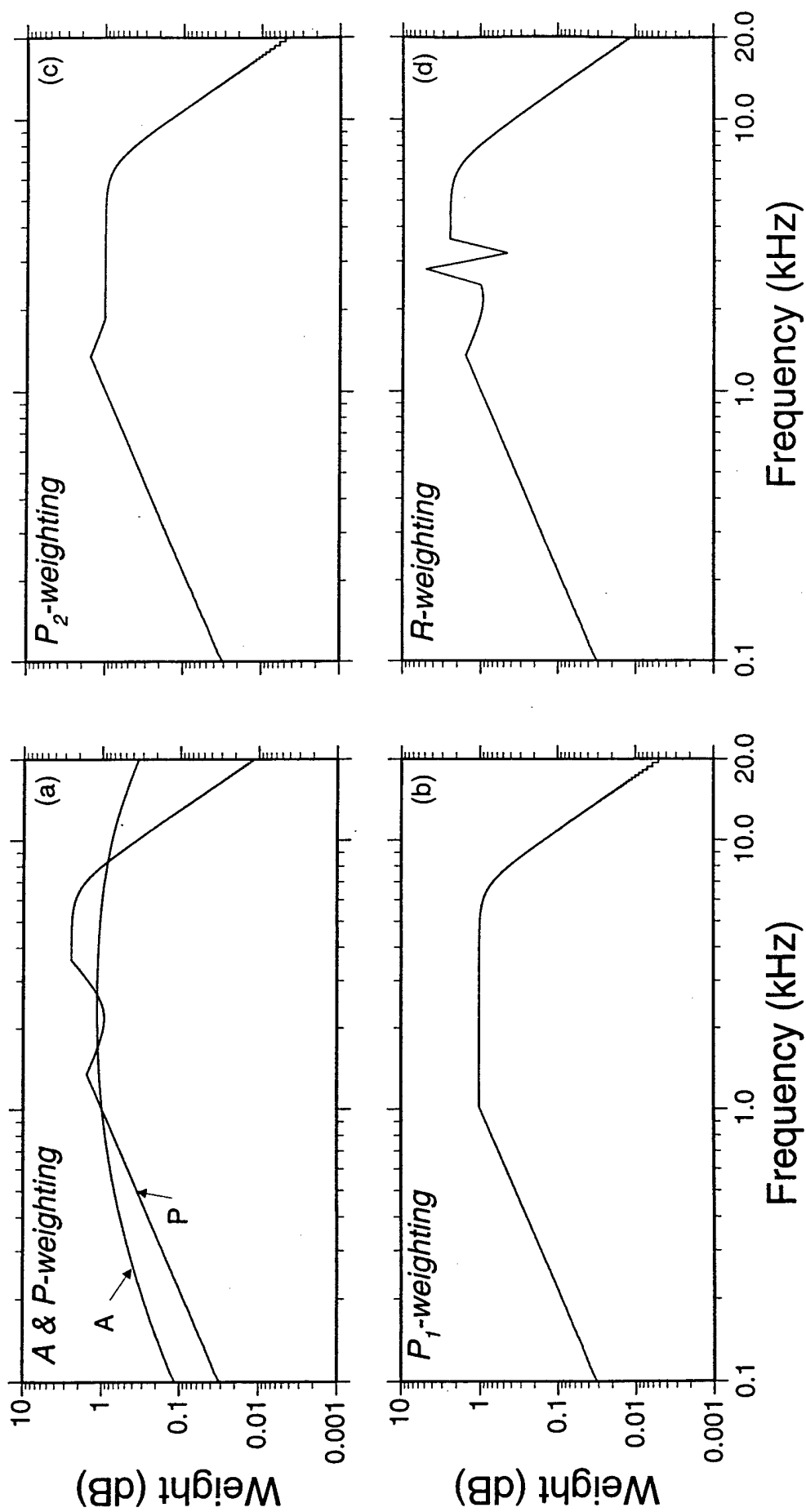


Figure 1. Graphical representation of the weighting functions used to compute some of the hazard indices [Patterson et al. (1993)].

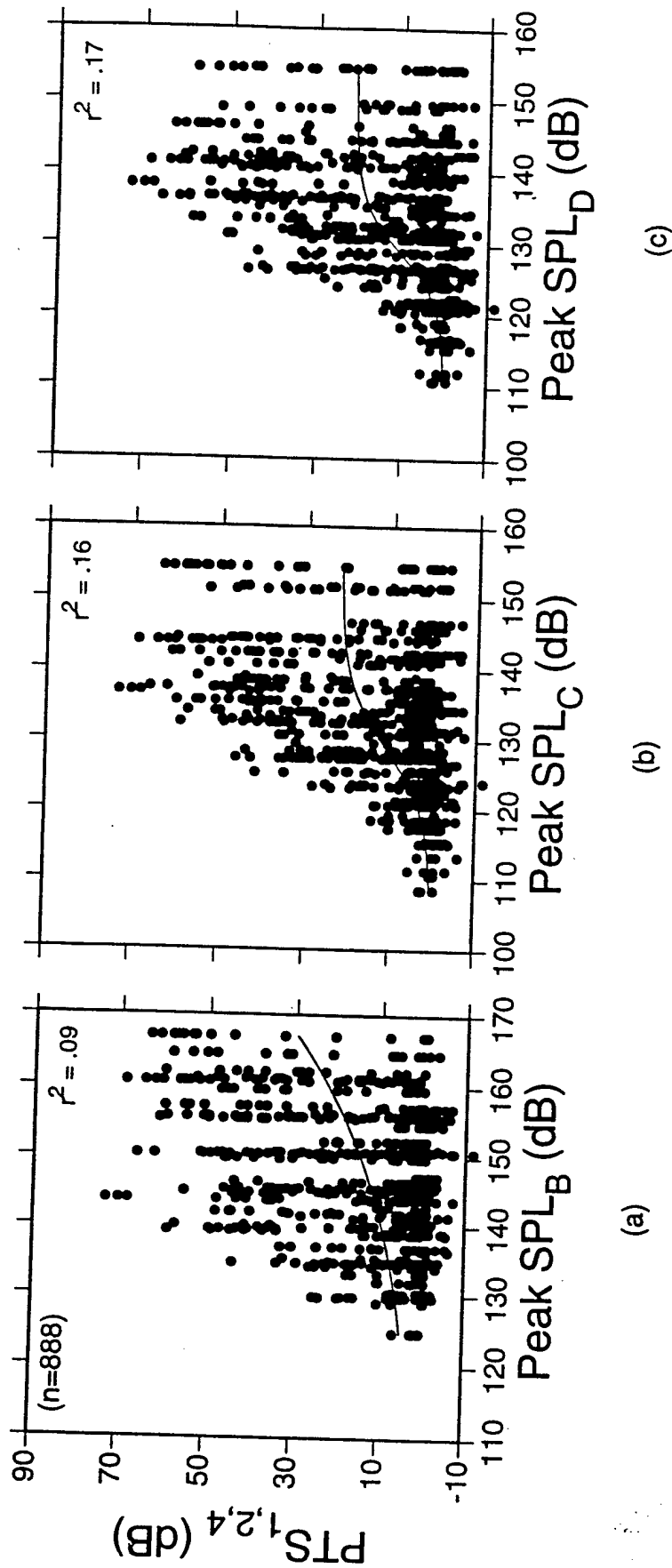


Figure 2 (a-c) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal (n=888) exposed to the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 1. (r² = coefficient of determination)

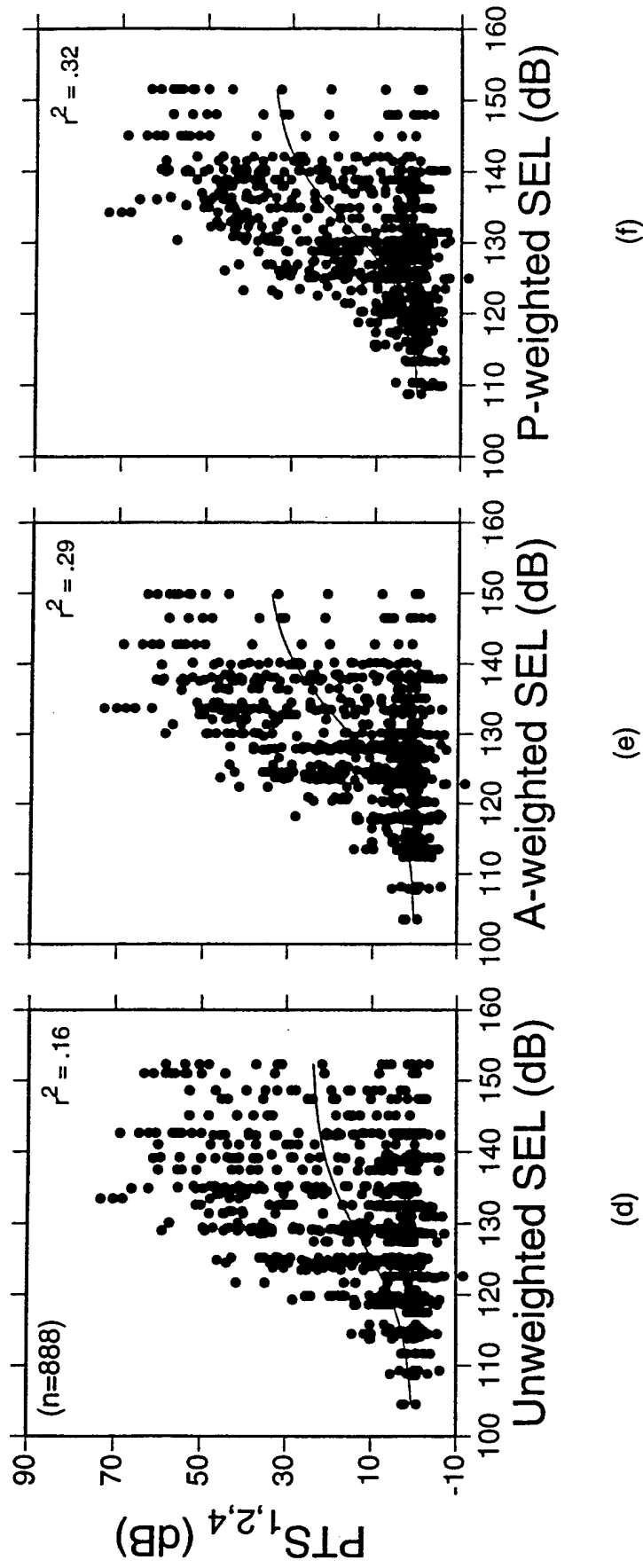


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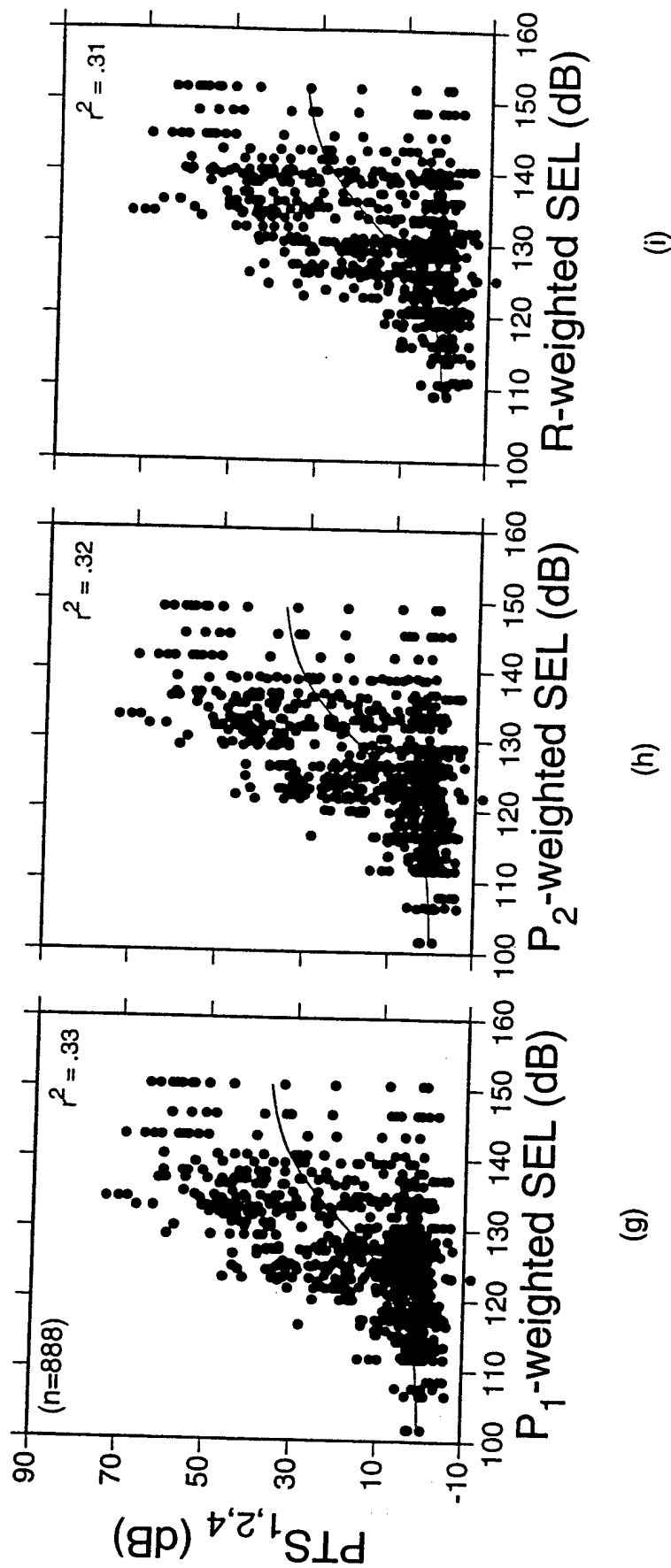


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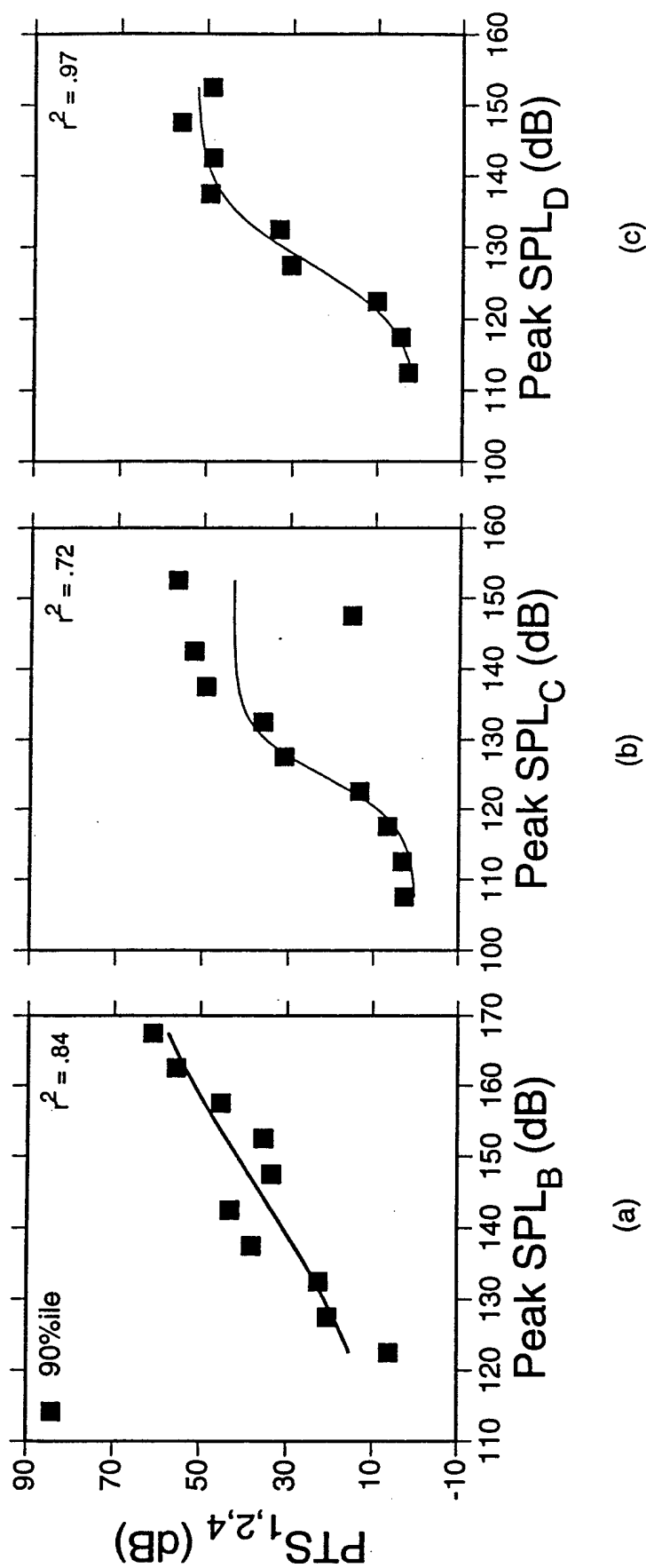


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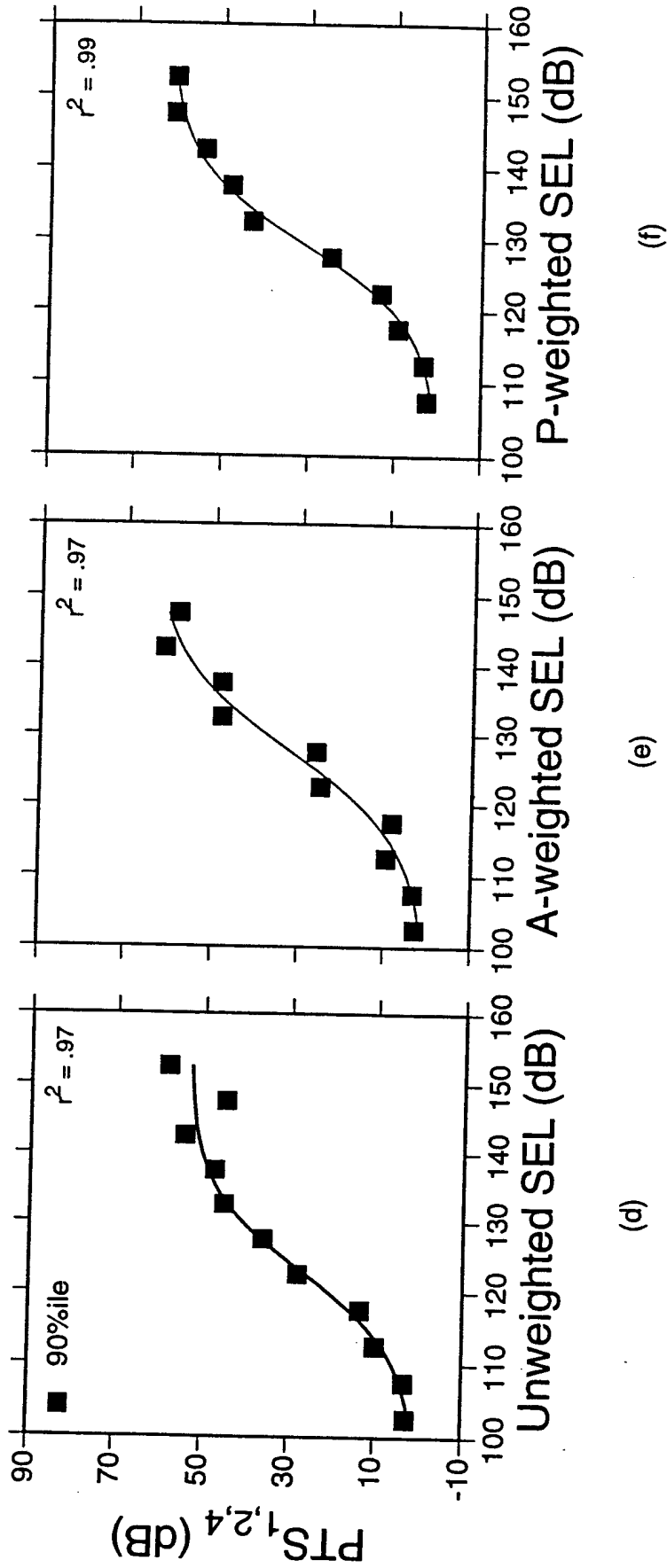


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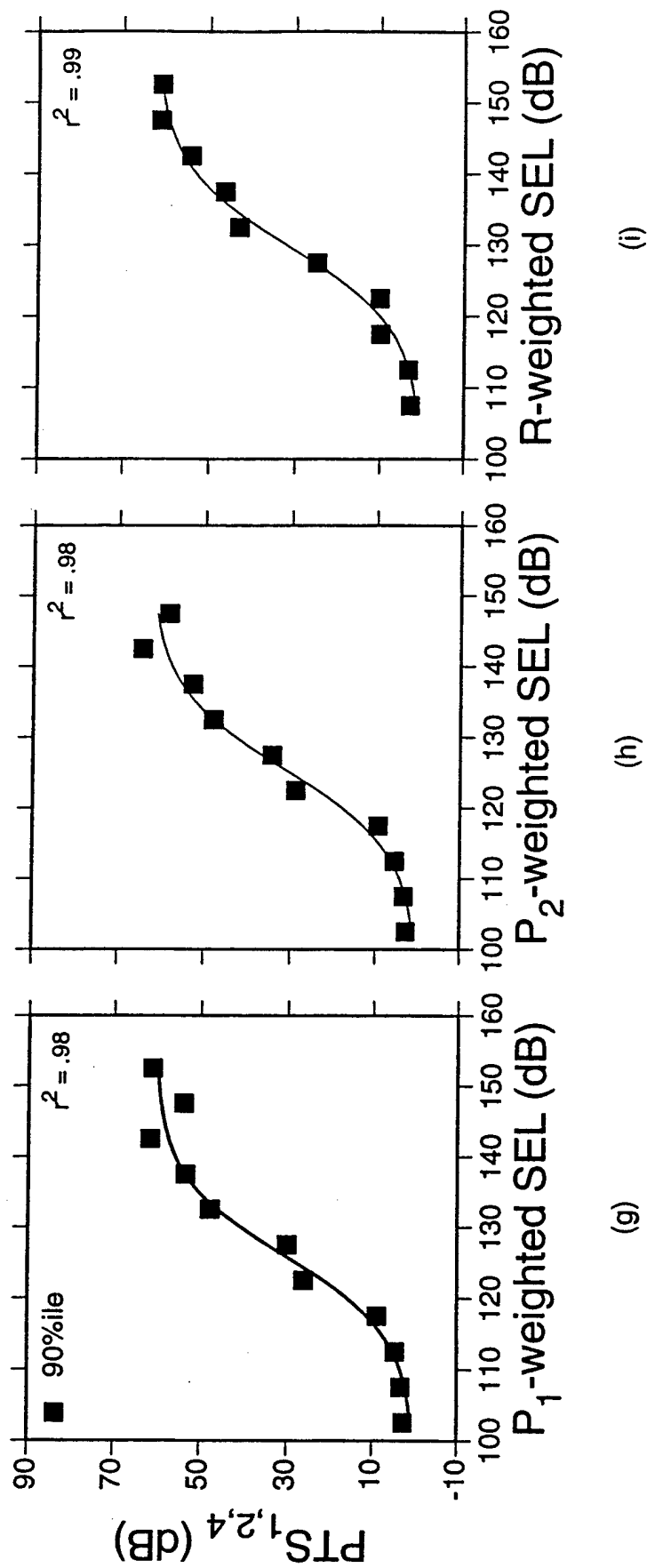


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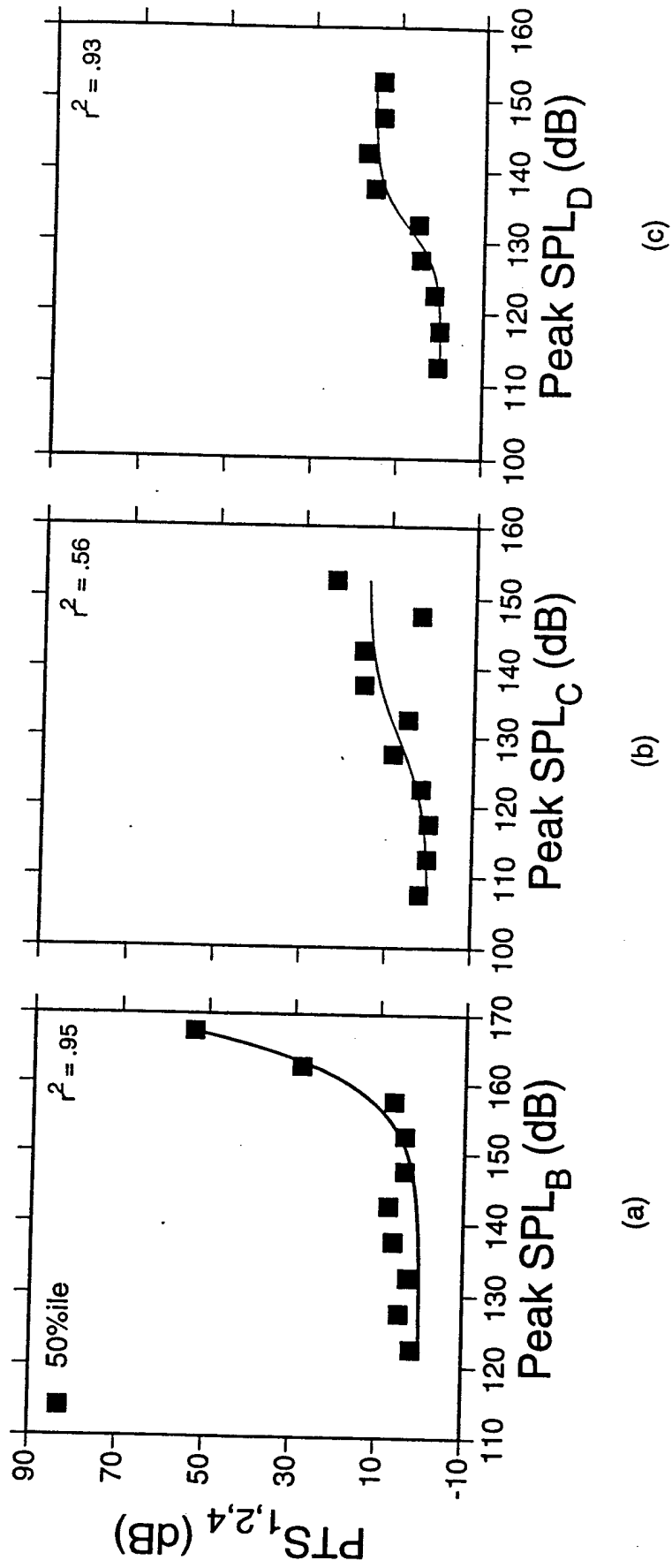


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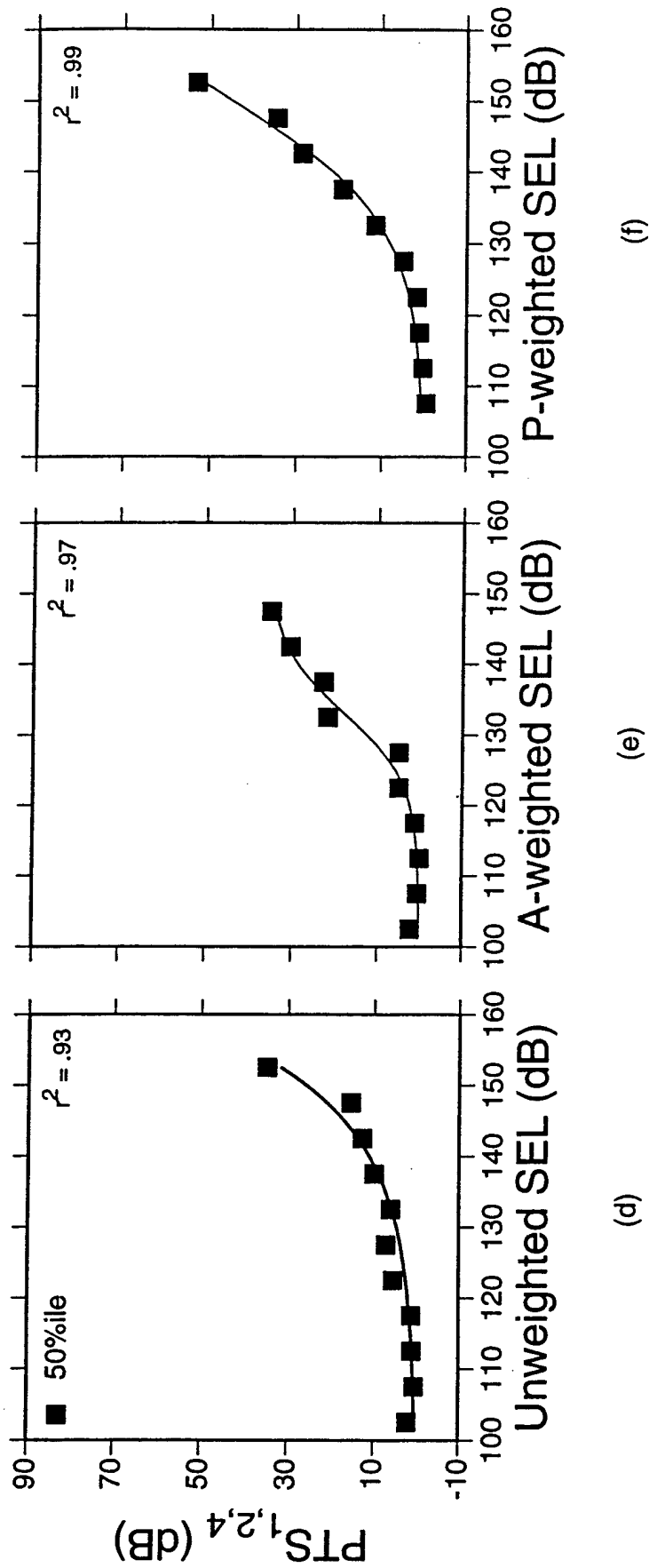


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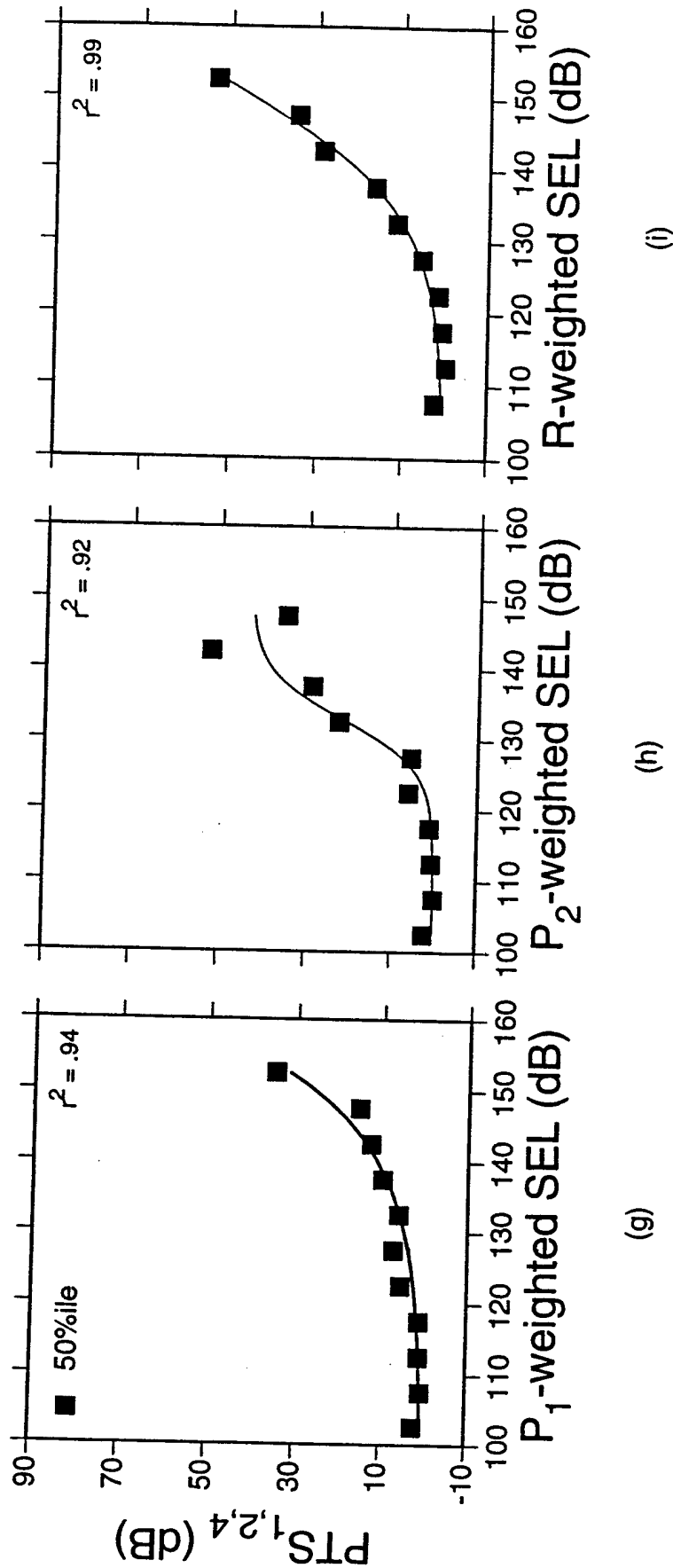


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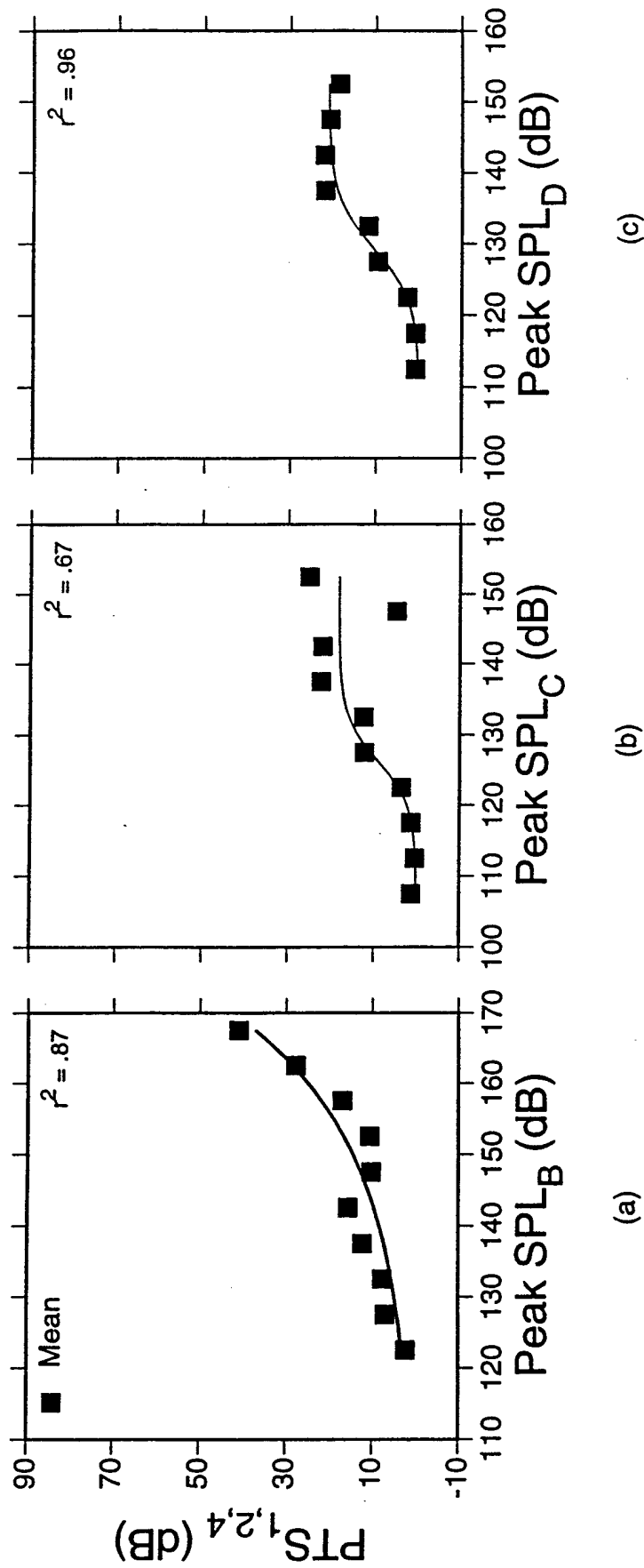


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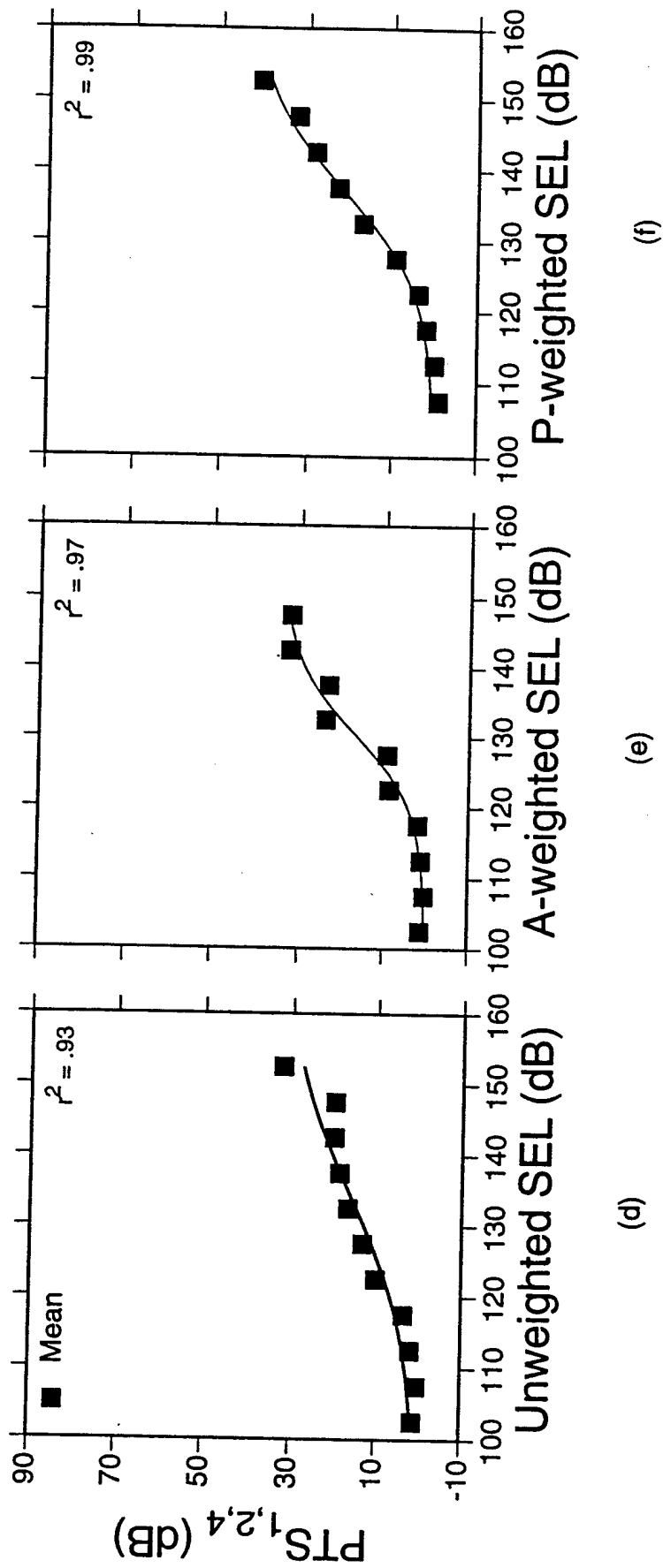


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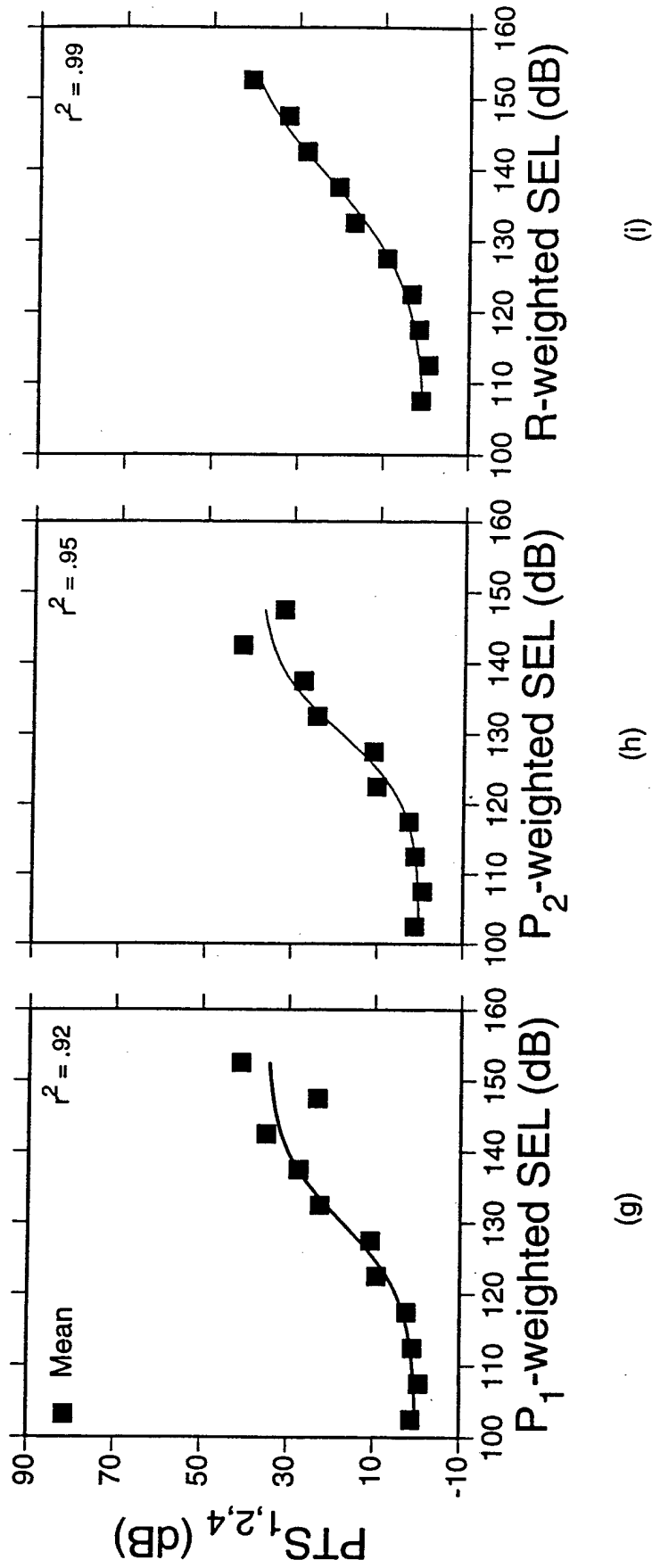


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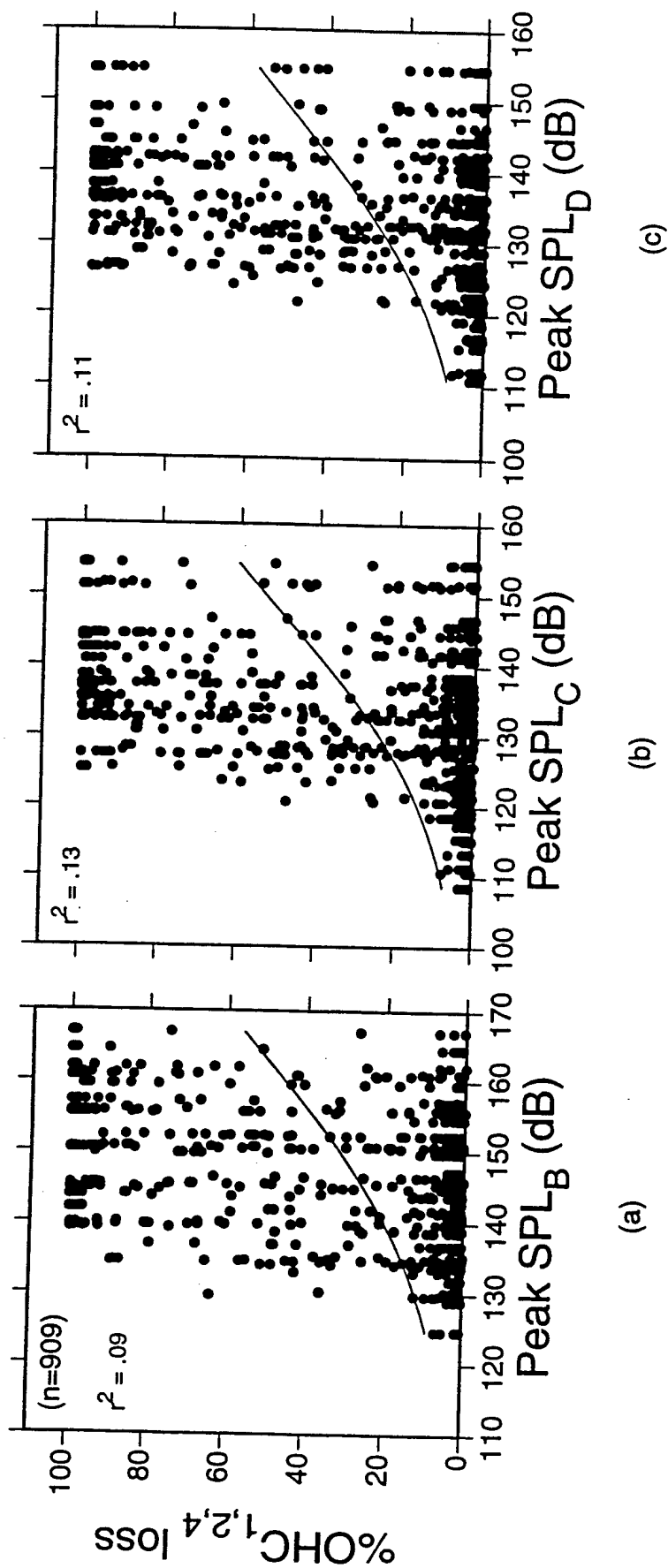


Figure 6 (a-c) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals (n=909) exposed to the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 2. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

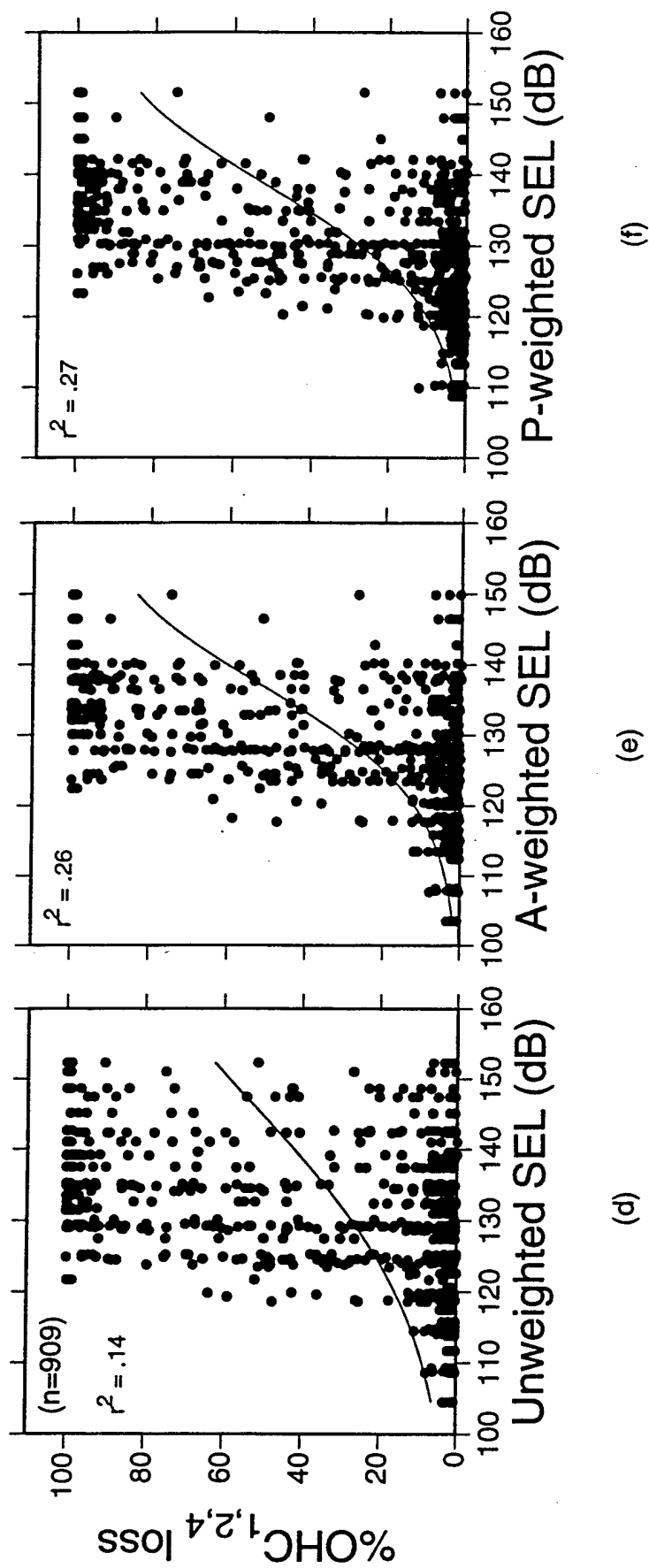


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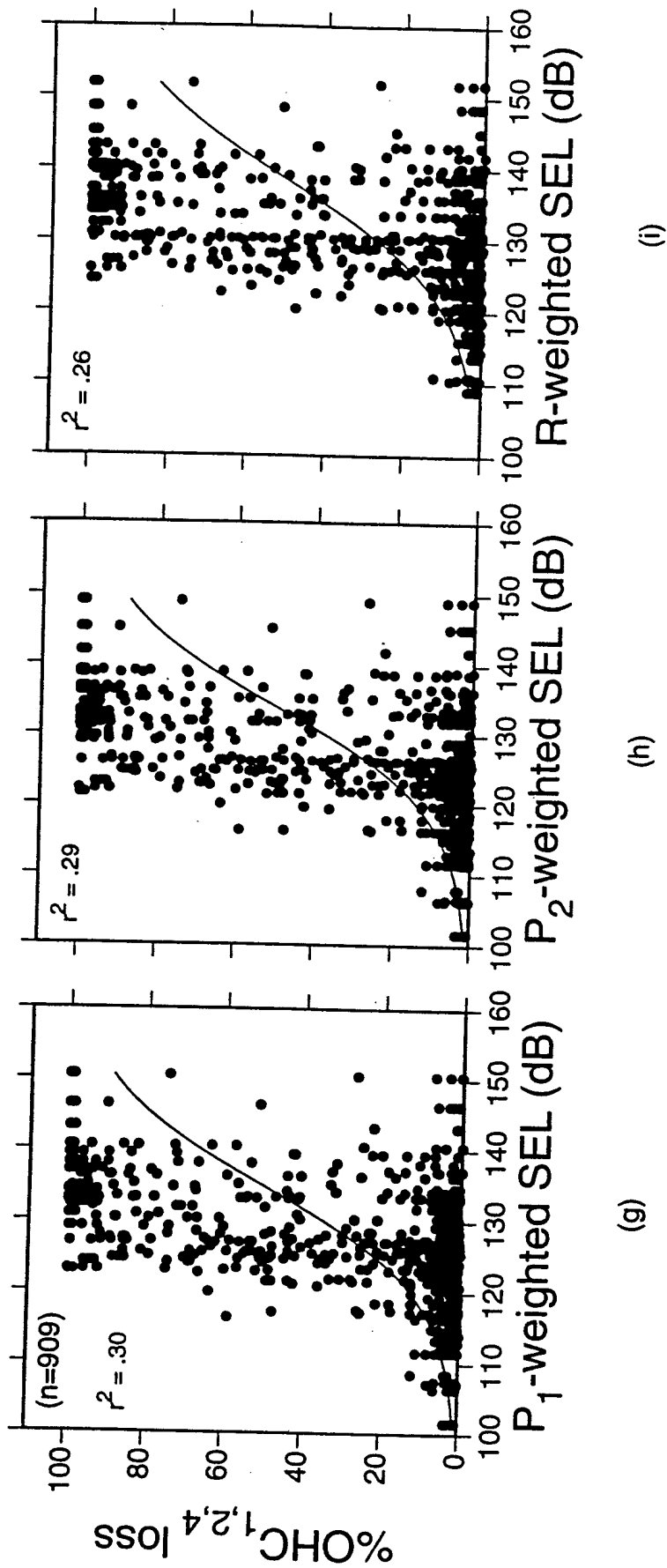


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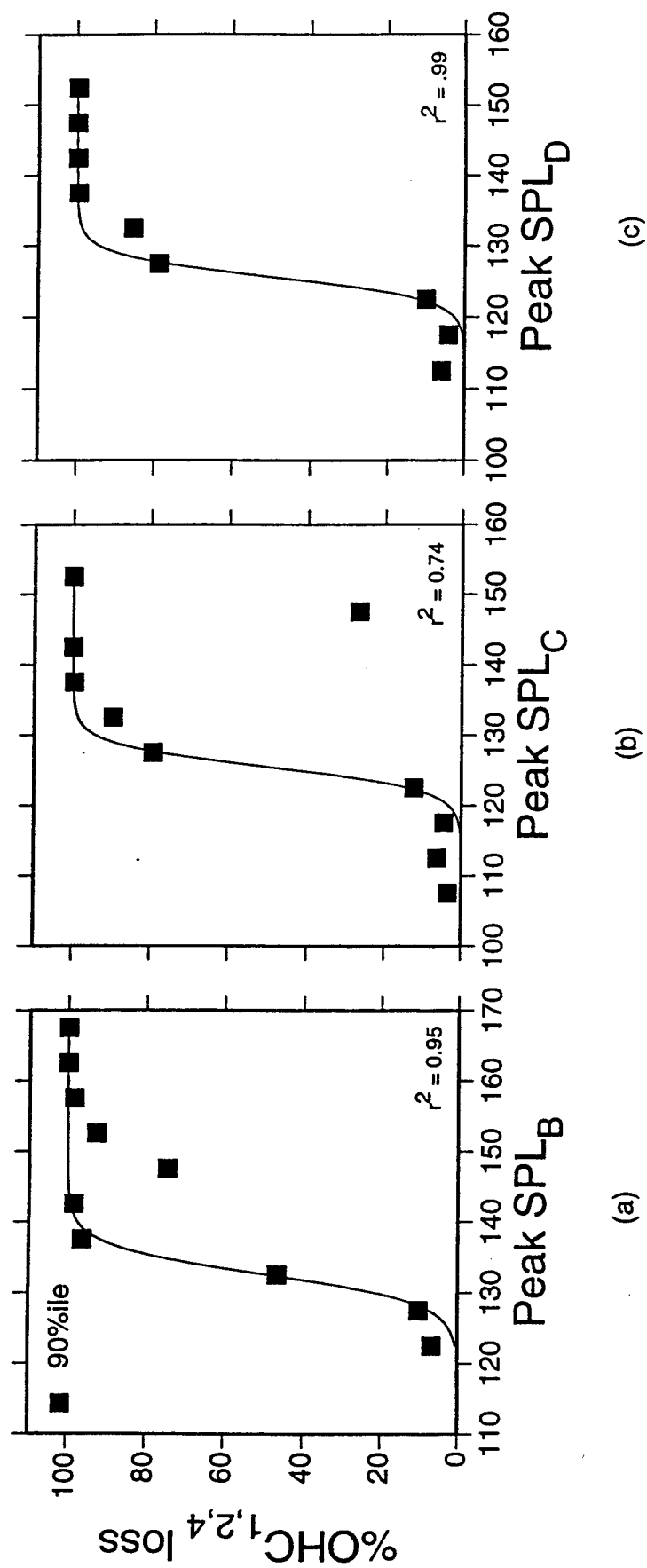


Figure 7 (a-c) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 2. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

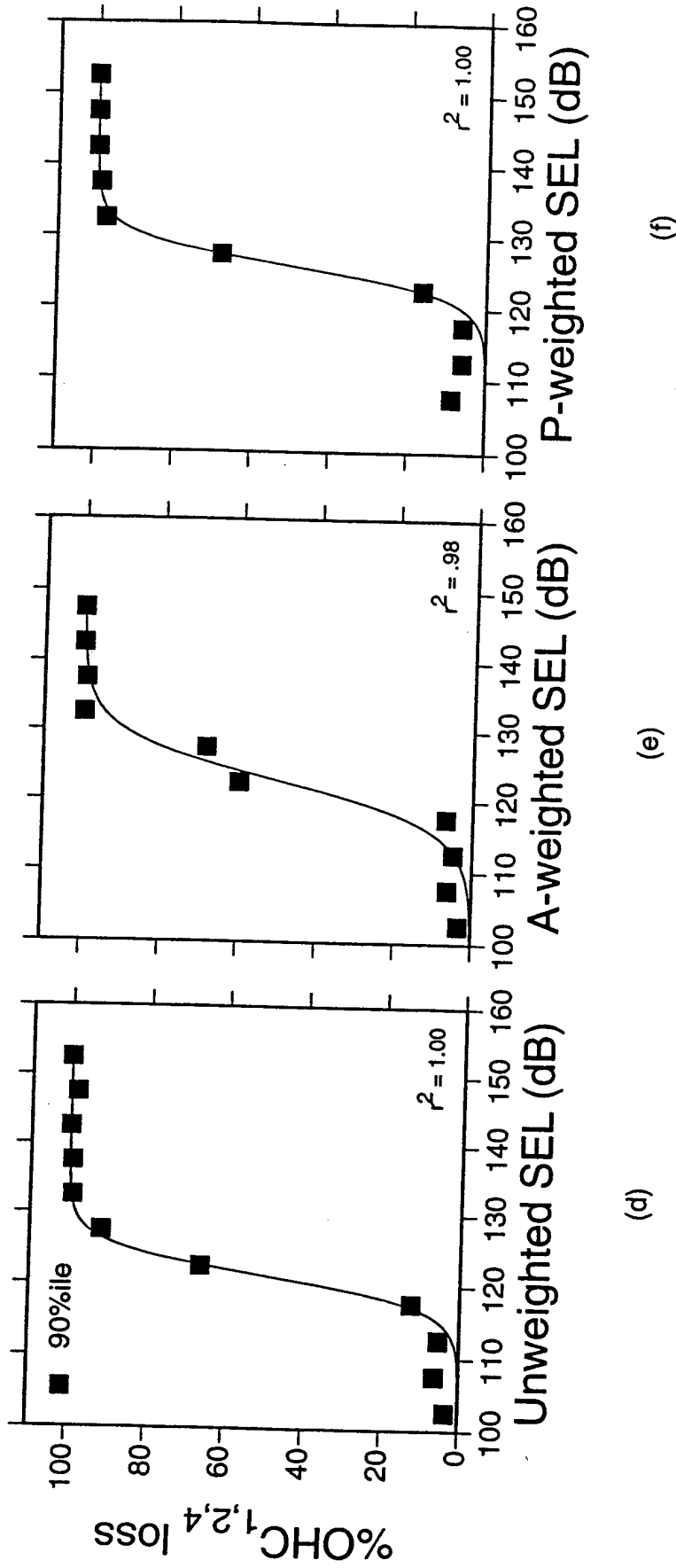


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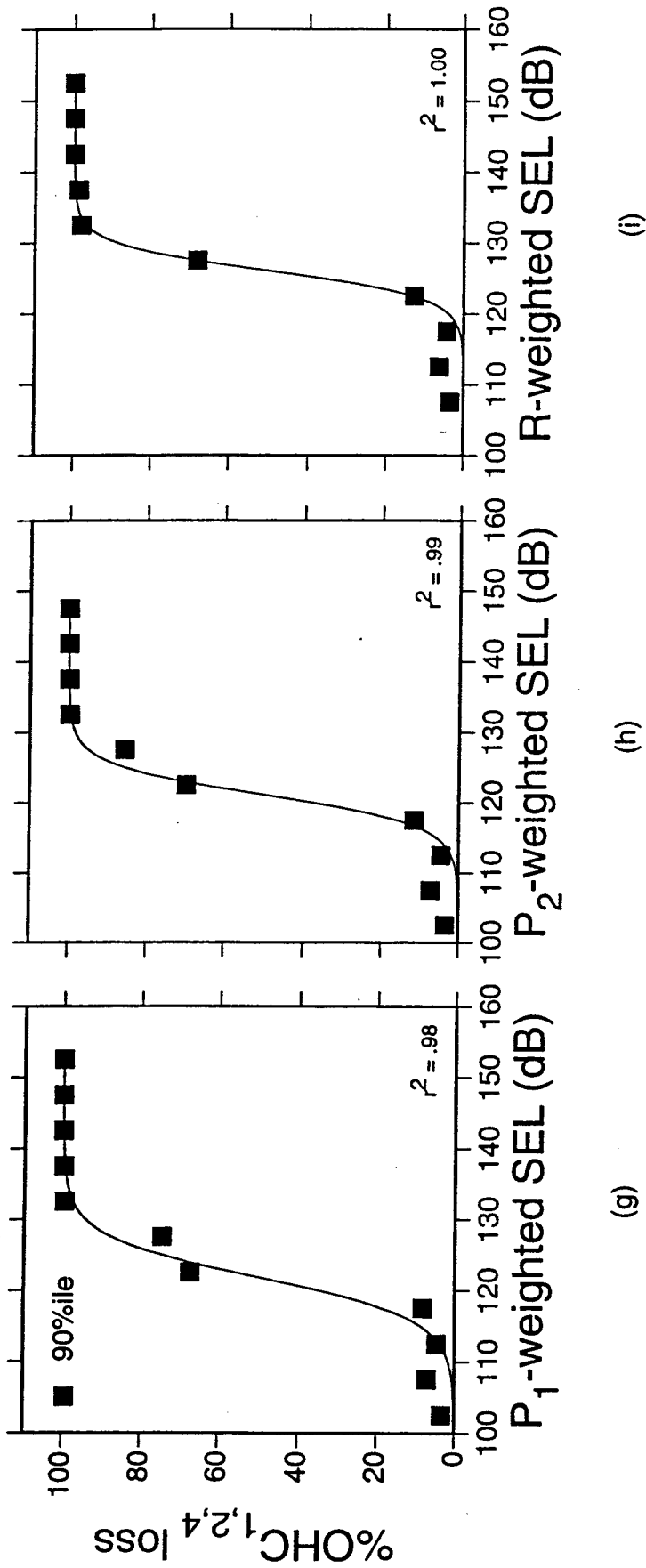


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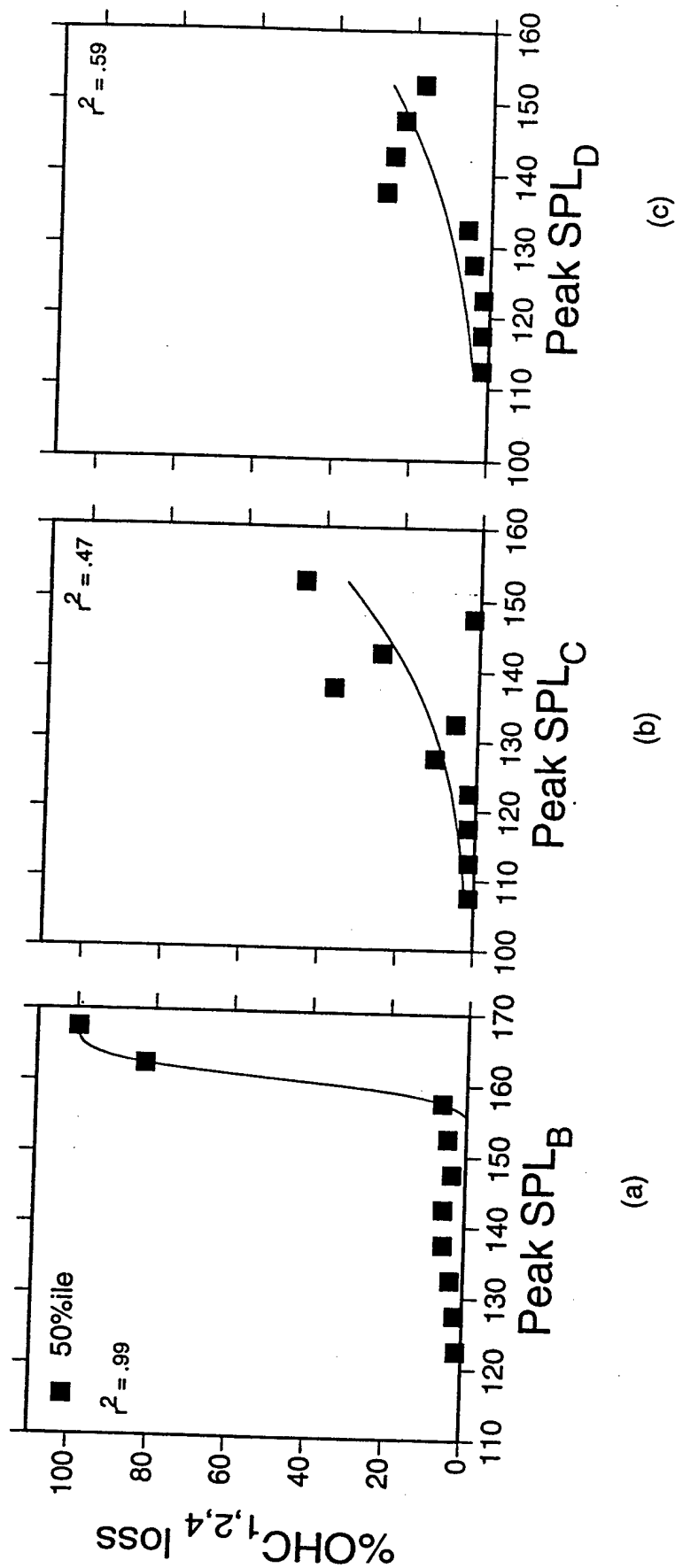


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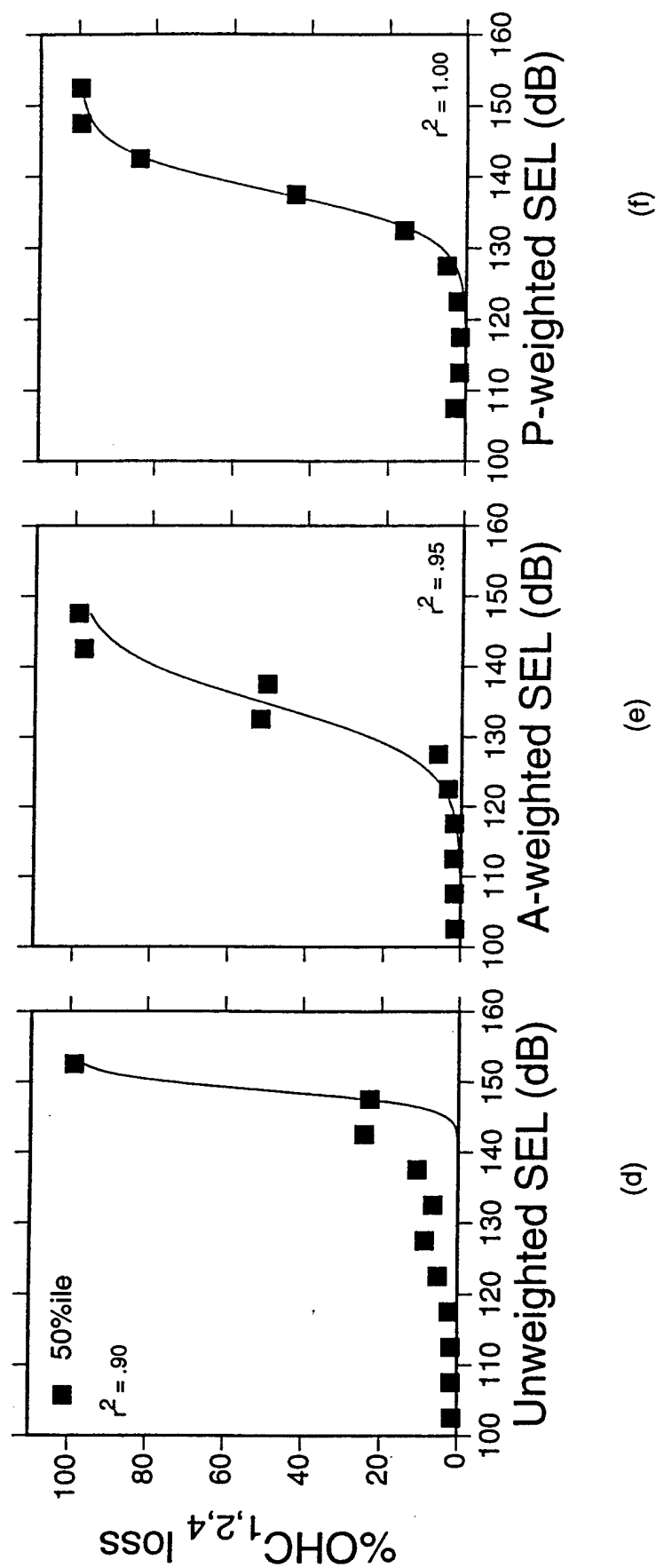


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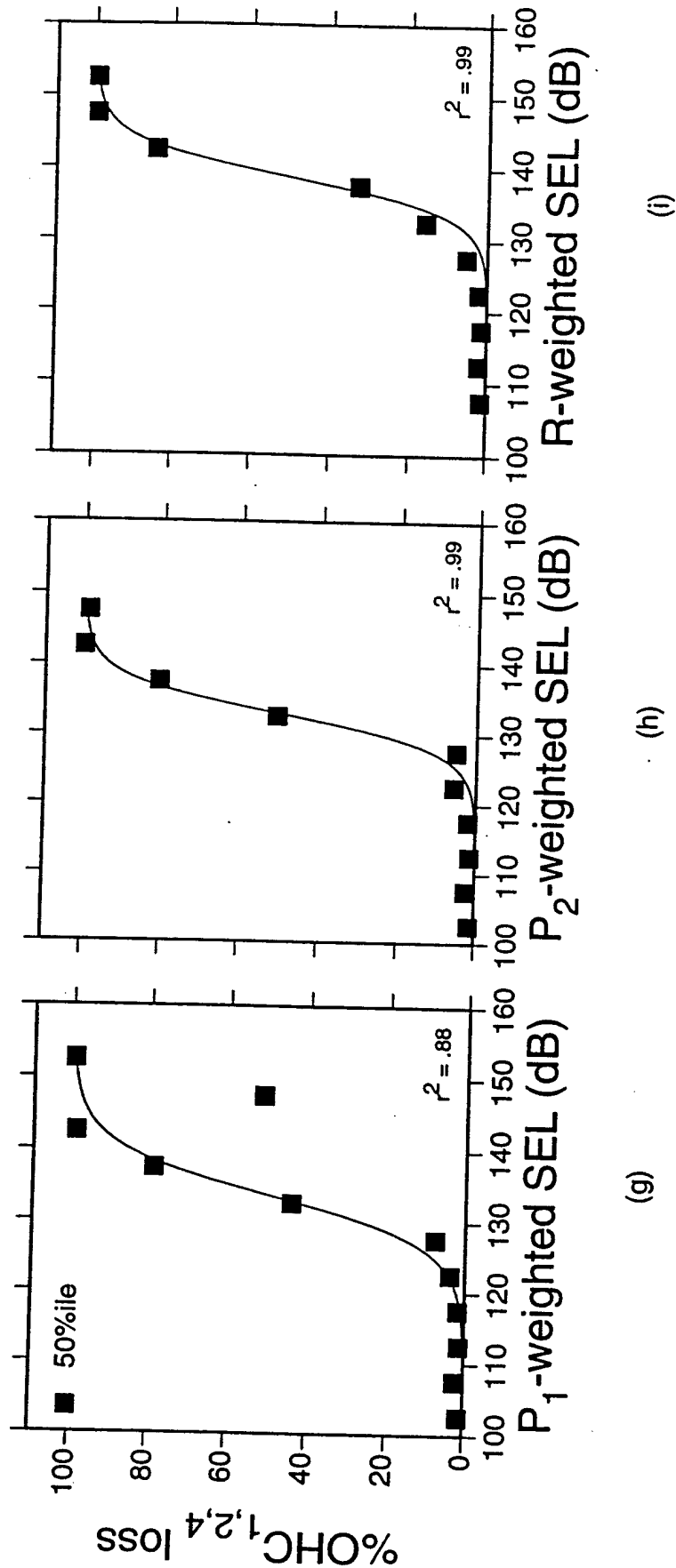


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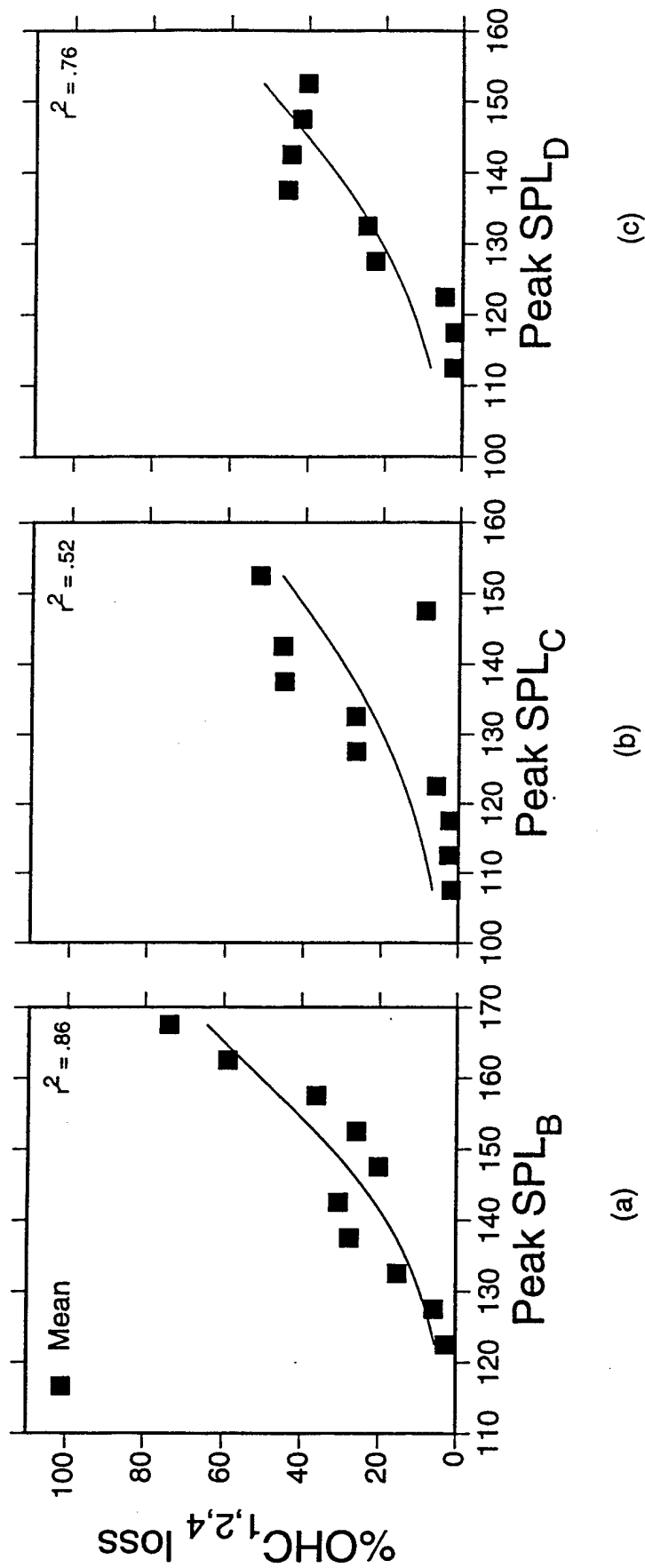


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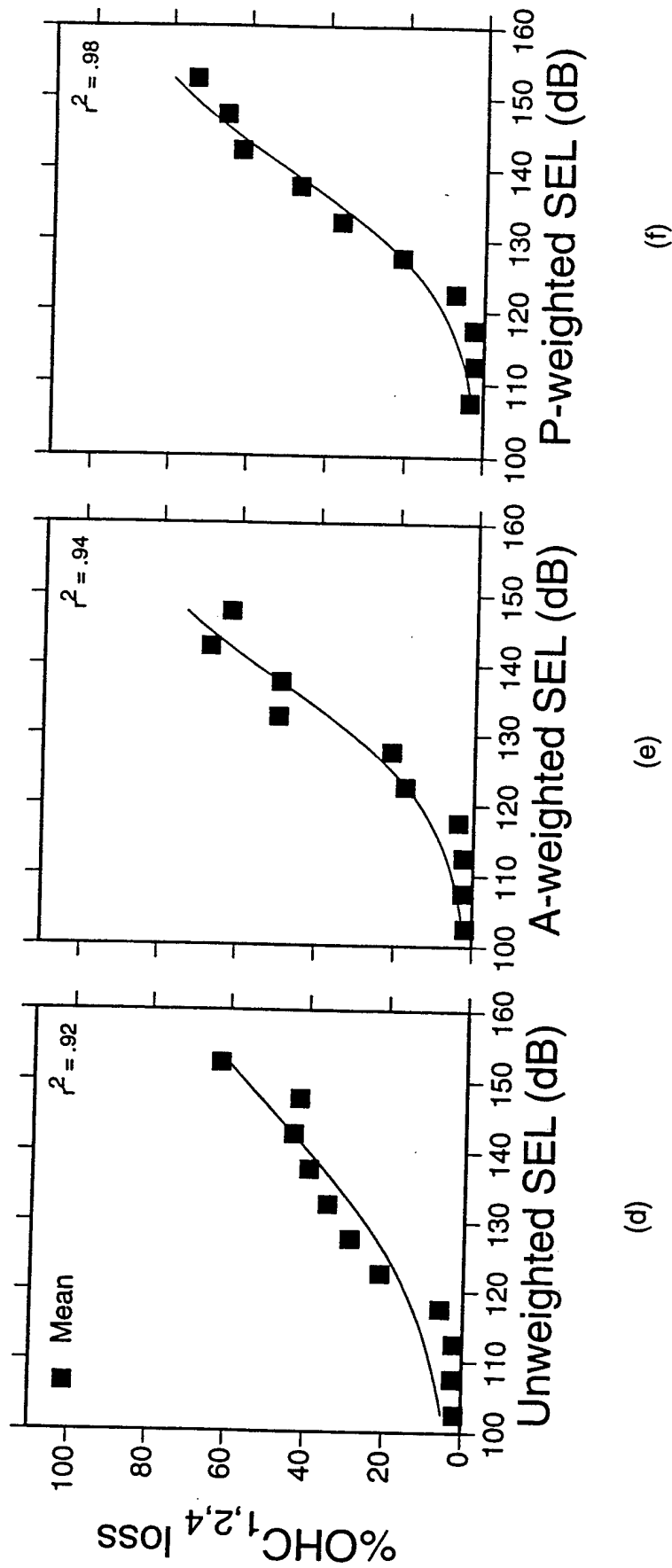


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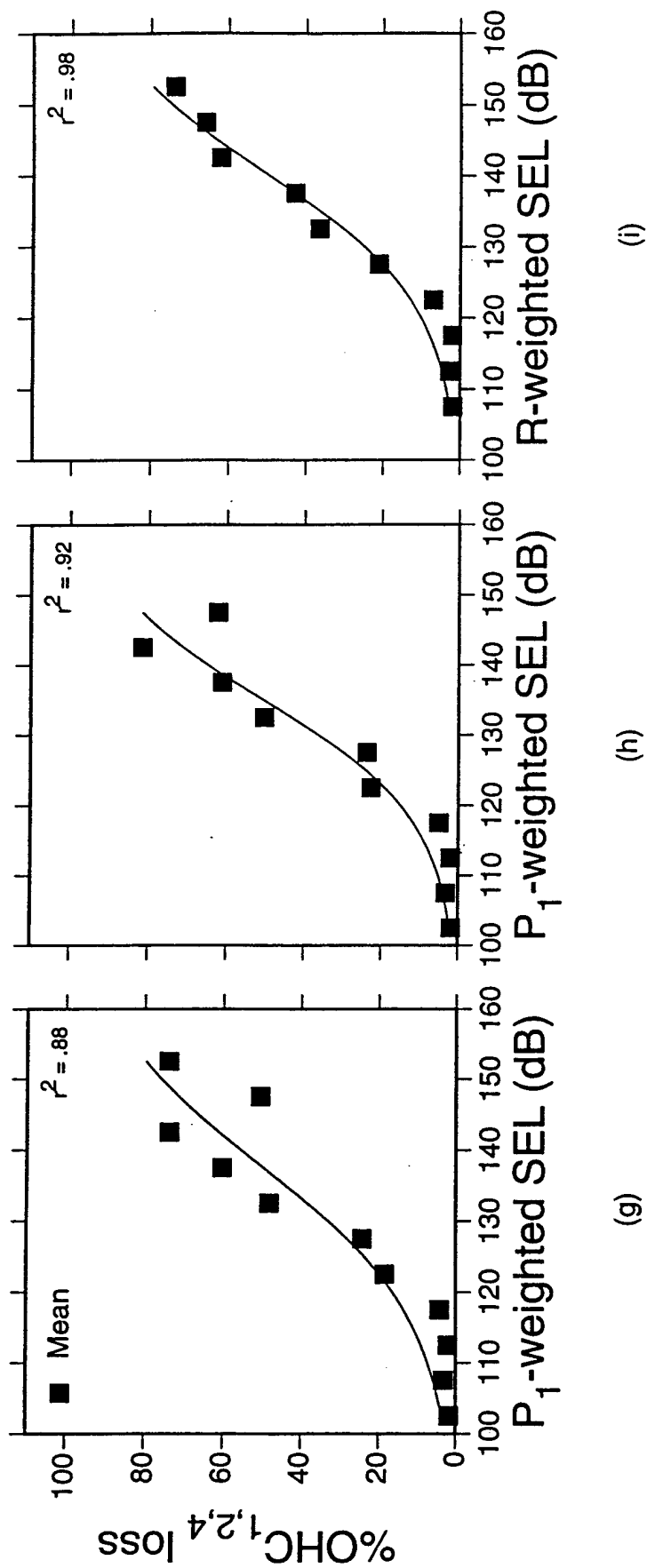


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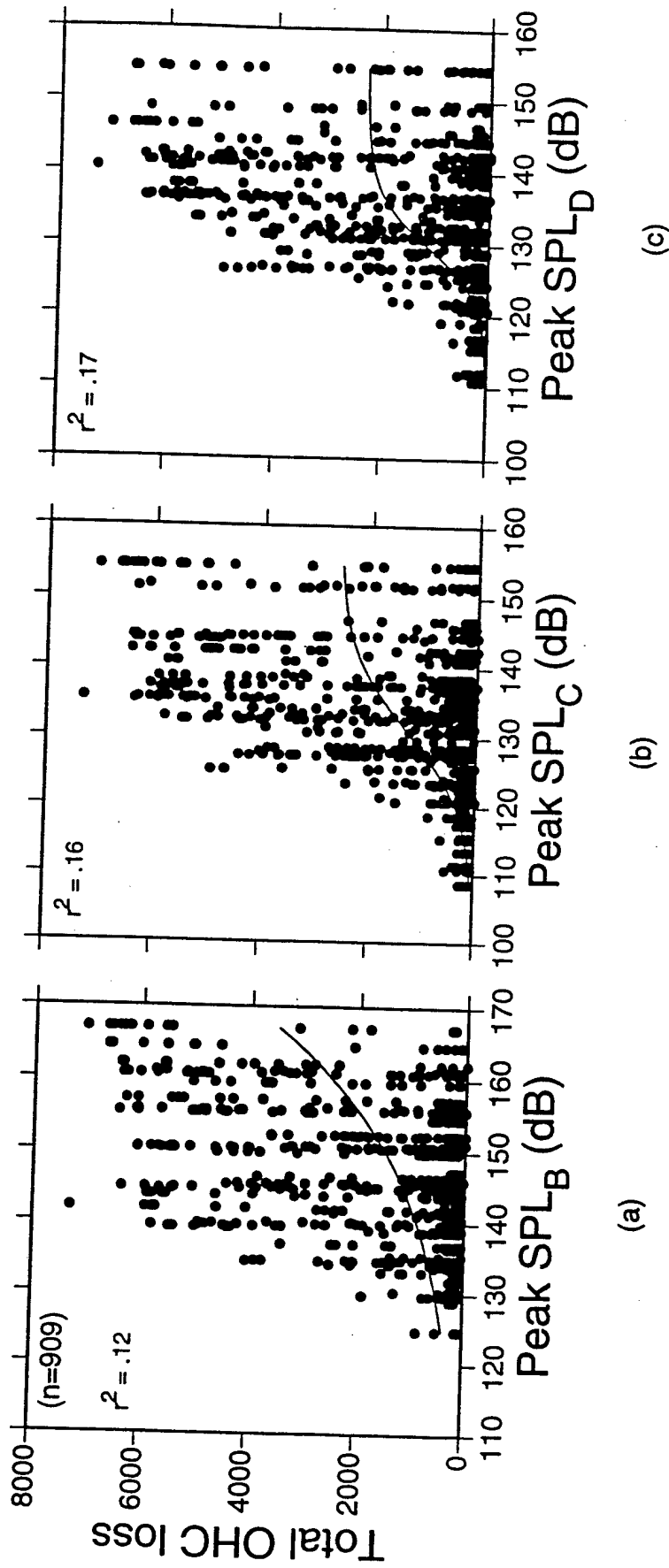


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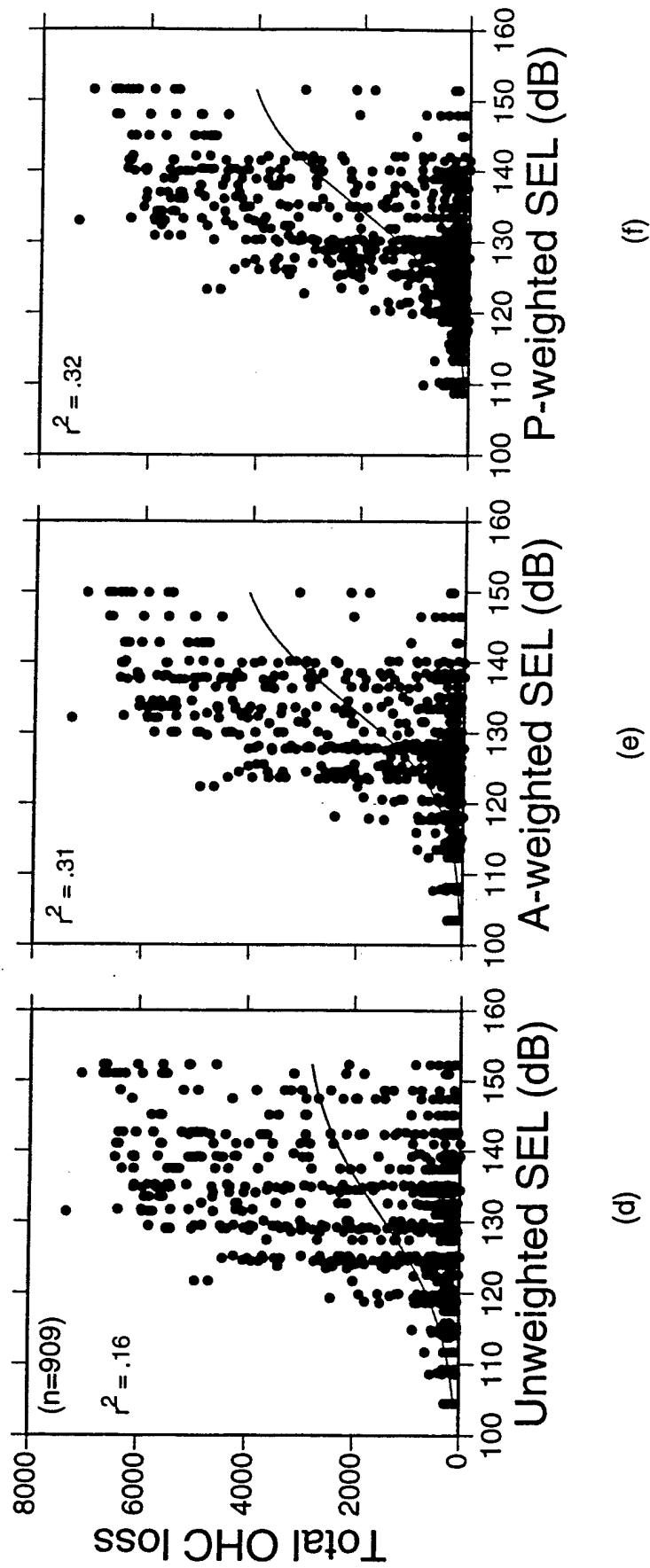


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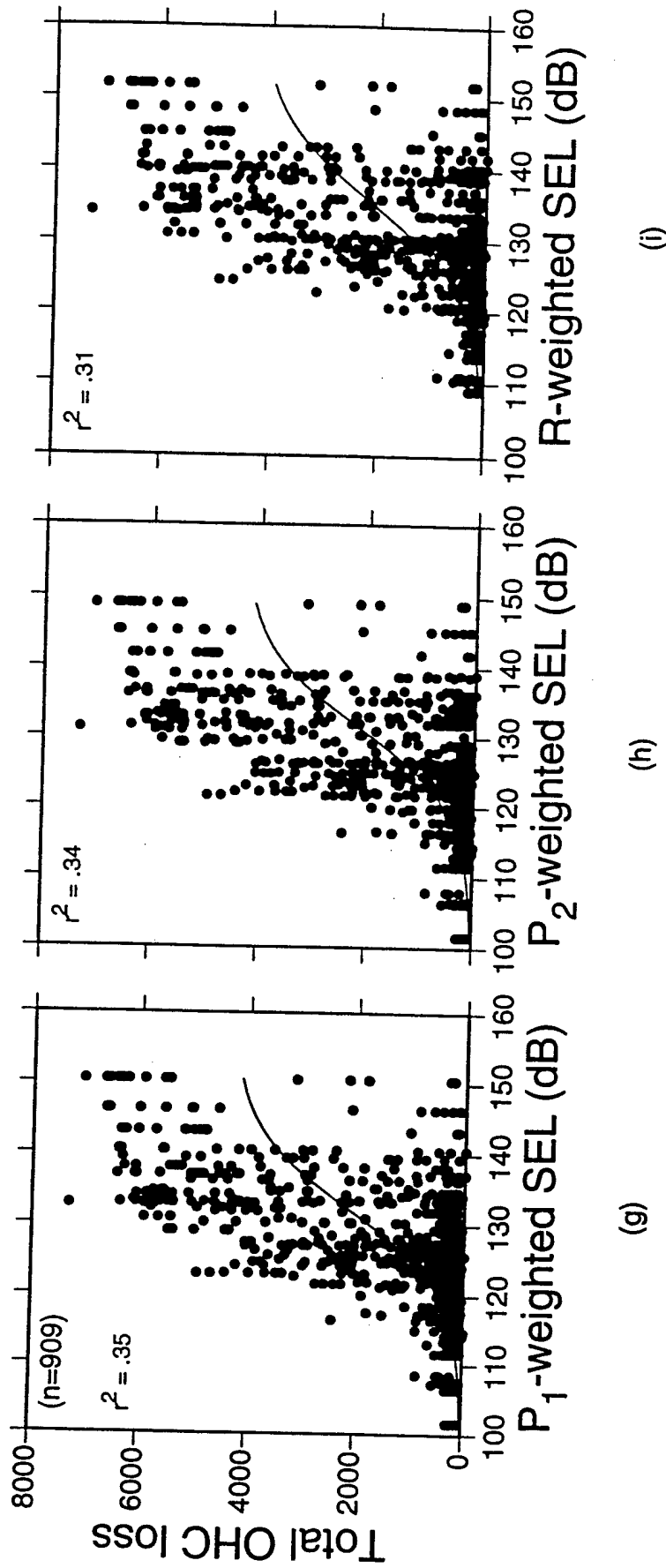


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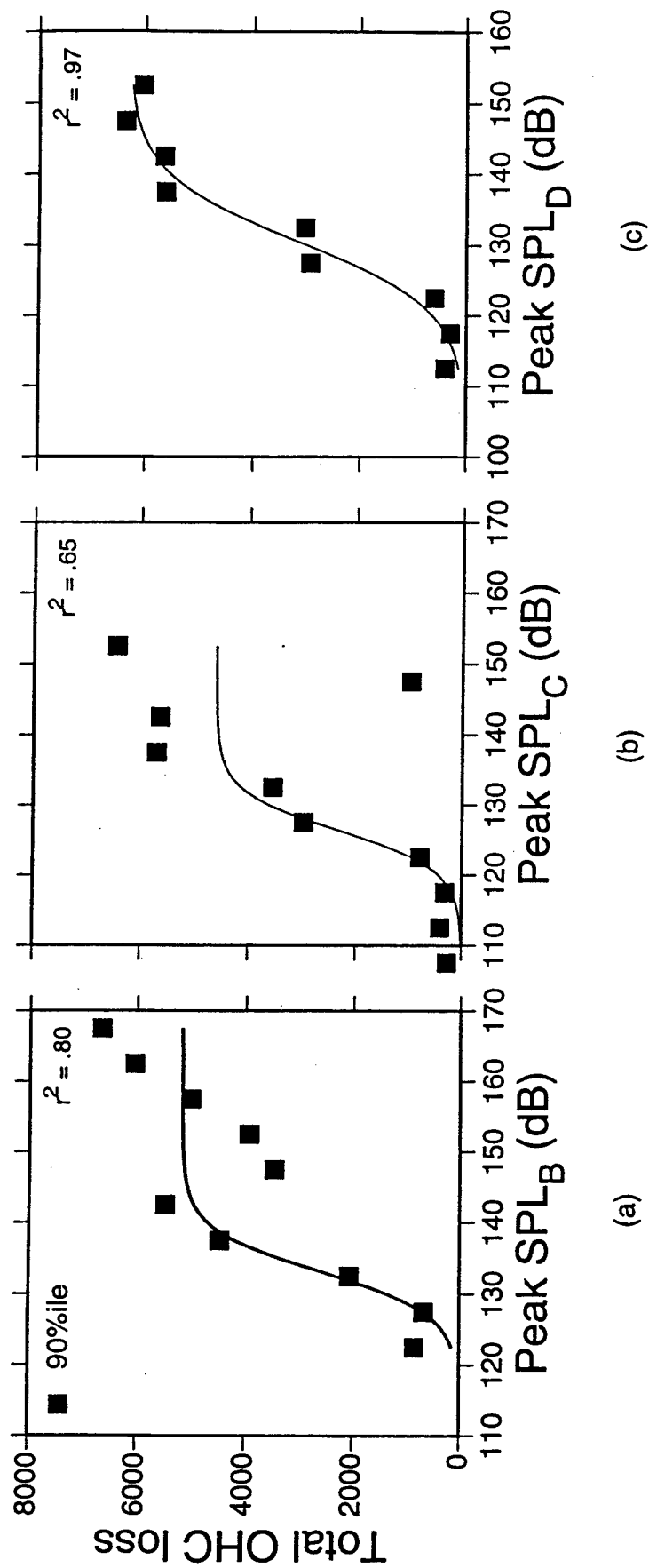


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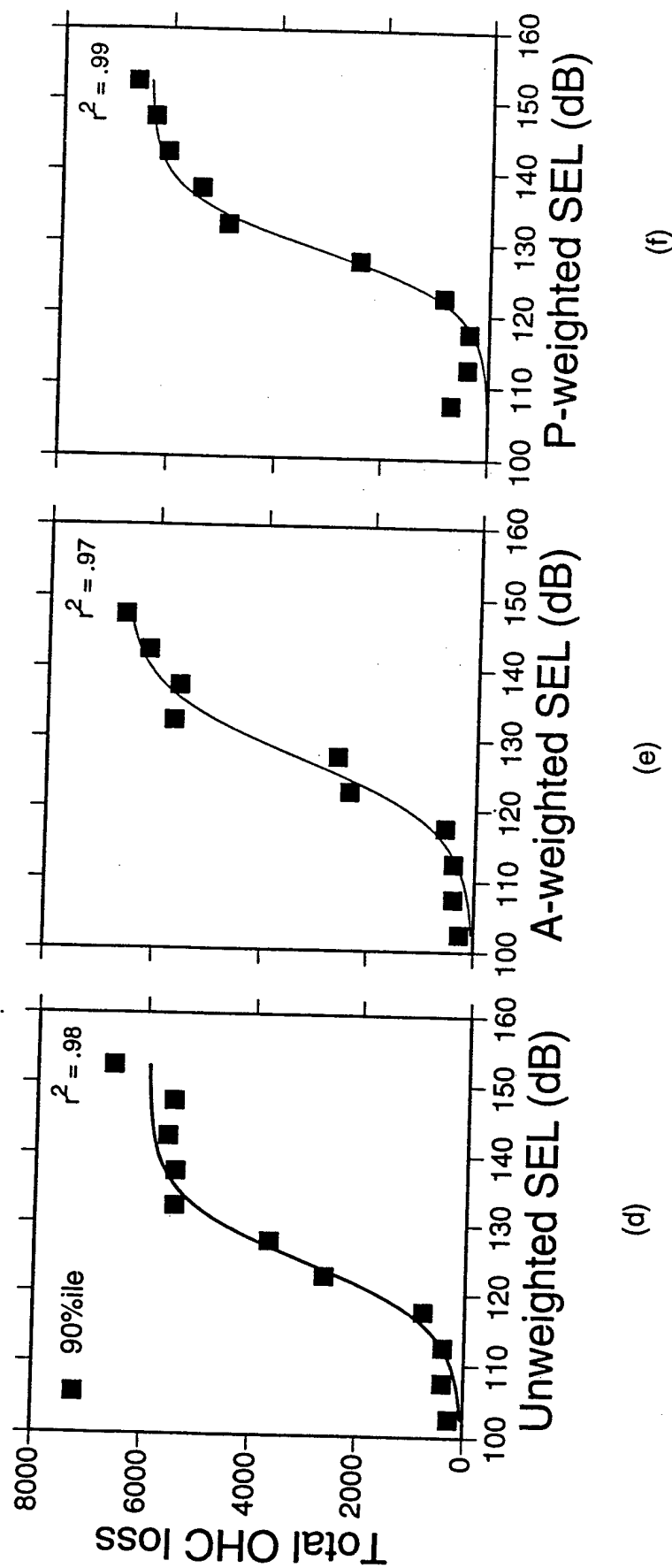


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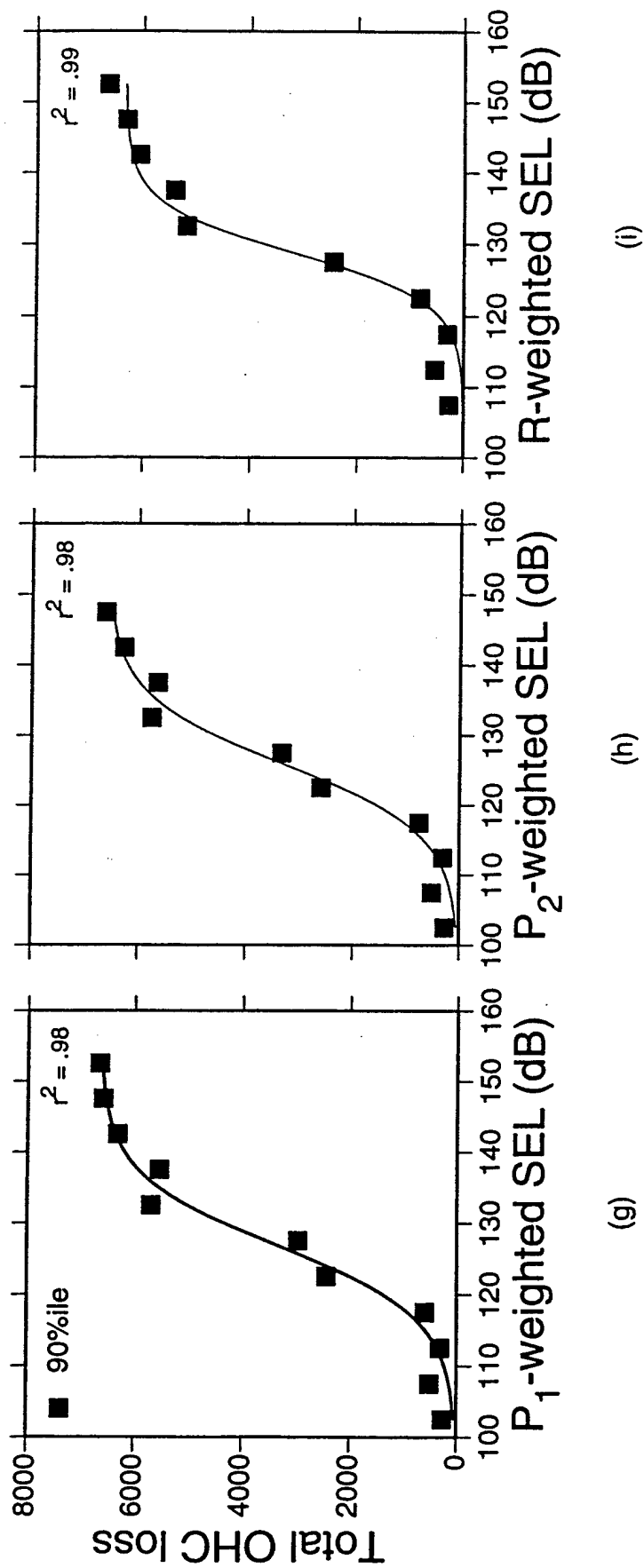


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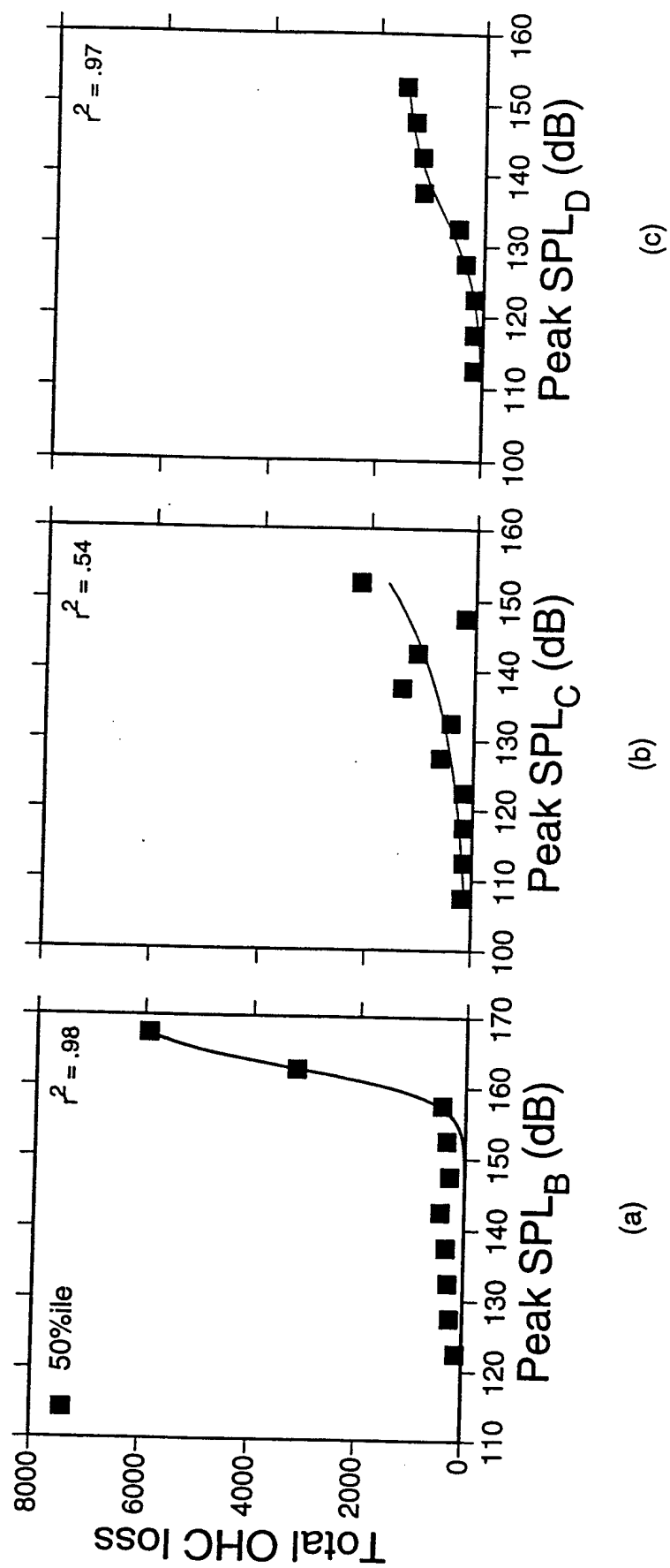


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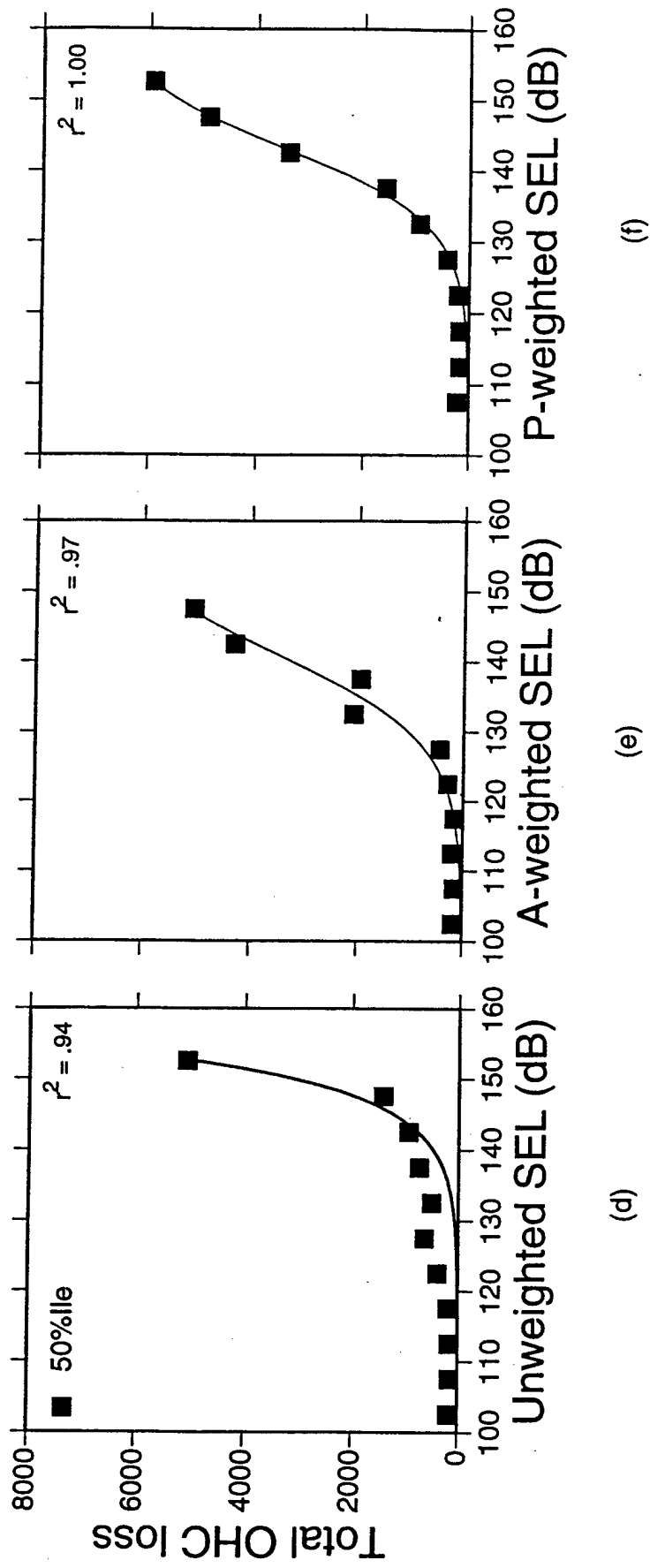


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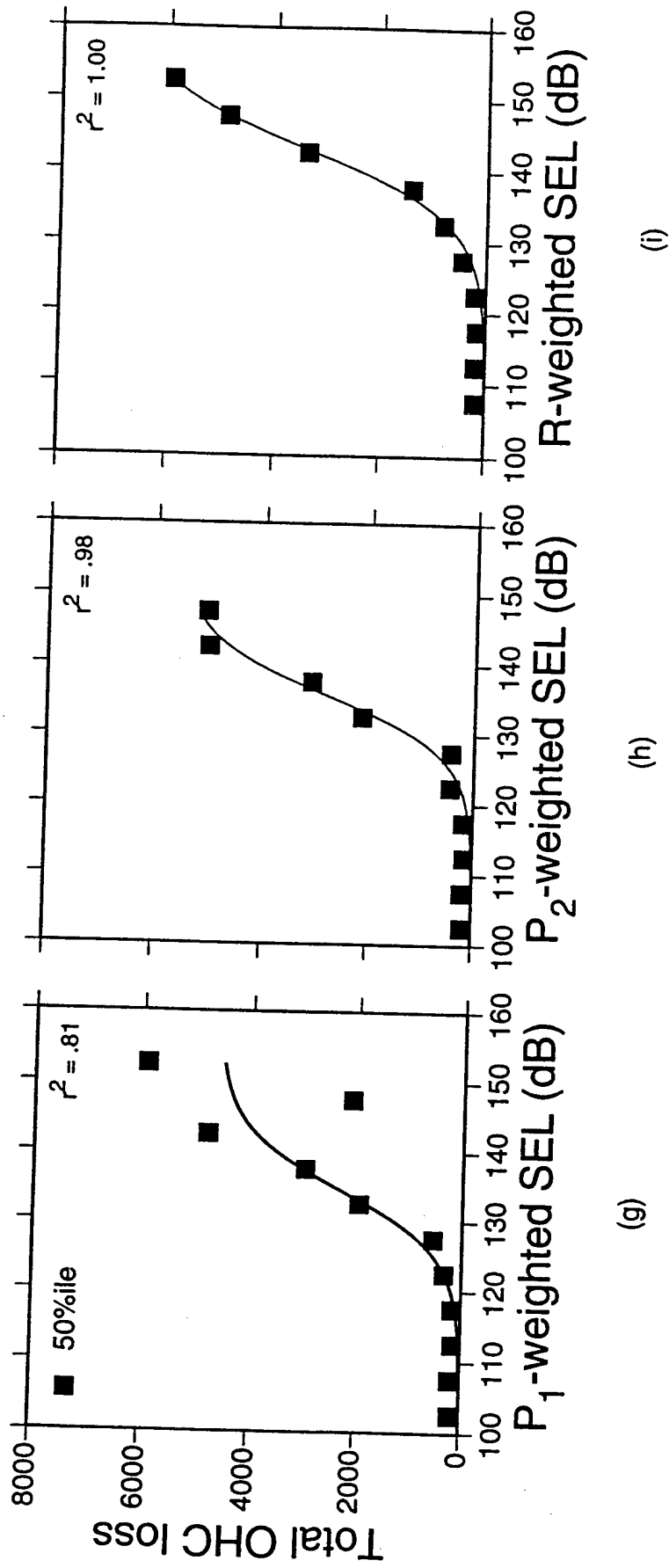


Figure 12 (g-i) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 3. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

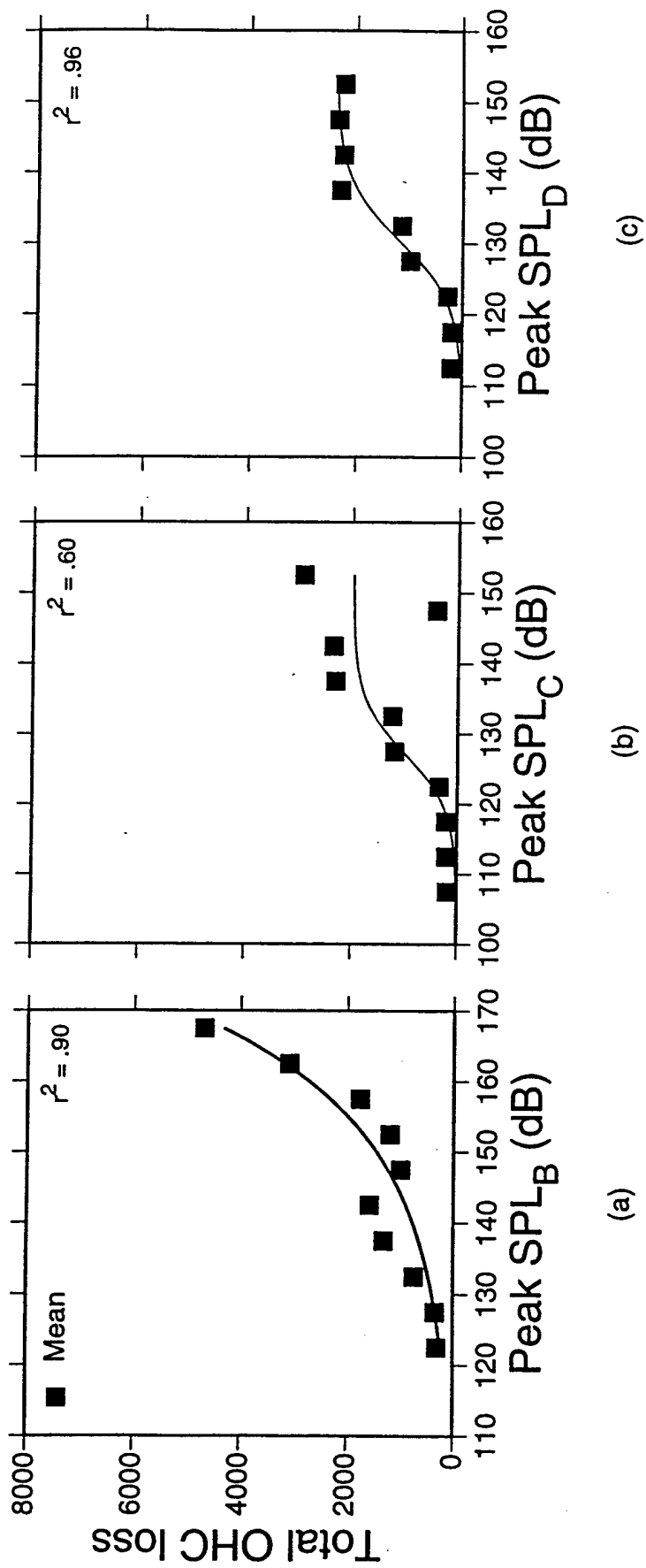


Figure 13 (a-c) The mean total OHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 3. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

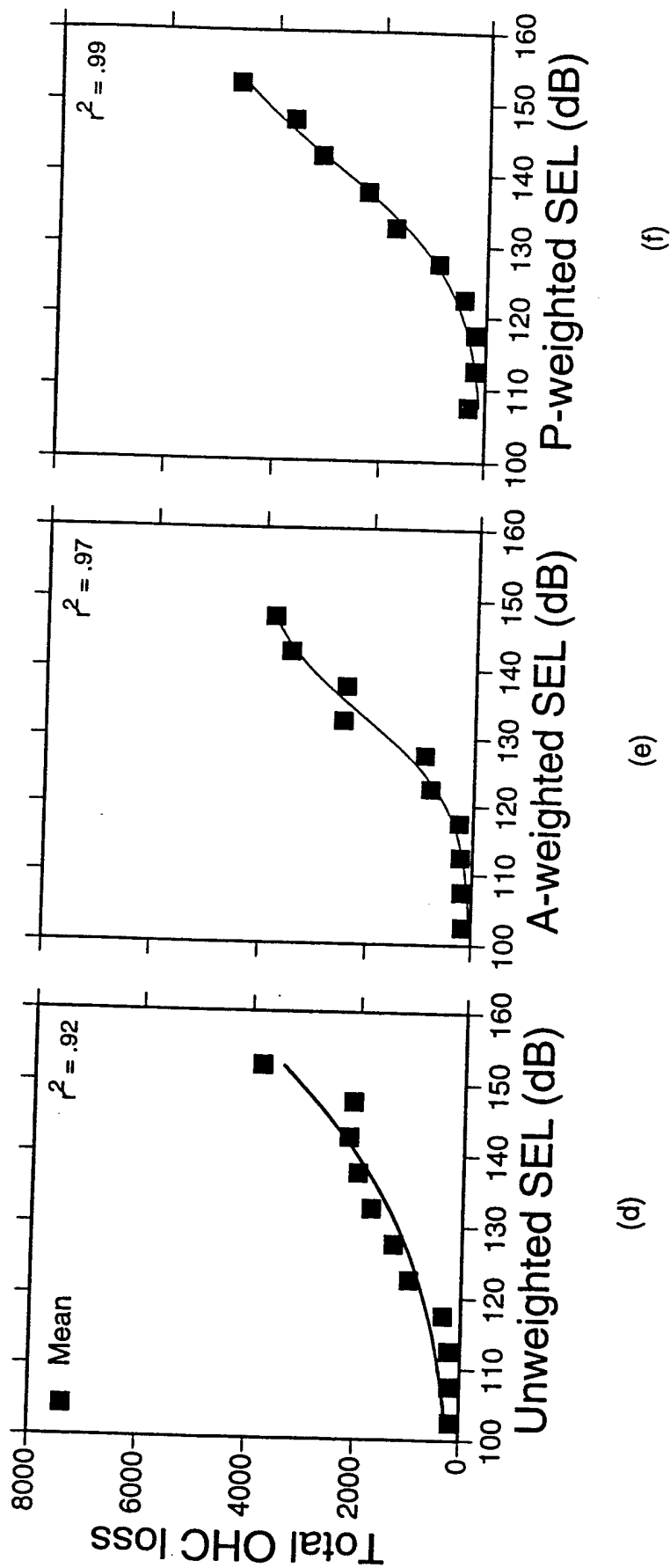


Figure 13 (d-f) The mean total OHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 3. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

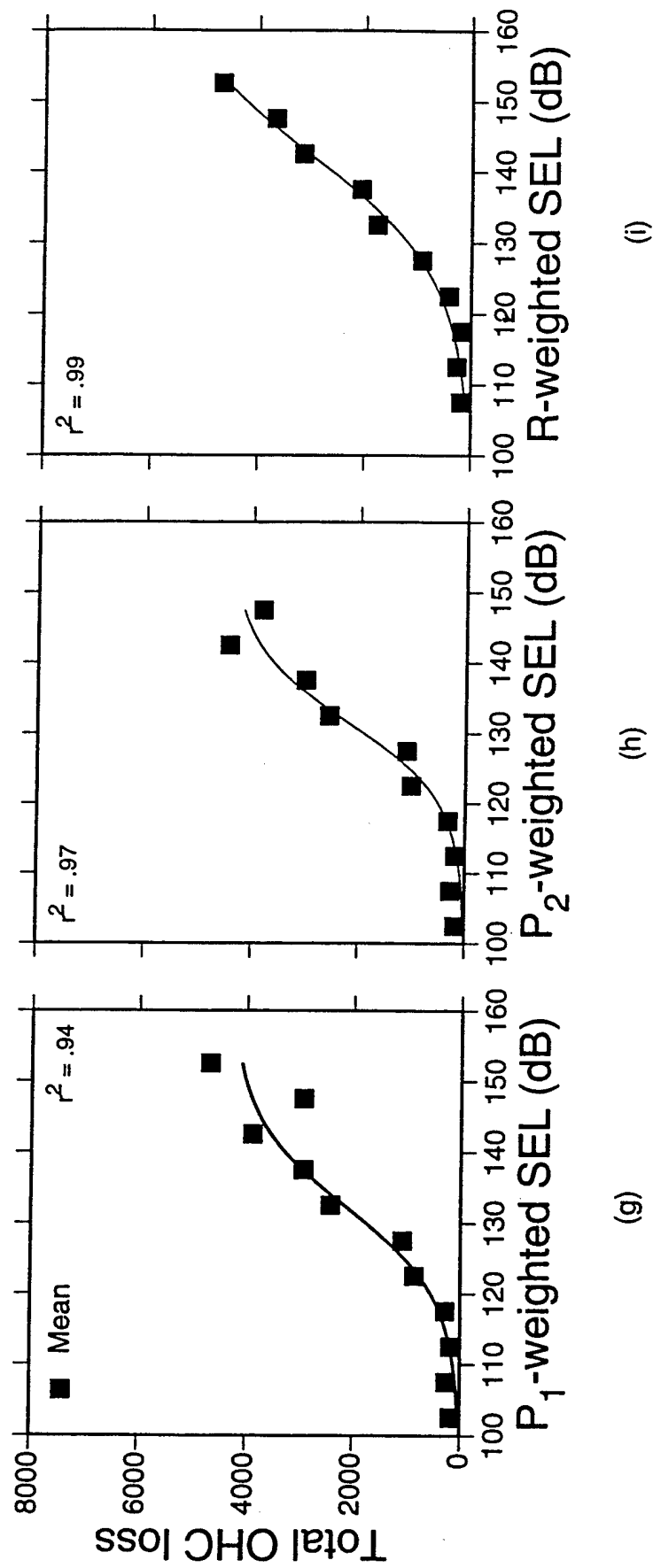


Figure 13 (g-i) The mean total OHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 3. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

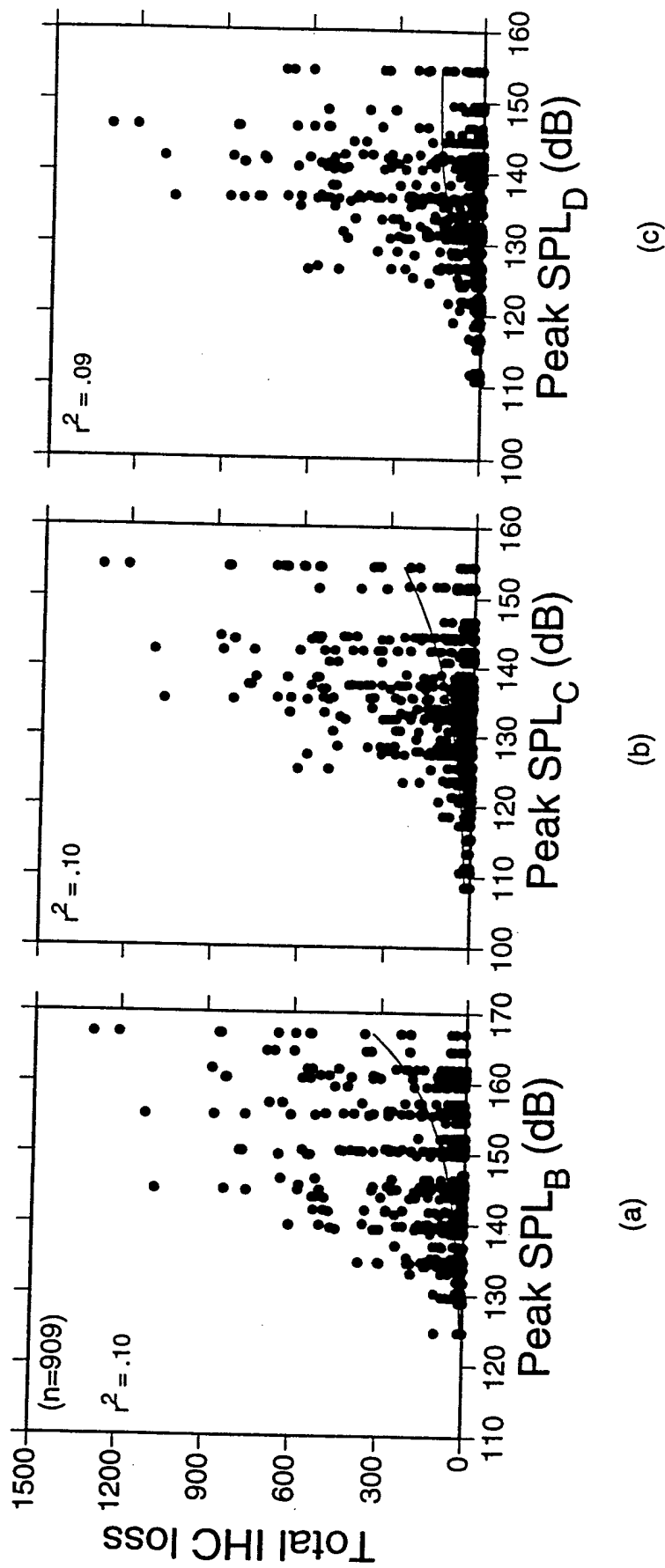


Figure 14 (a-c) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal ($n=909$) exposed to the indicated level of the hazard index

(a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

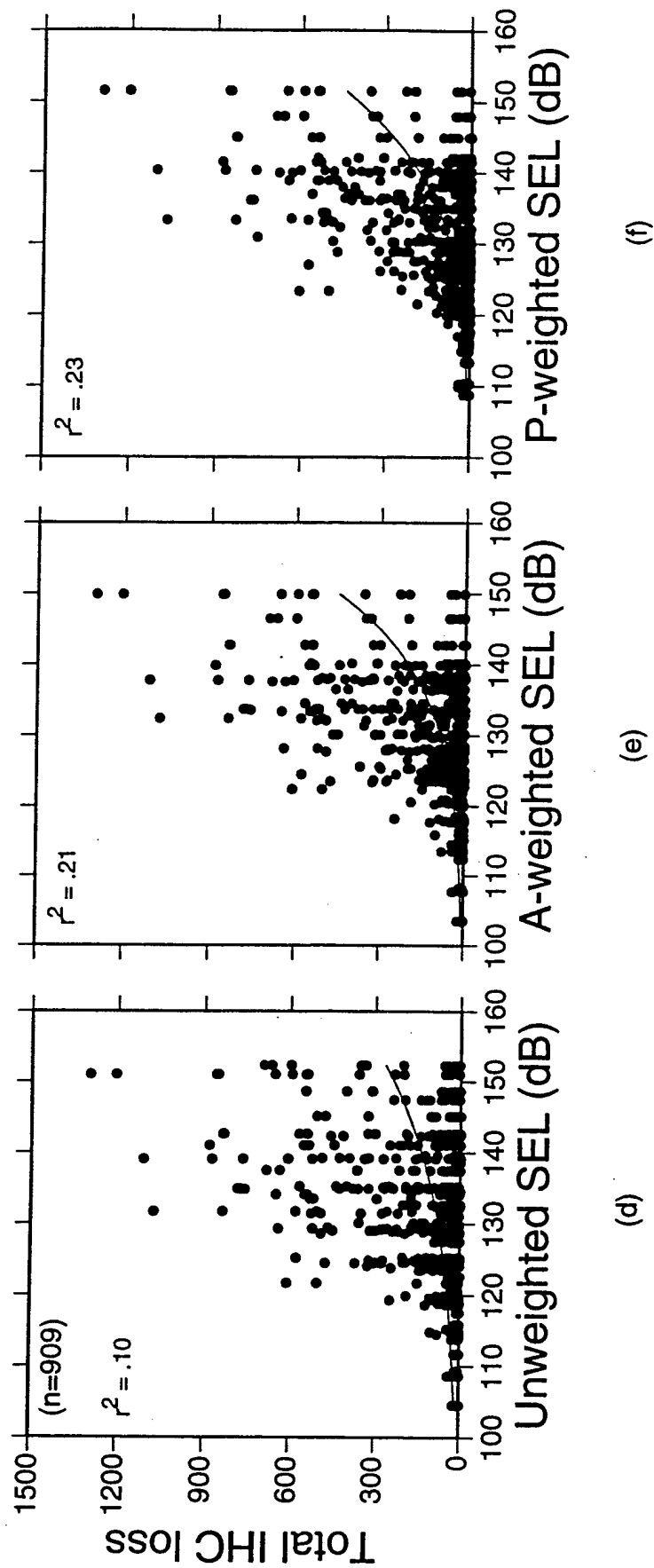


Figure 14 (d-f) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal ($n=909$) exposed to the indicated level of the hazard index

(d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

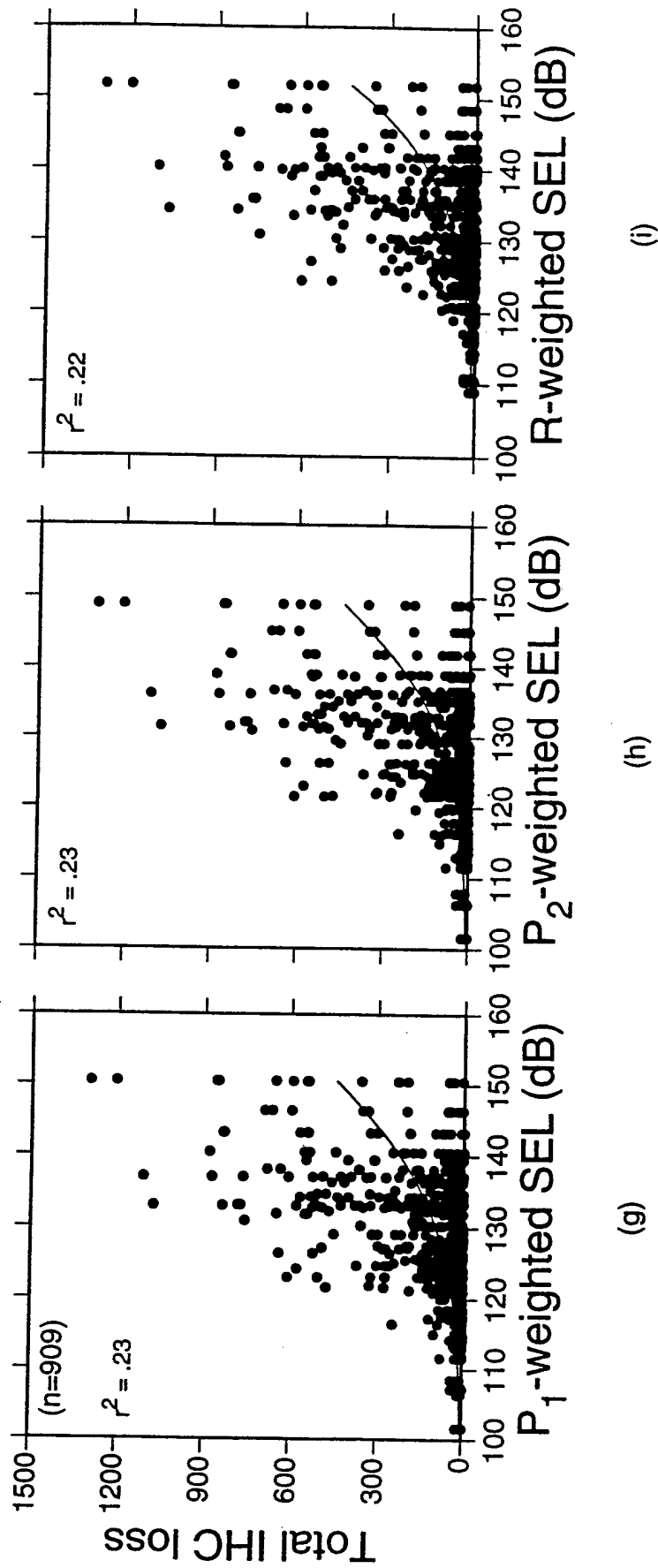


Figure 14 (g-i) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal (n=909) exposed to the indicated level of the hazard index

(g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

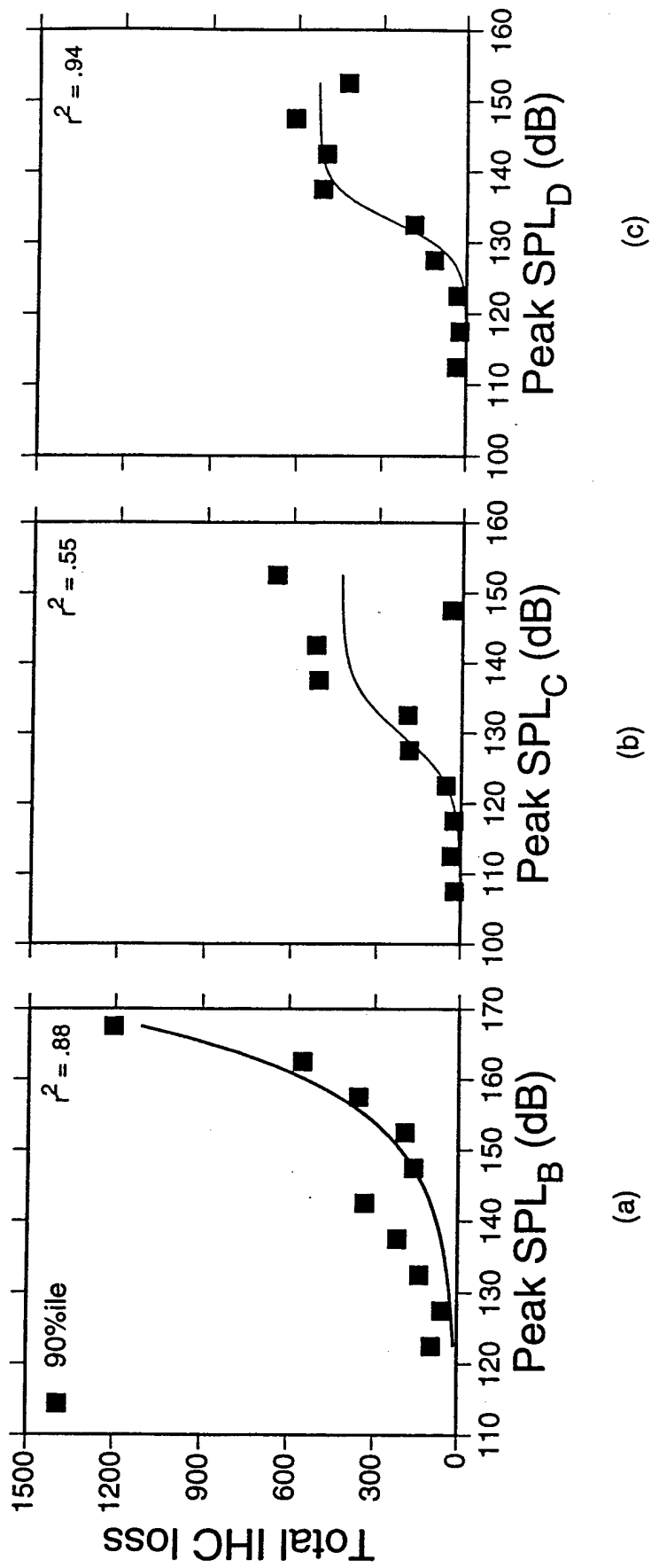


Figure 15 (a-c) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

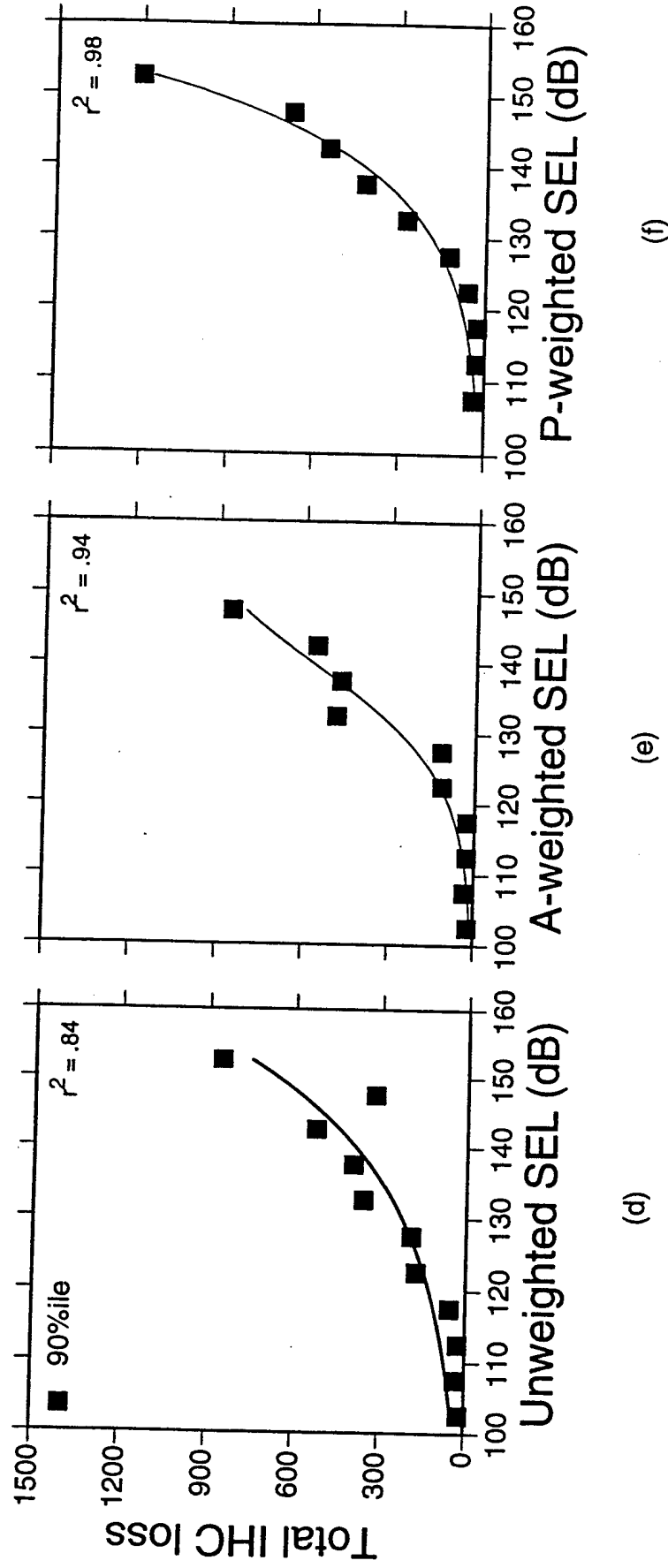


Figure 15 (d-f) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

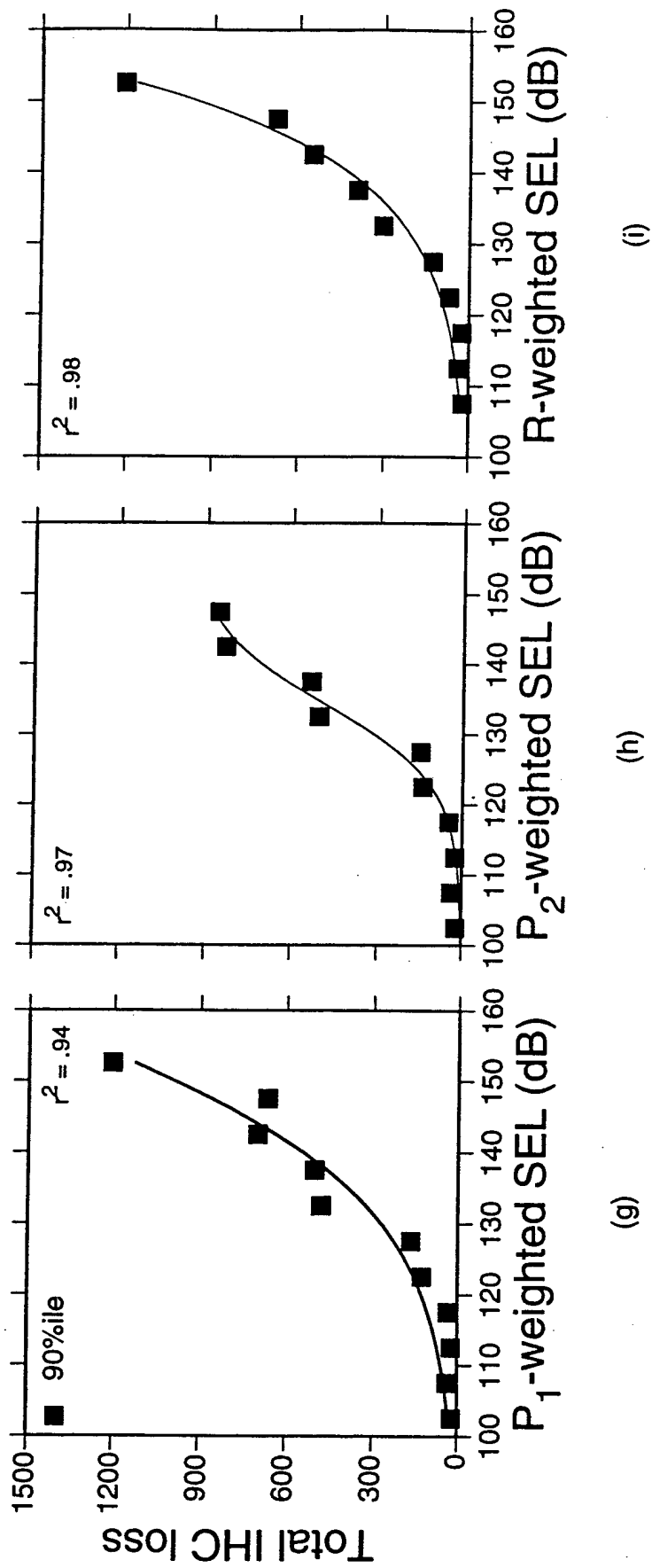


Figure 15 (g-i) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

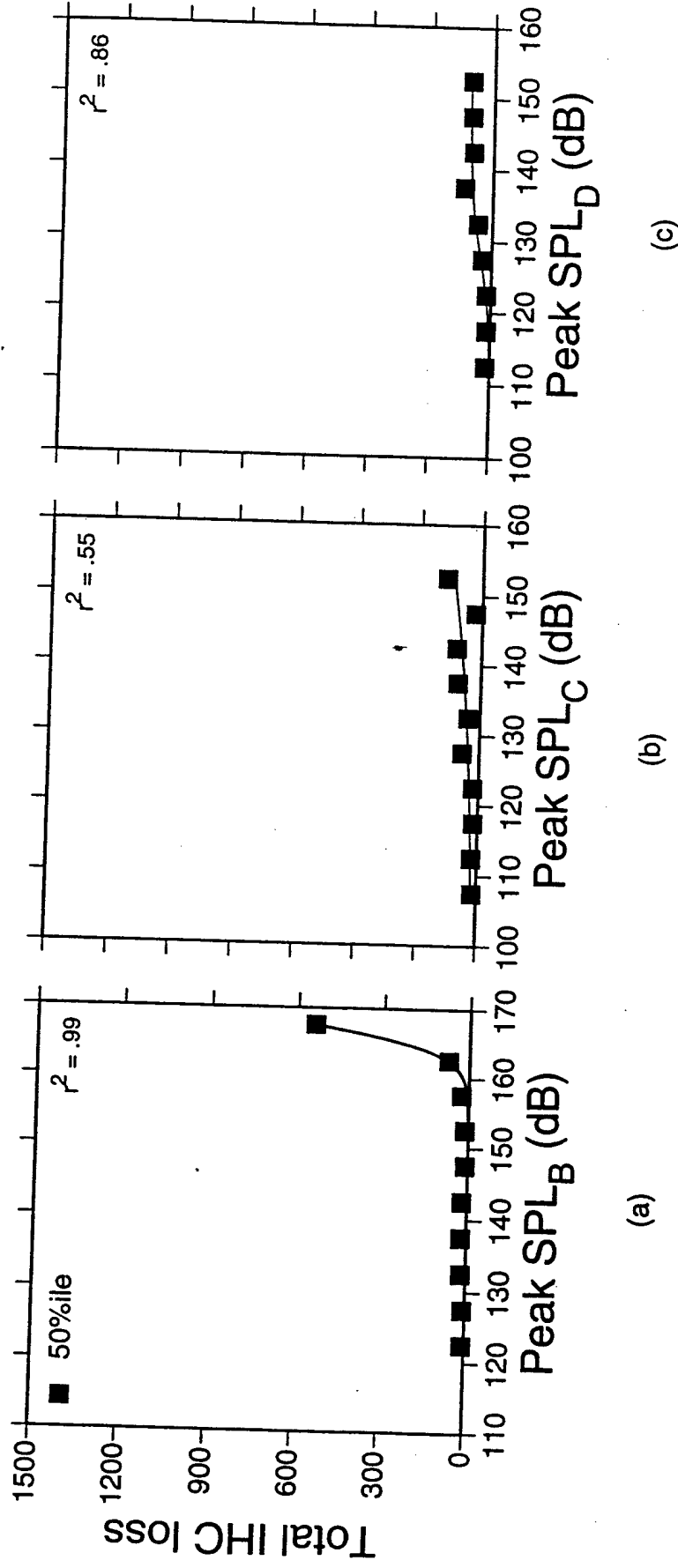


Figure 16 (a-c) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

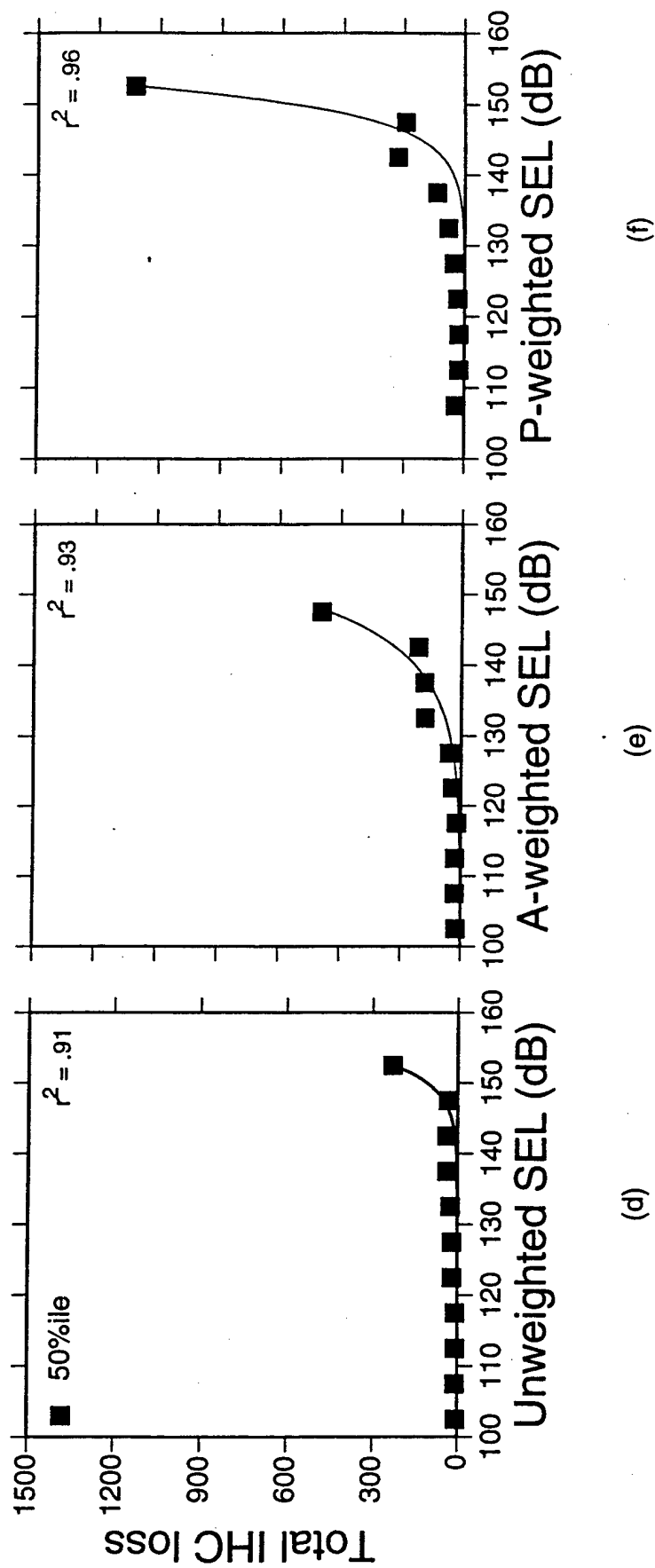


Figure 16 (d-f) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

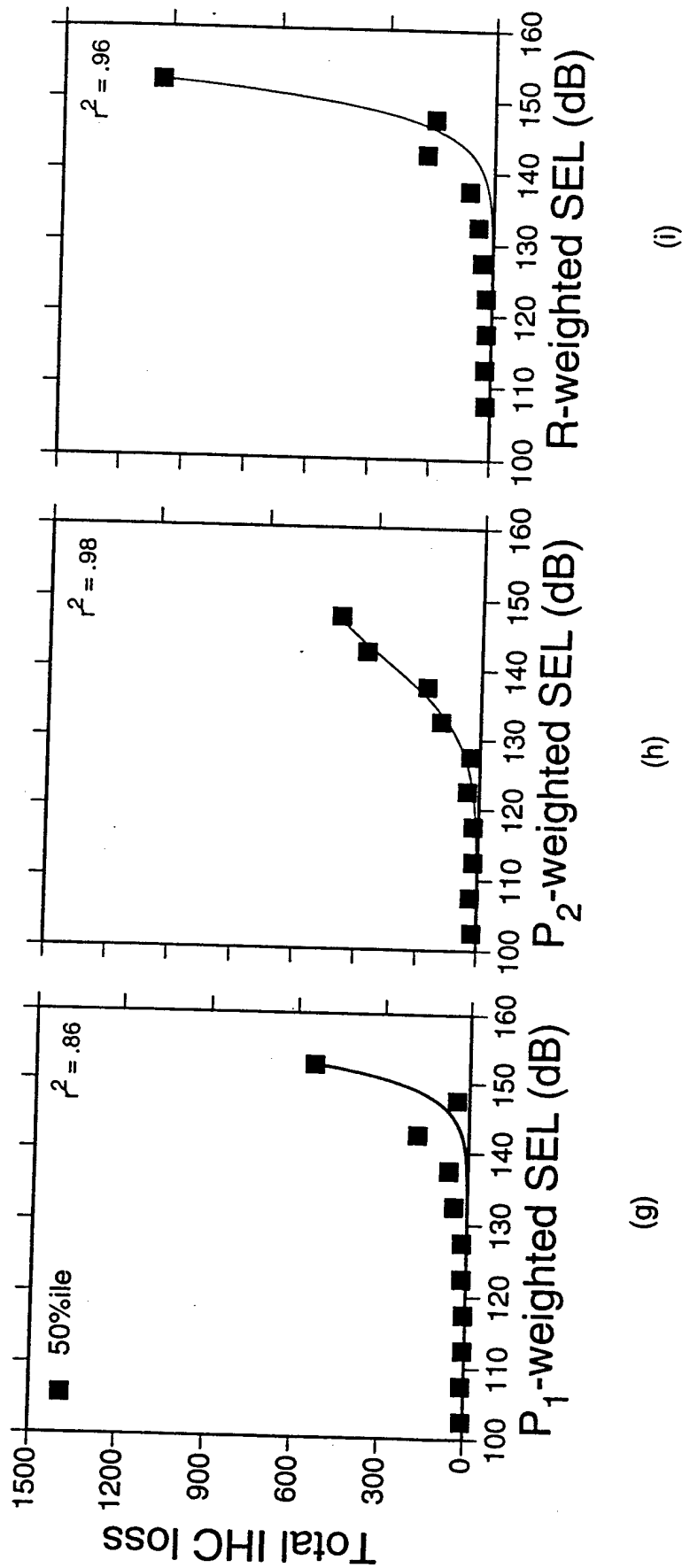


Figure 16 (g-i) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

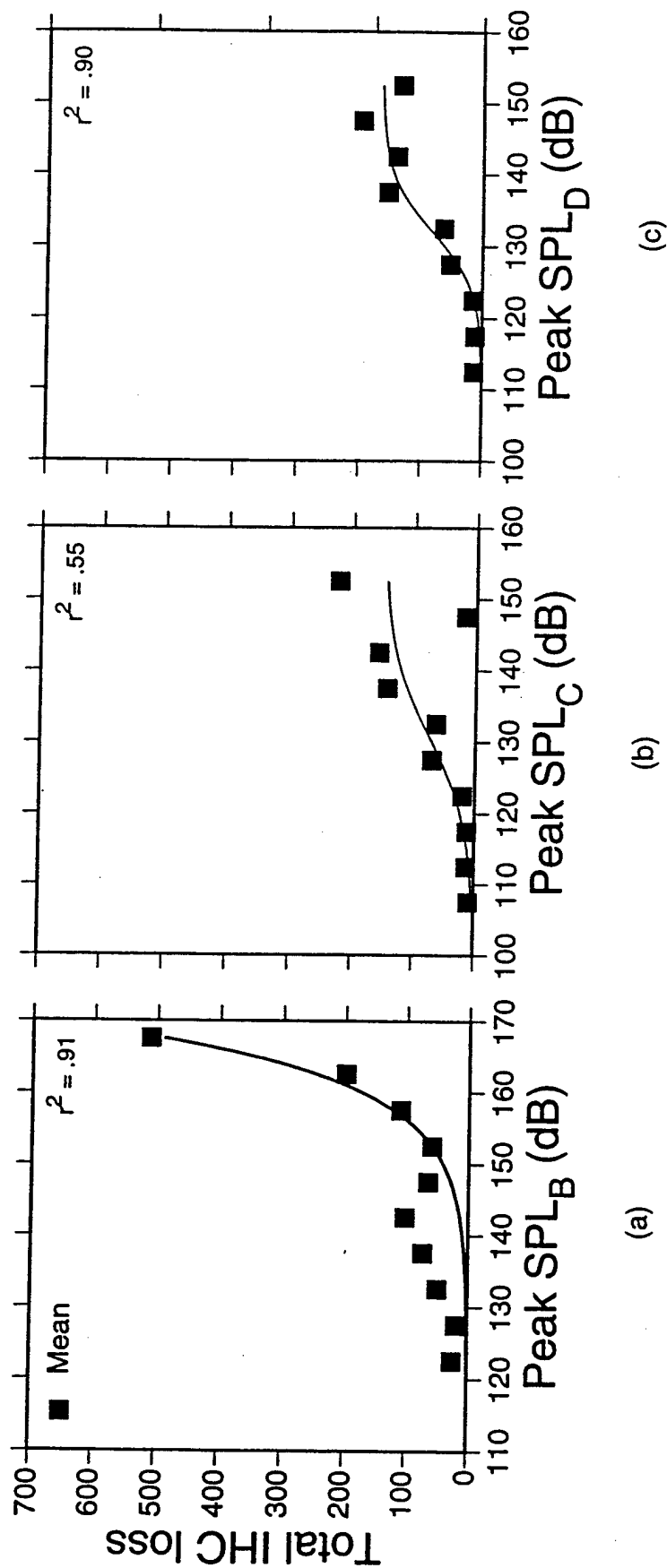


Figure 17 (a-c) The mean total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index

(a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

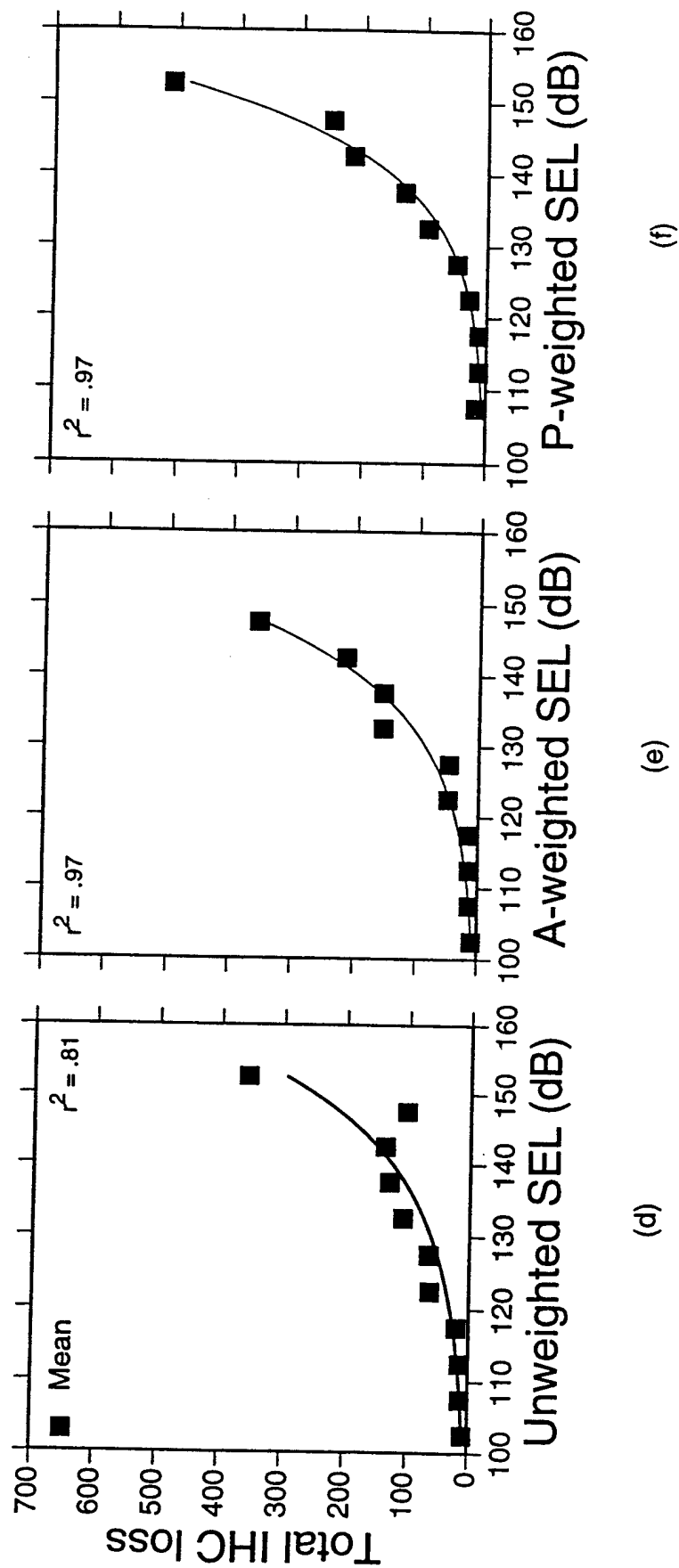


Figure 17 (d-f) The mean total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

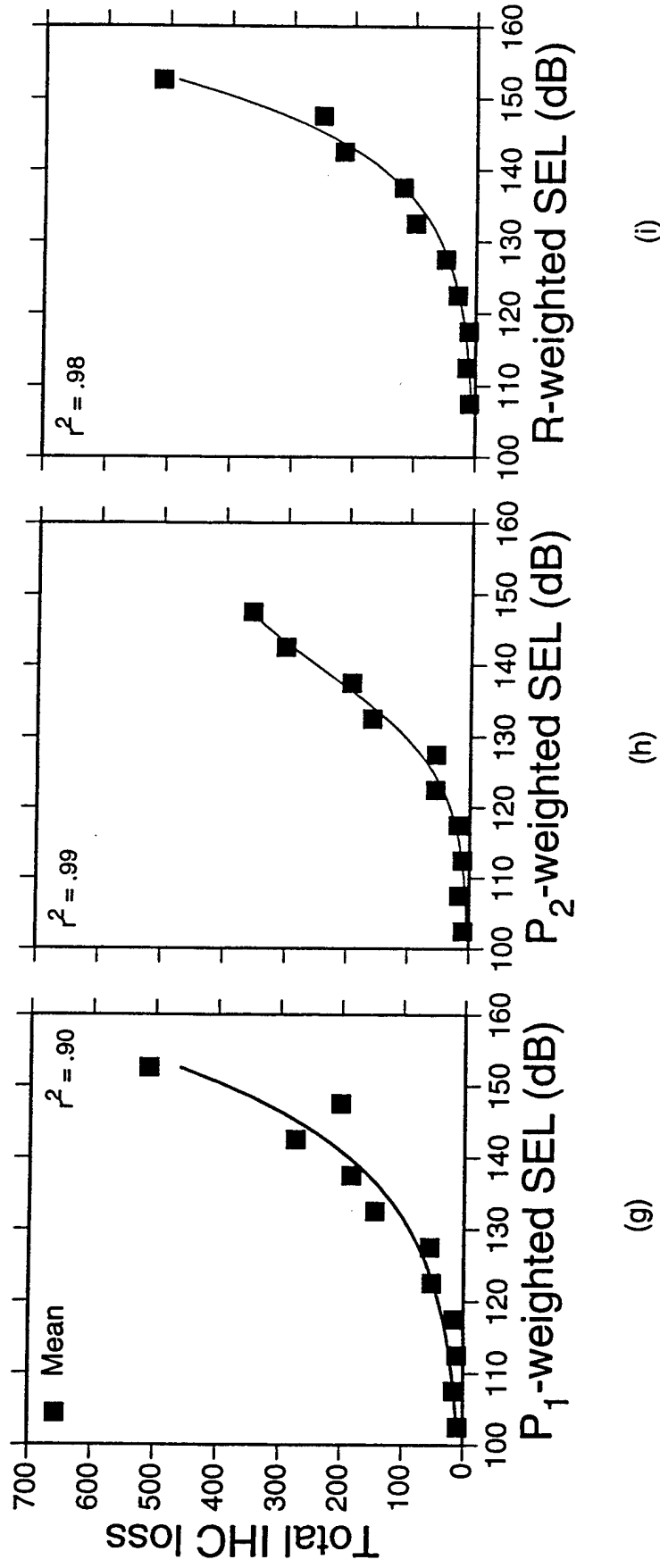


Figure 17 (g-i) The mean total IHC loss for all animals falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index

(g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 4. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

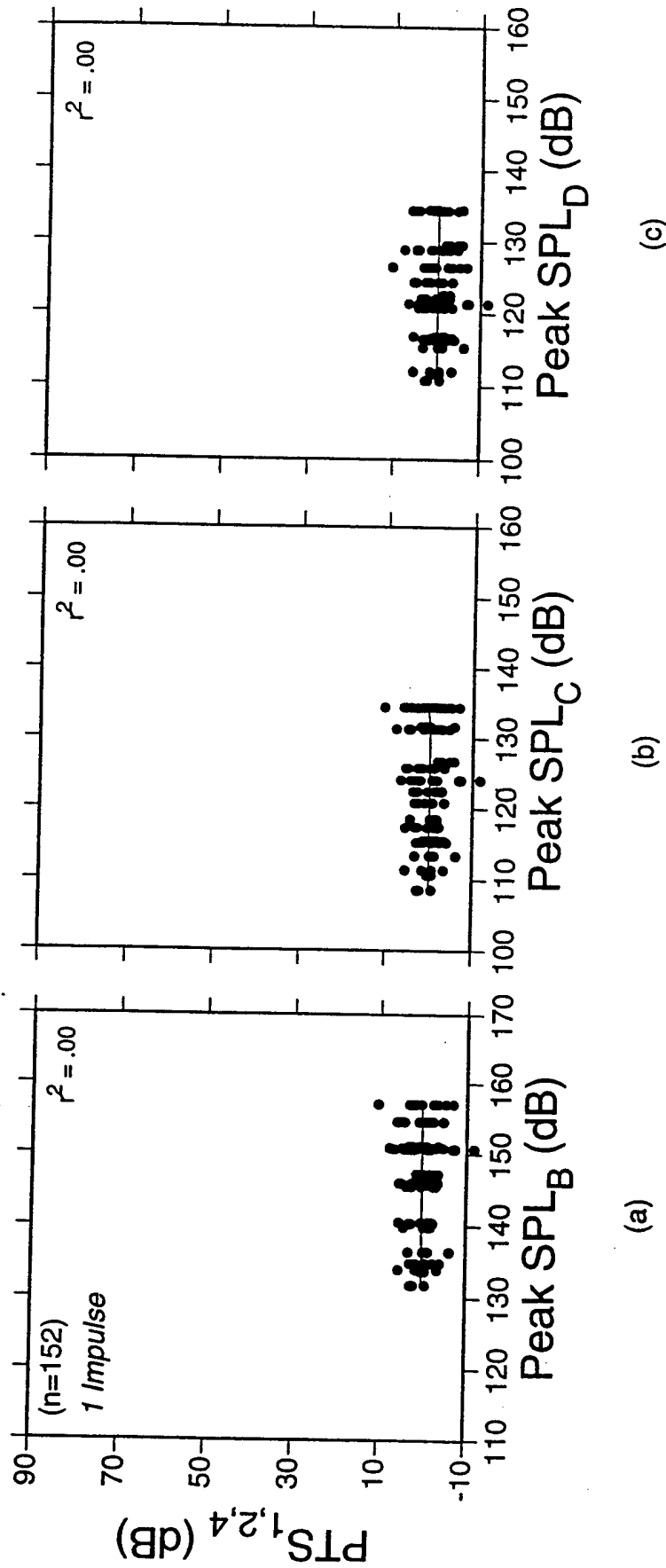


Figure 18 (a-c) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal ($n=152$) exposed to a single impulse at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

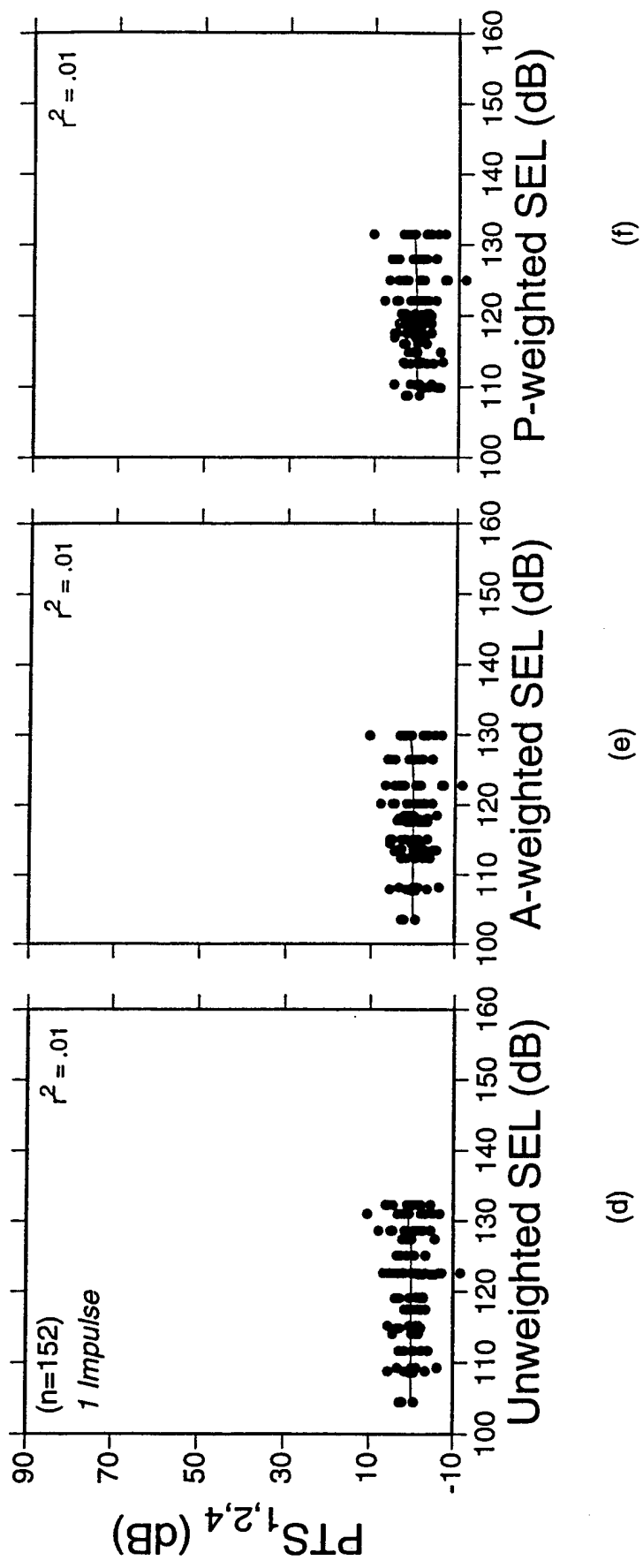


Figure 18 (d-f) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal ($n=152$) exposed to a single impulse at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

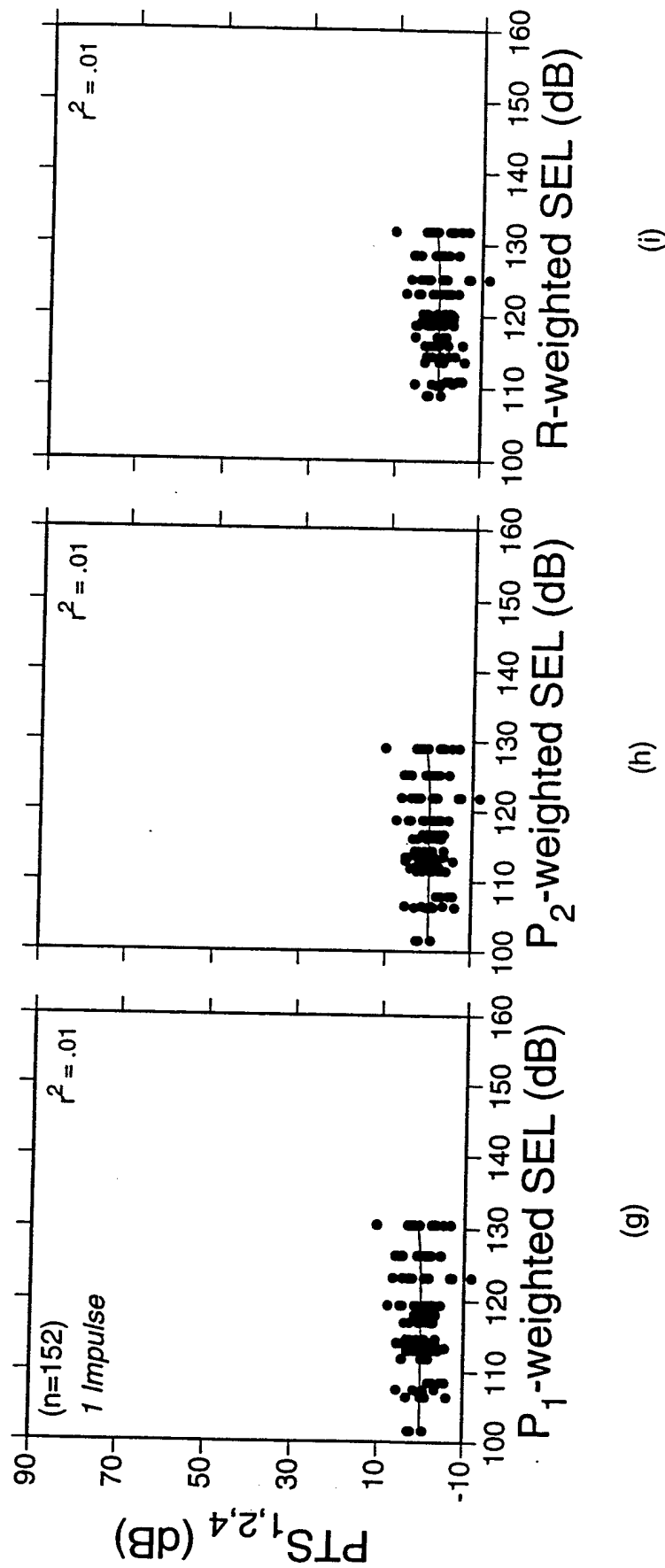


Figure 18 (g-i) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal (n=152) exposed to a single impulse at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 1. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

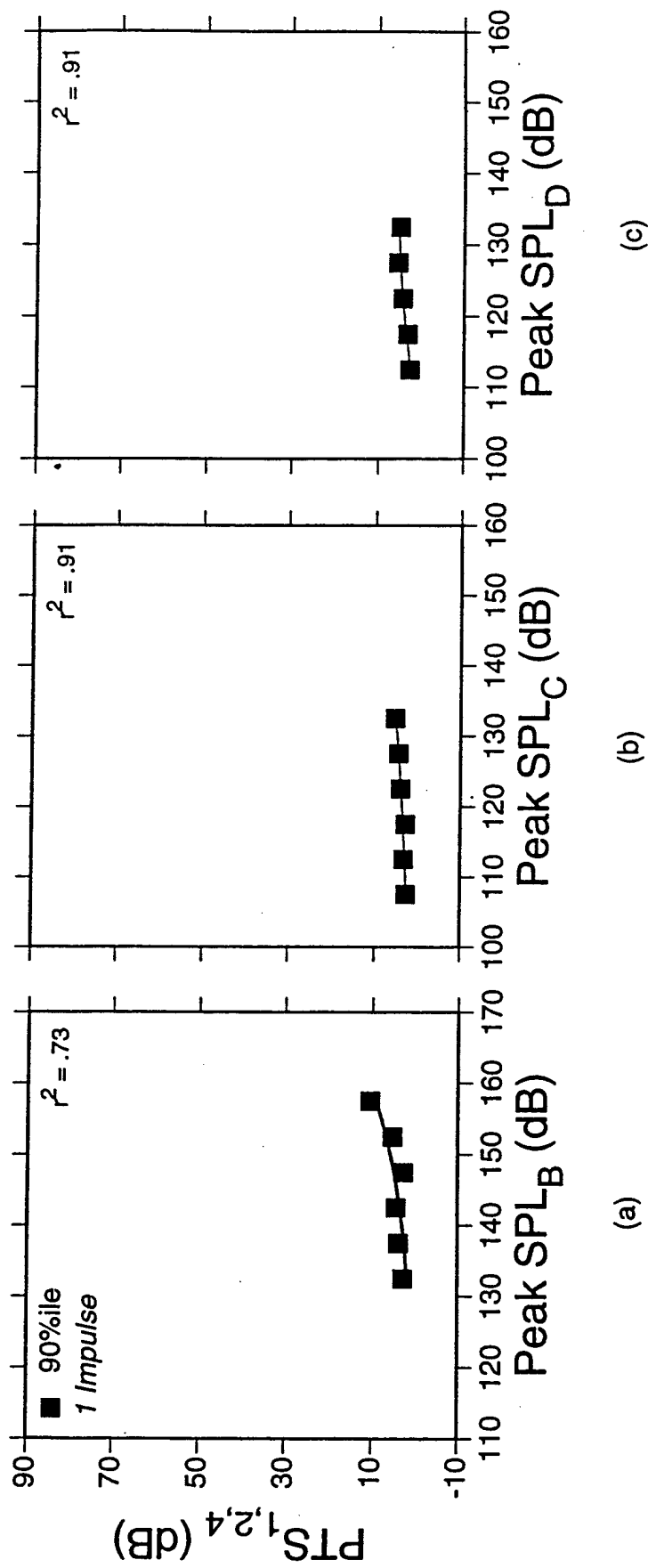


Figure 19 (a-c) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

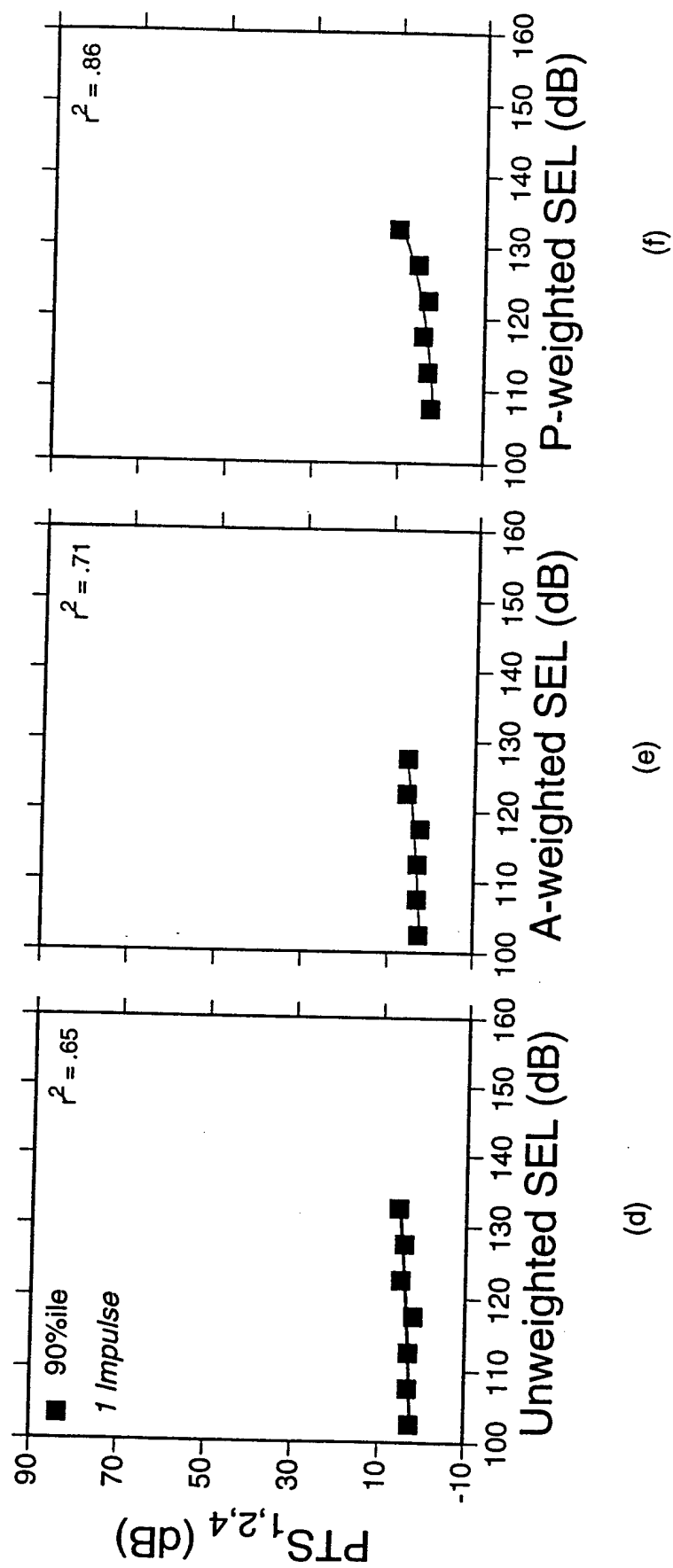


Figure 19 (d-f) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

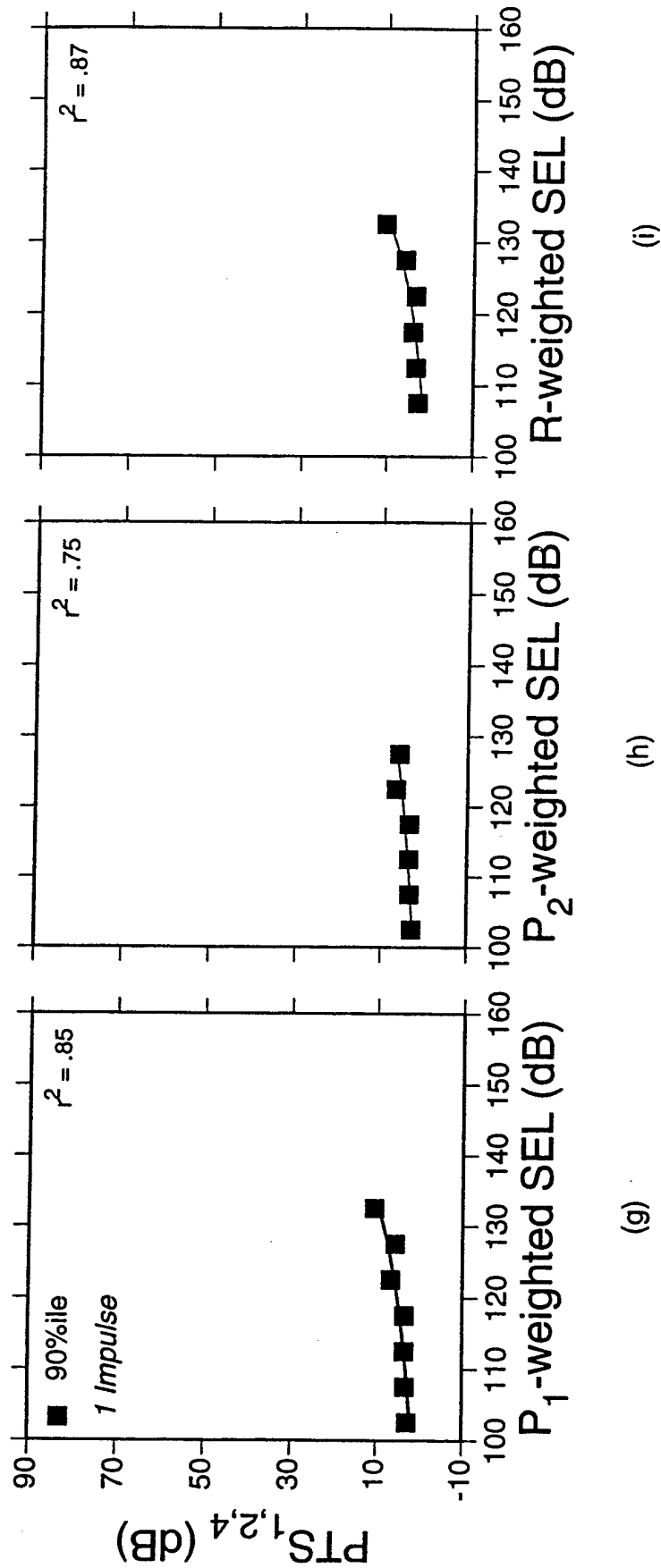


Figure 19 (g-i) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

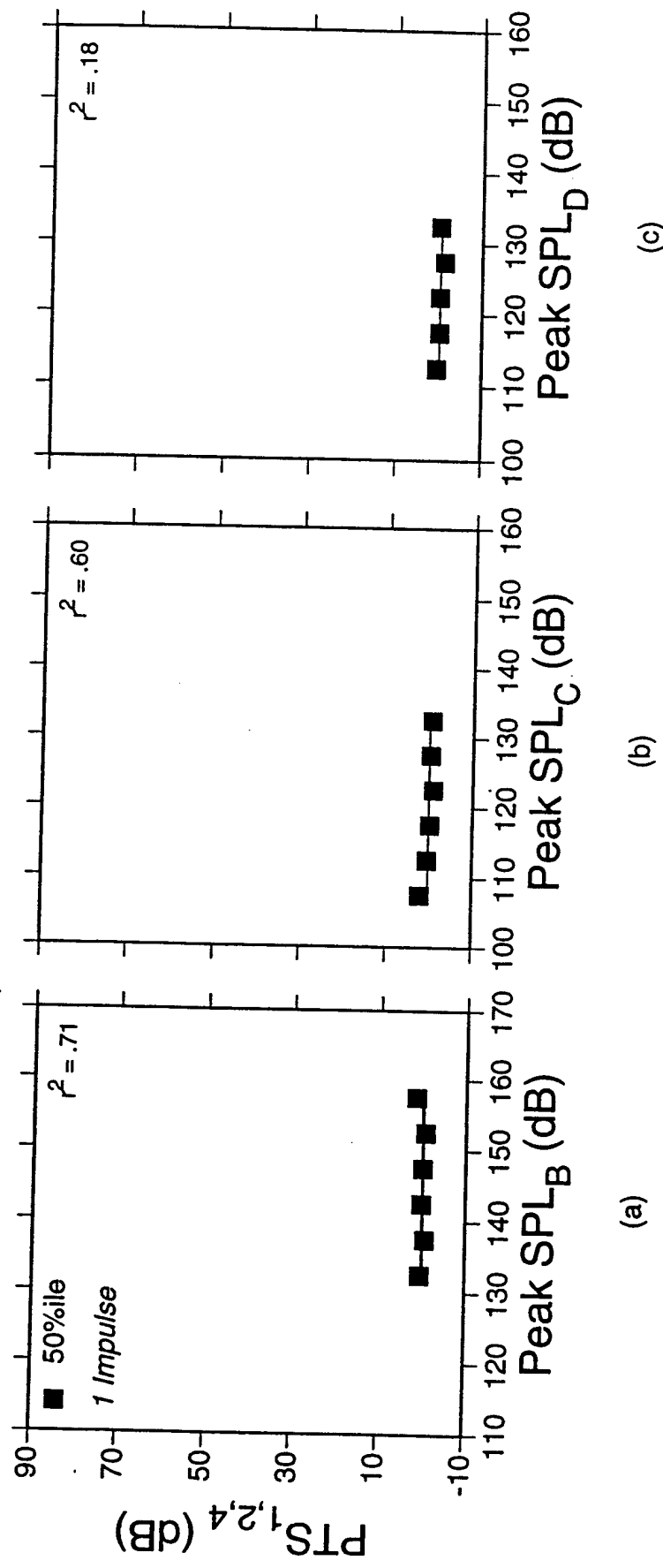


Figure 20 (a-c) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

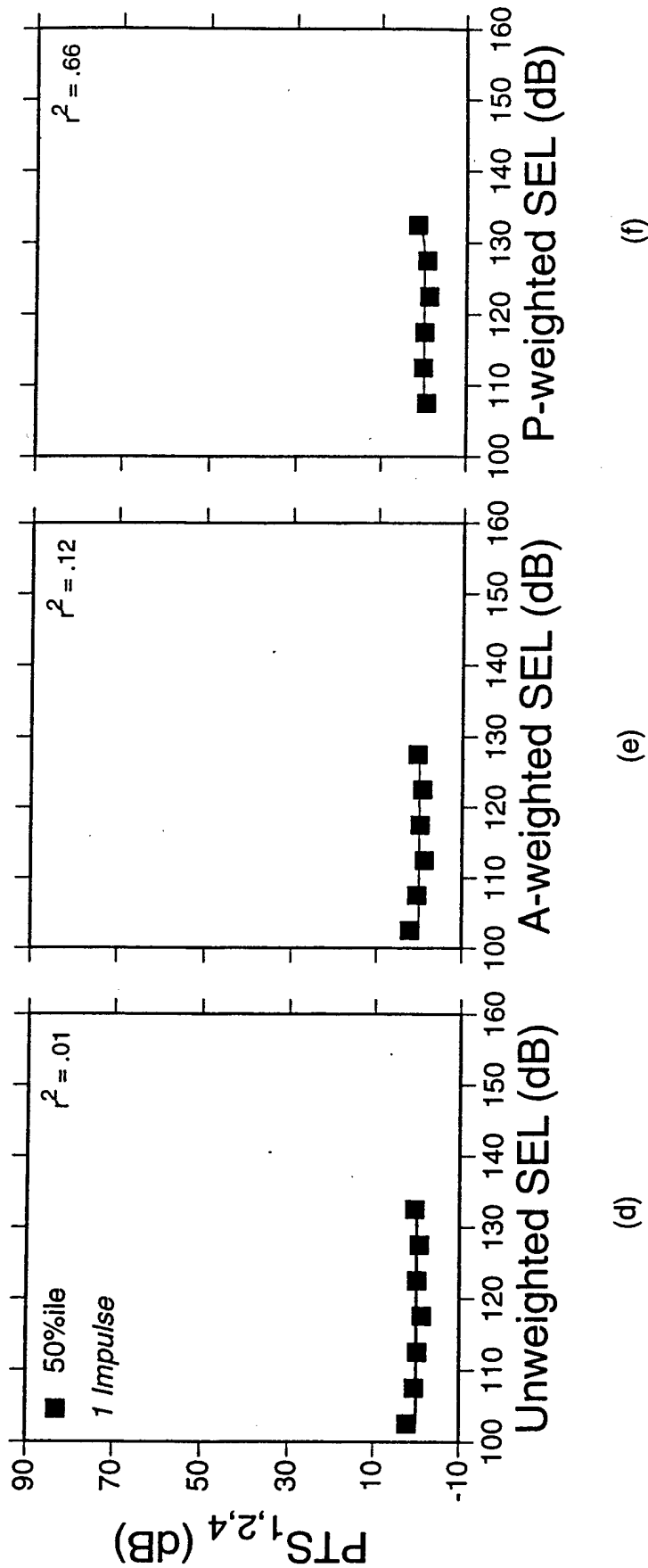


Figure 20 (d-f) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

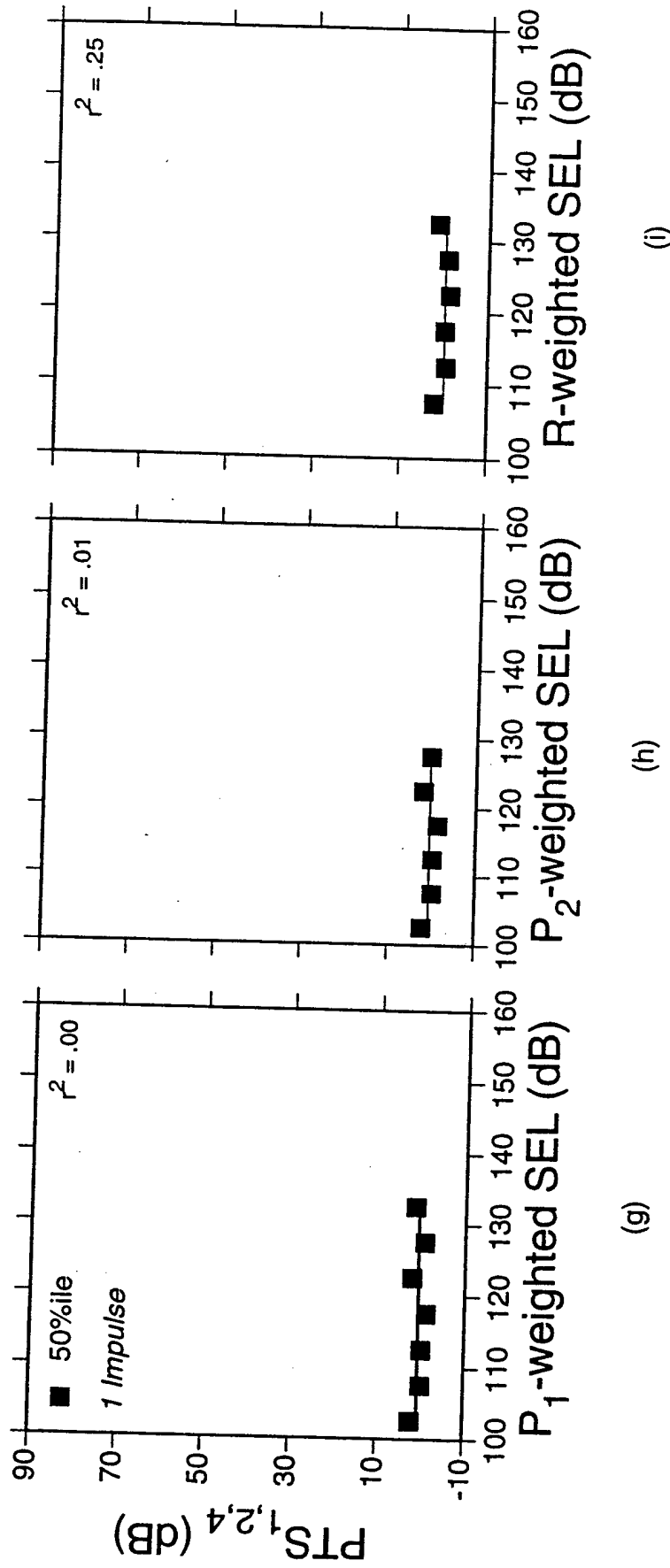


Figure 20 (g-i) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

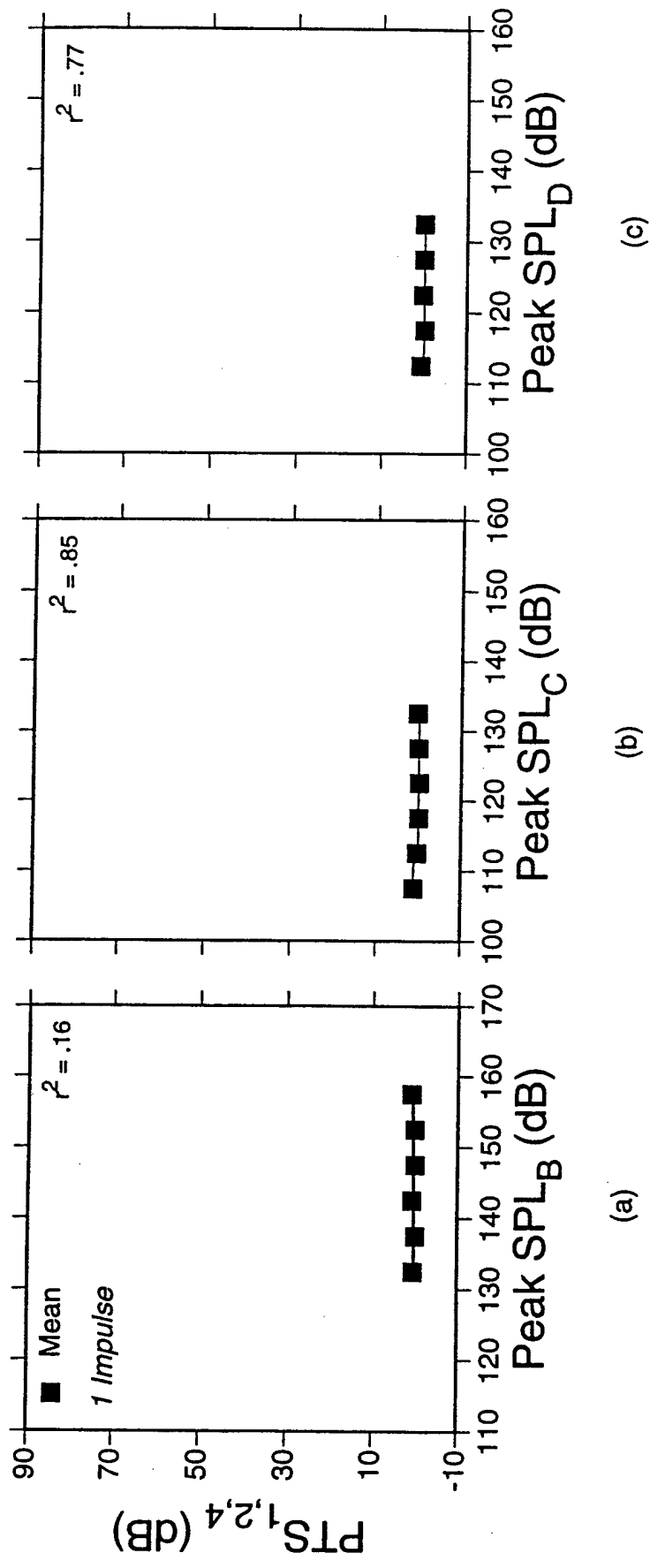


Figure 21 (a-c) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

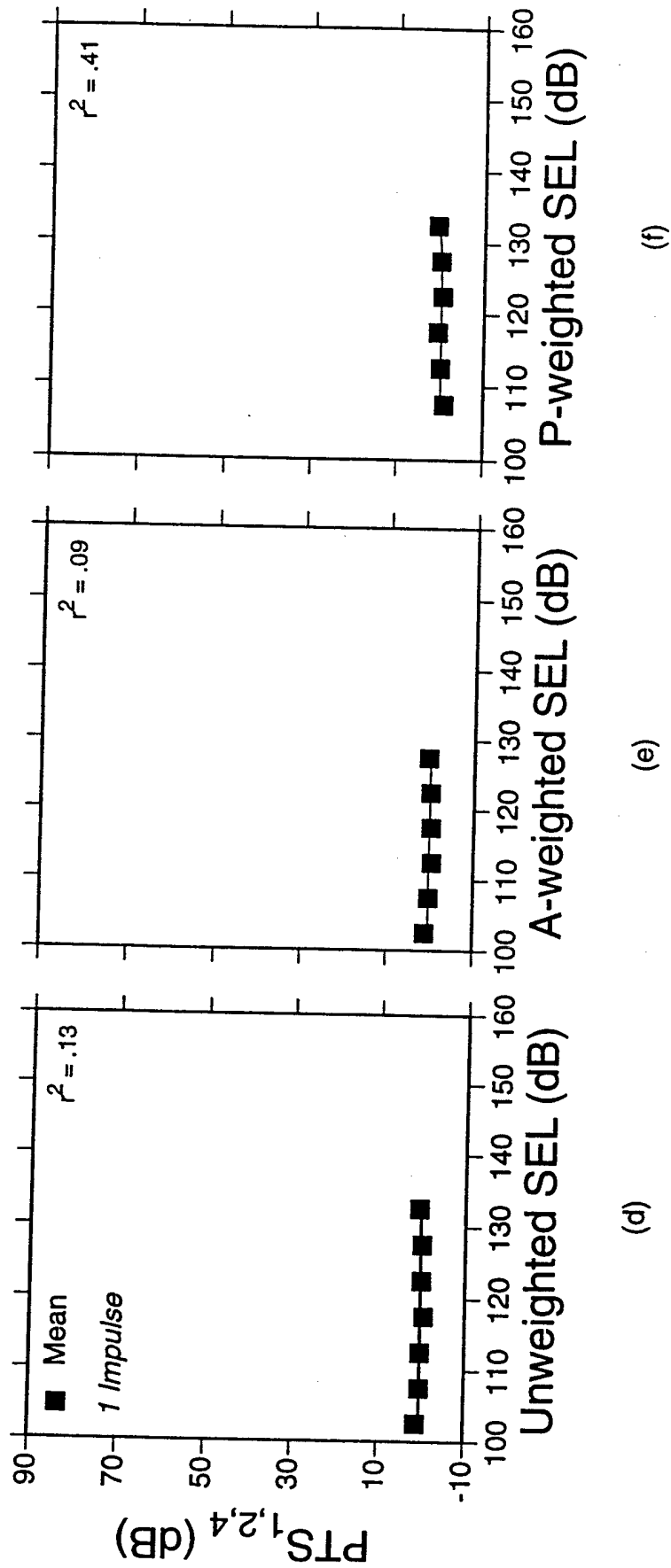


Figure 21 (d-f) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

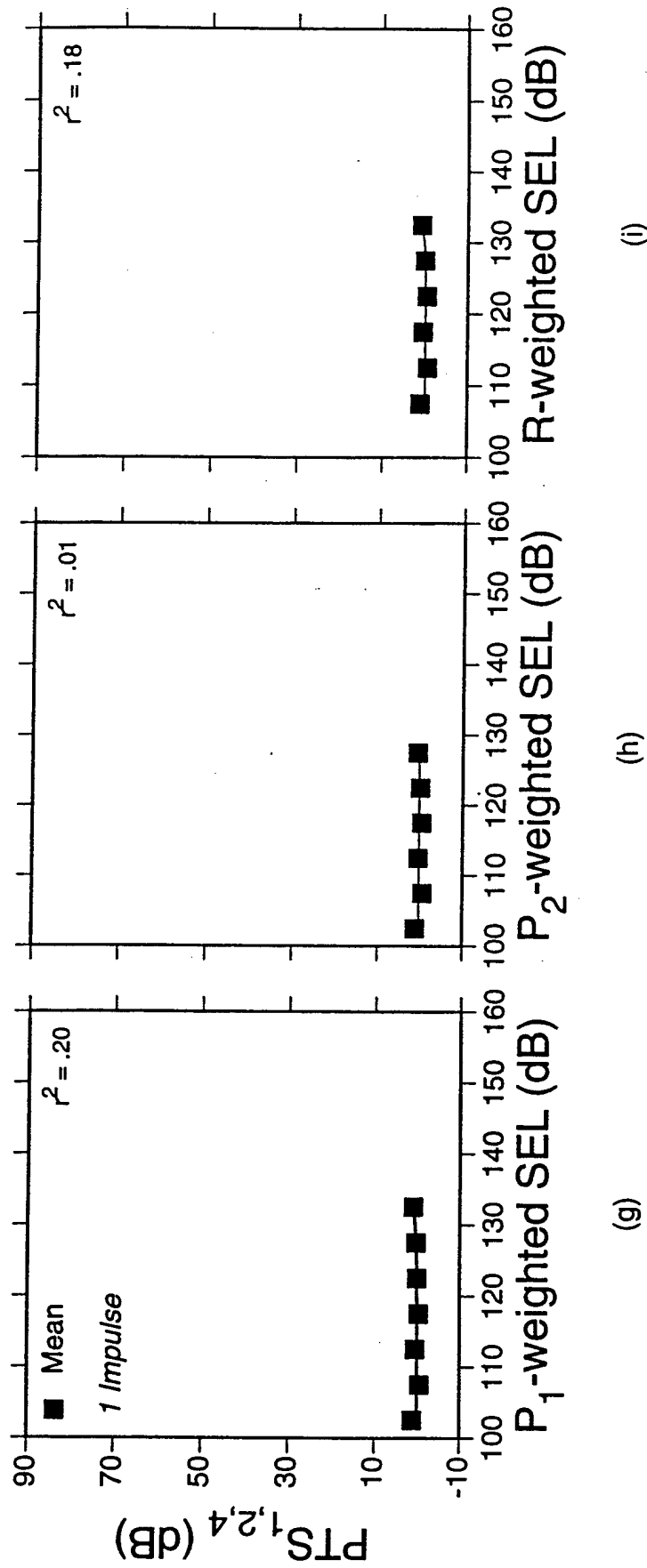


Figure 21 (g-i) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 5. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

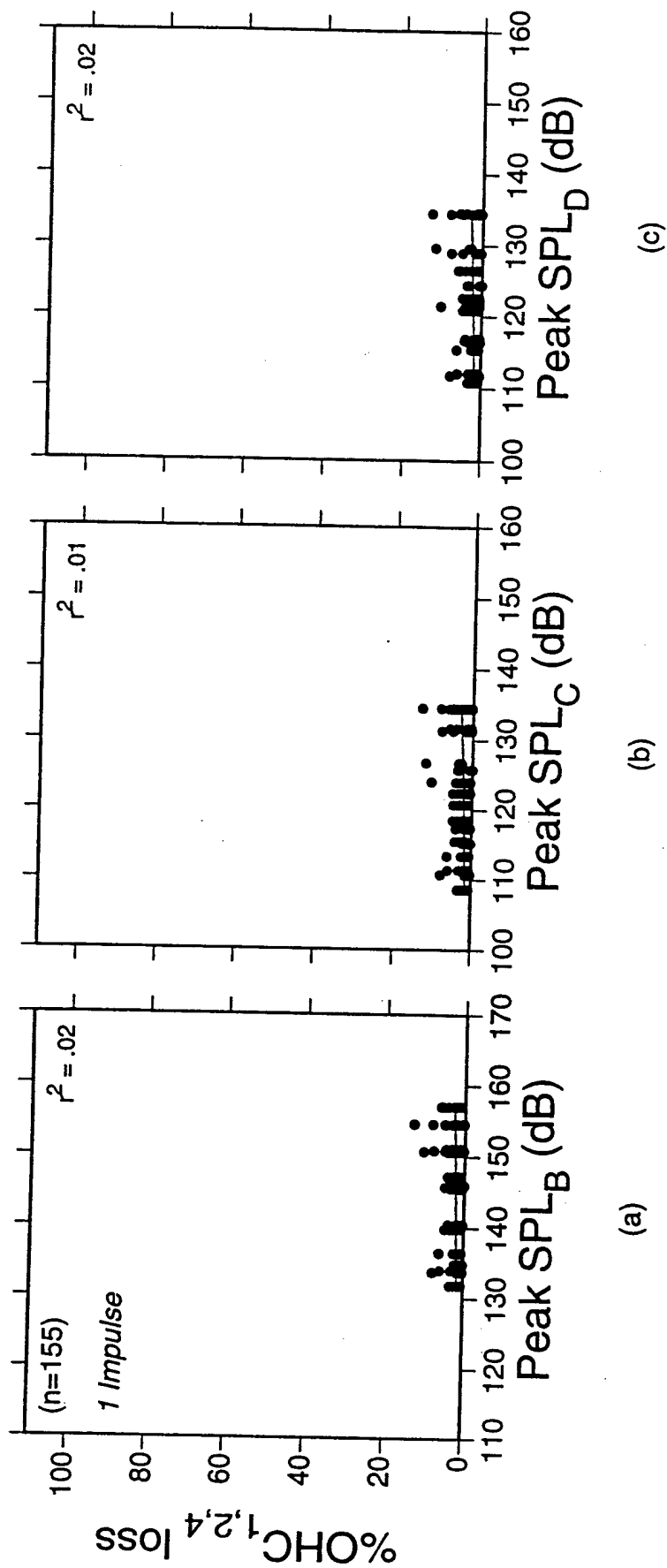


Figure 22 (a-c) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

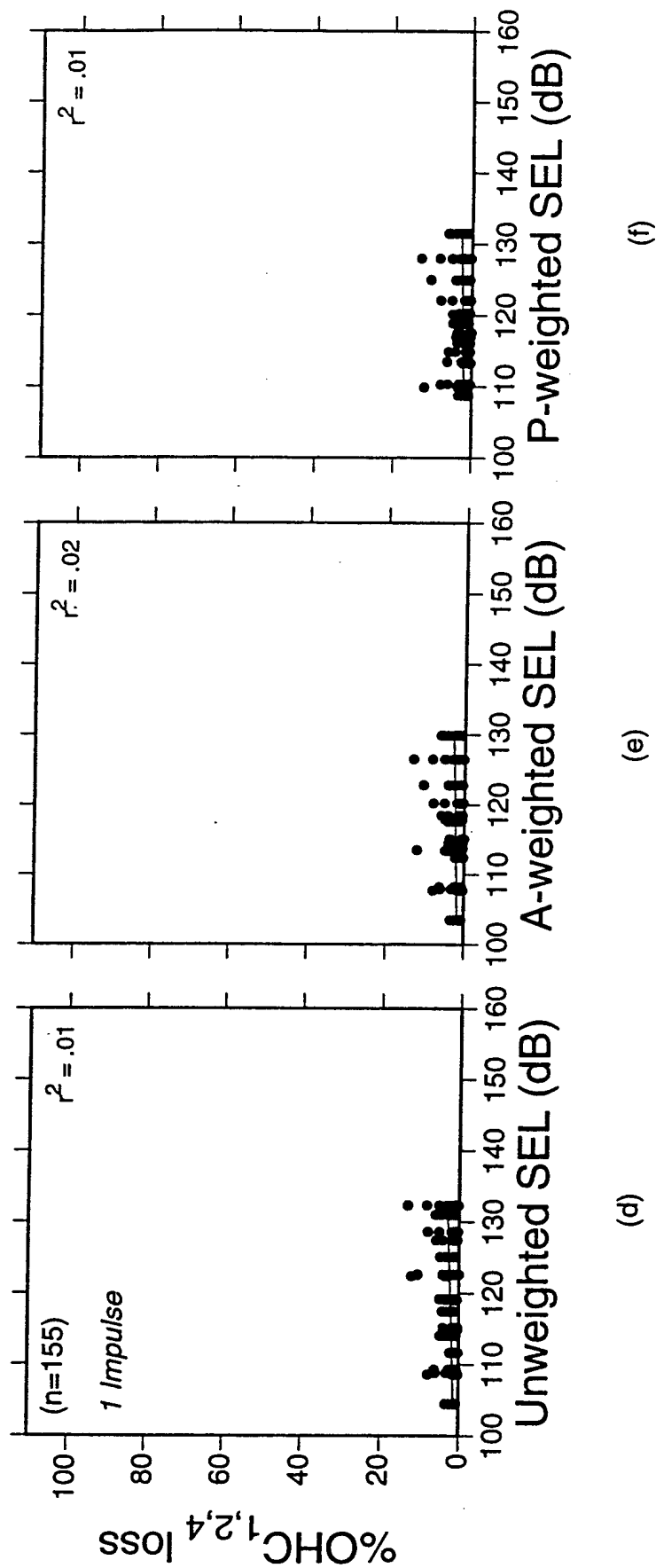


Figure 22 (d-f) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

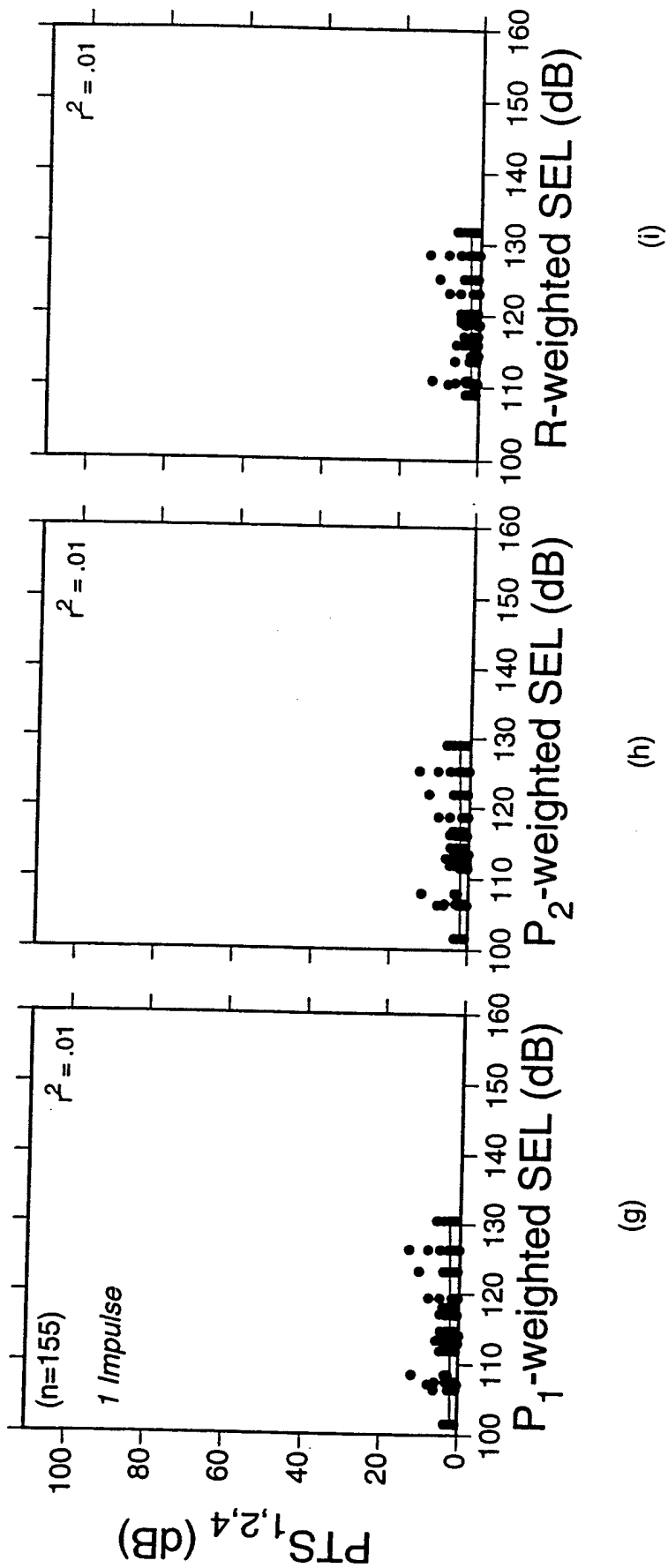


Figure 22 (g-i) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

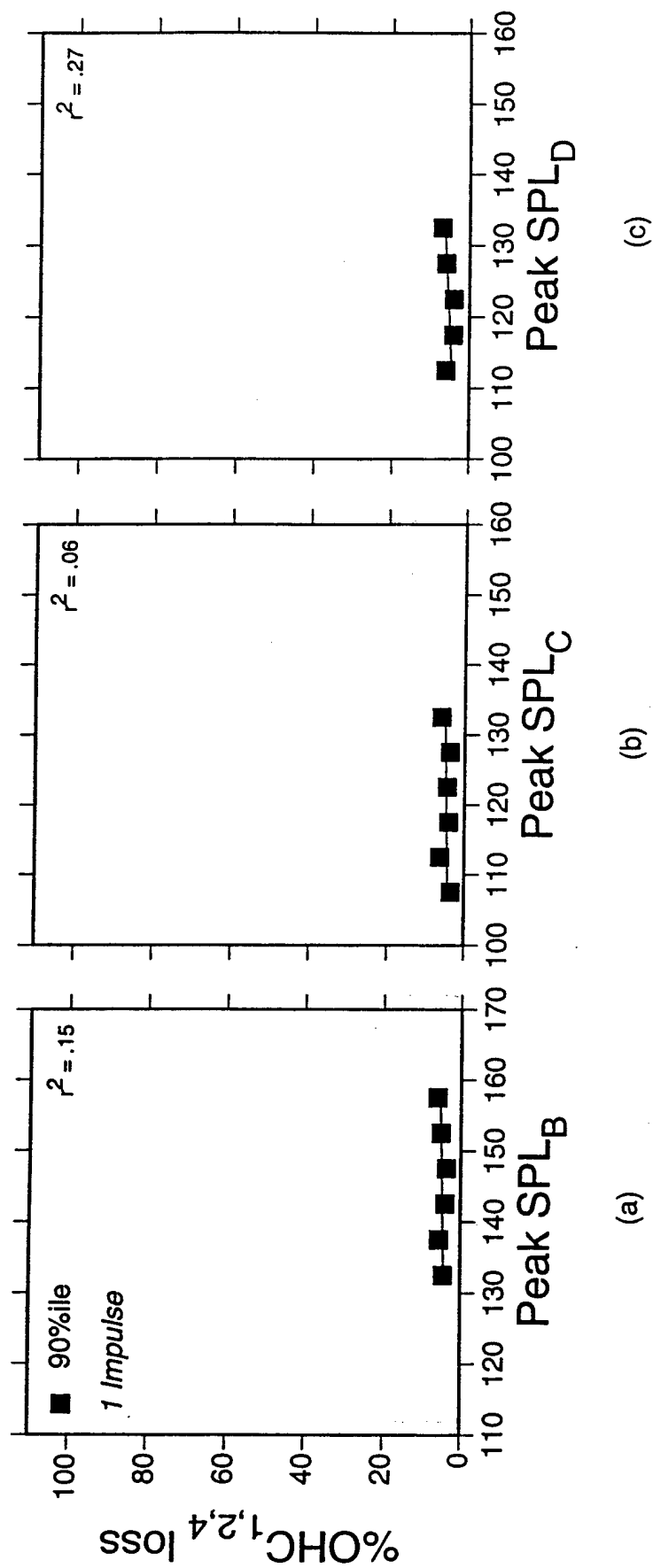


Figure 23 (a-c) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

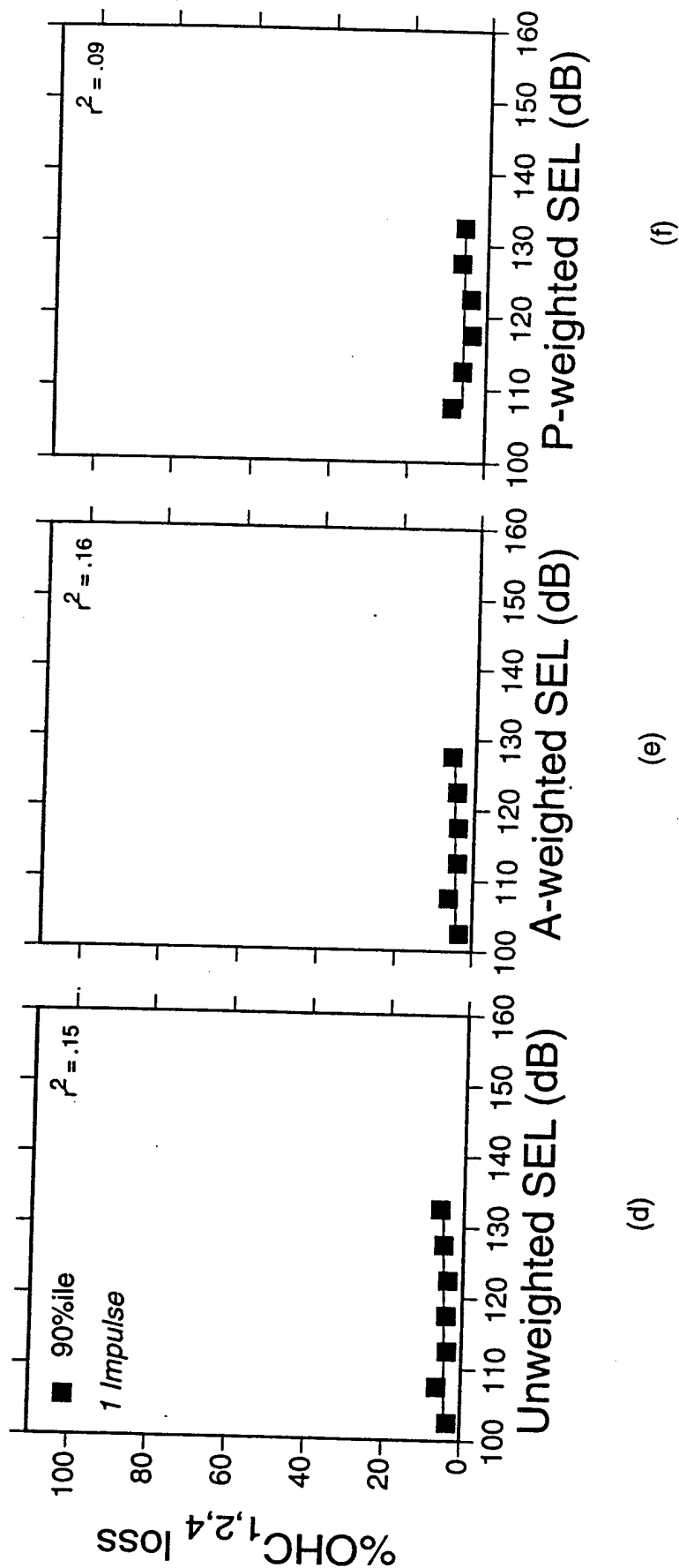


Figure 23 (d-f) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

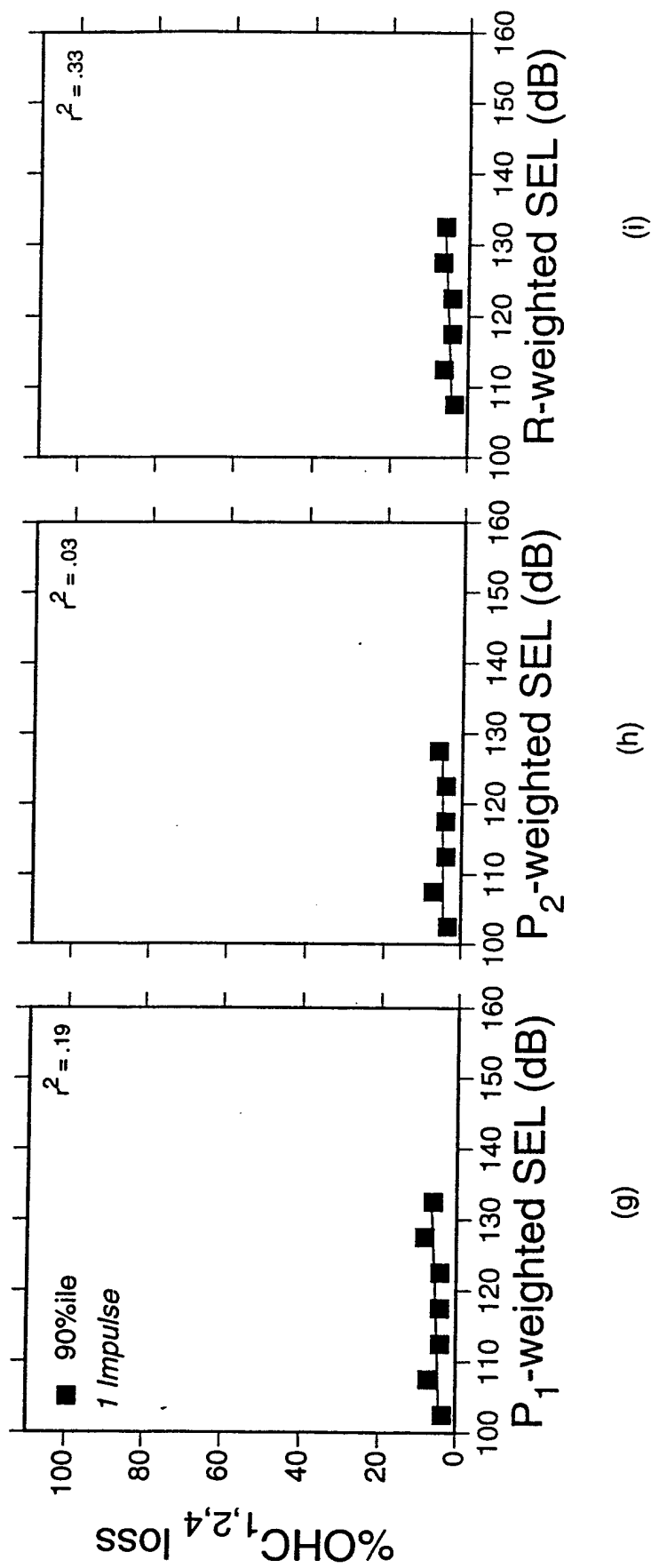


Figure 23 (g-i) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

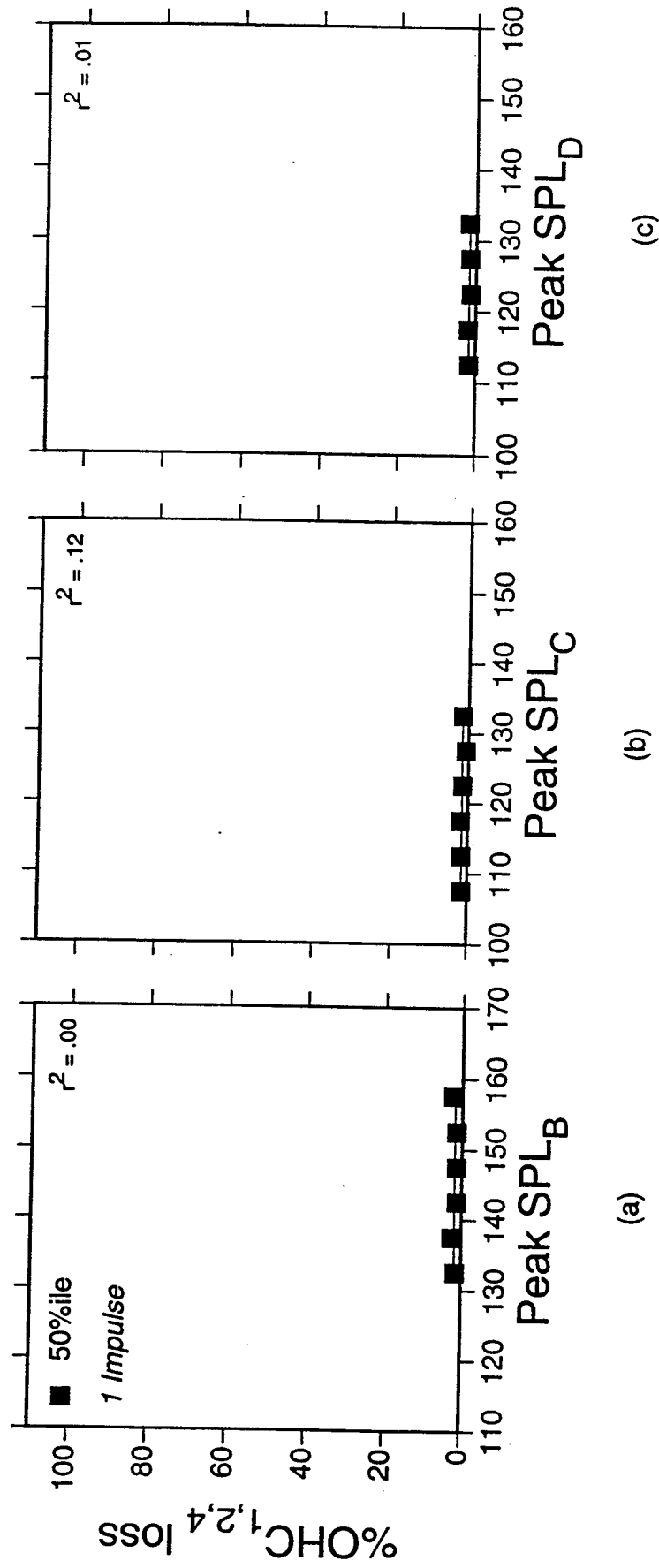


Figure 24 (a-c) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

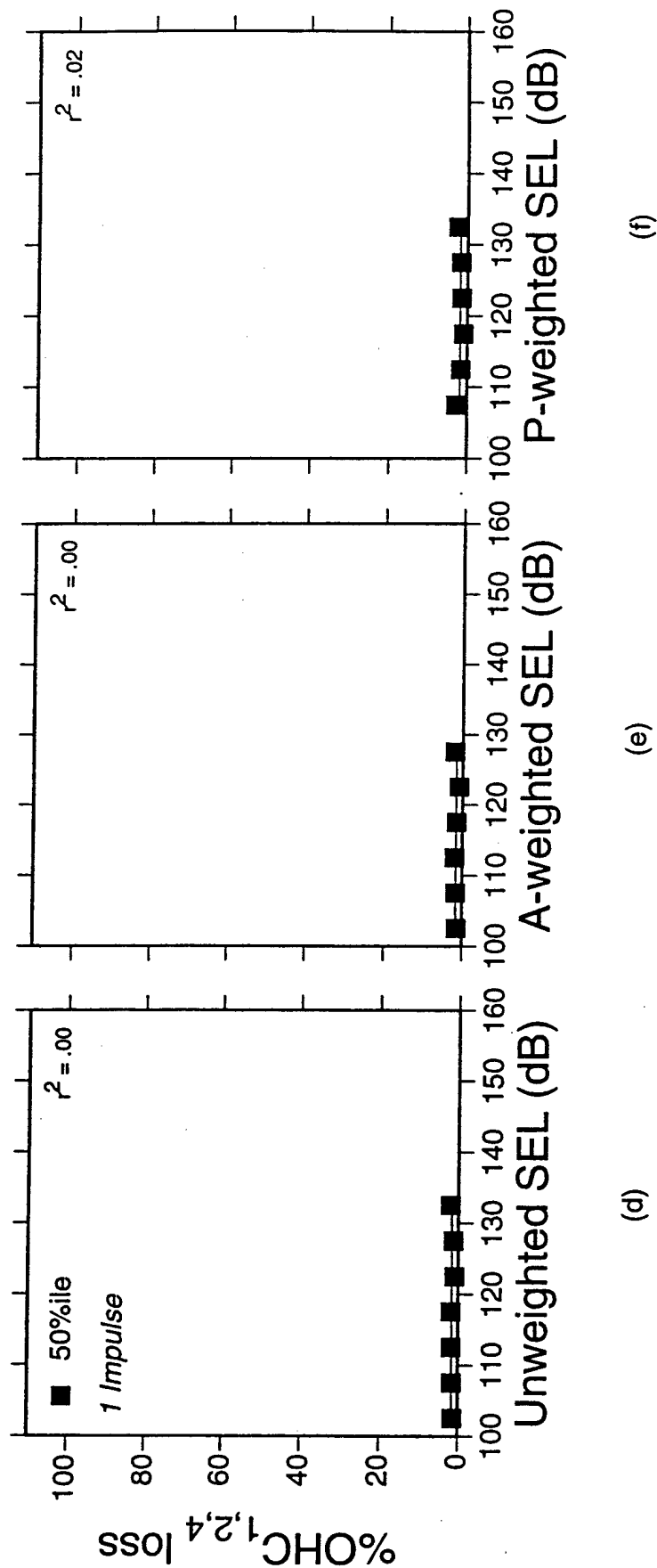


Figure 24 (d-f) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index

(d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

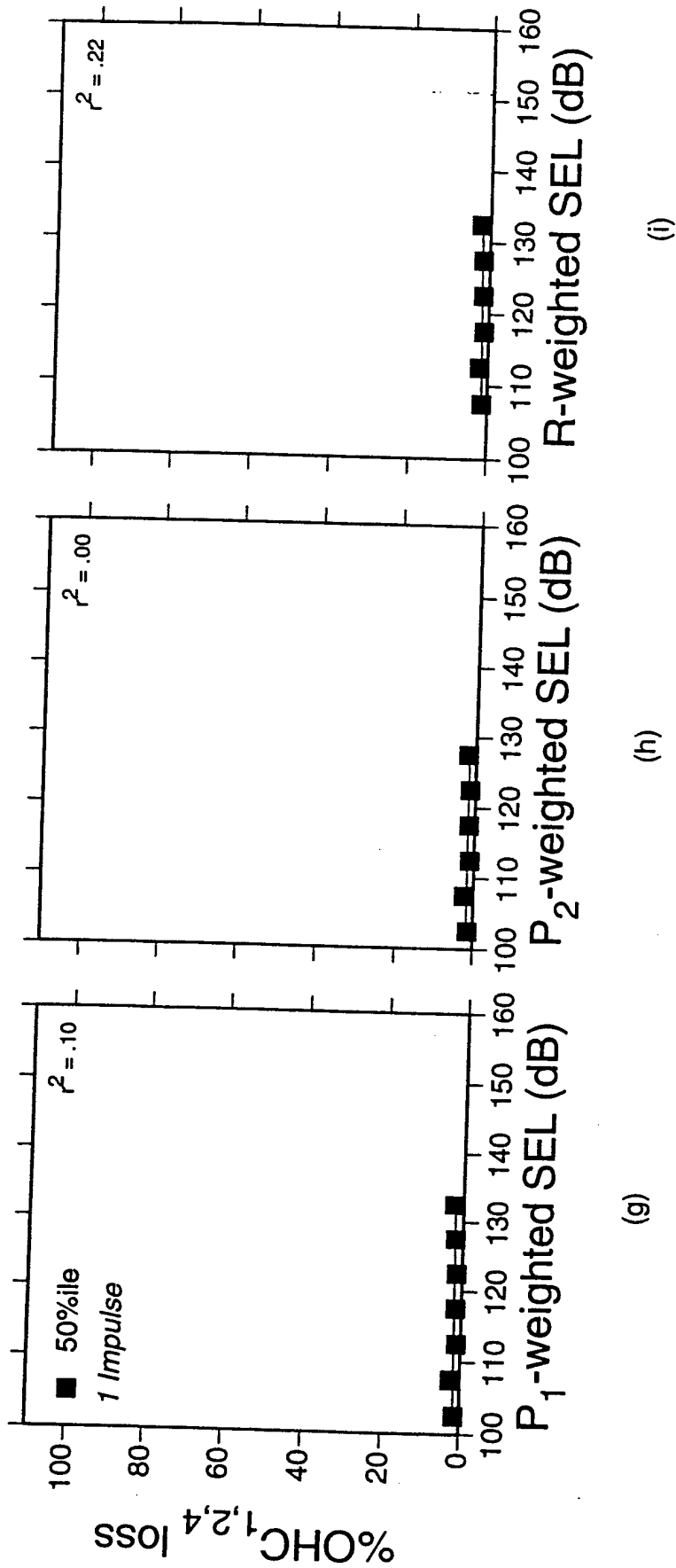


Figure 24 (g-i) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index

(g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

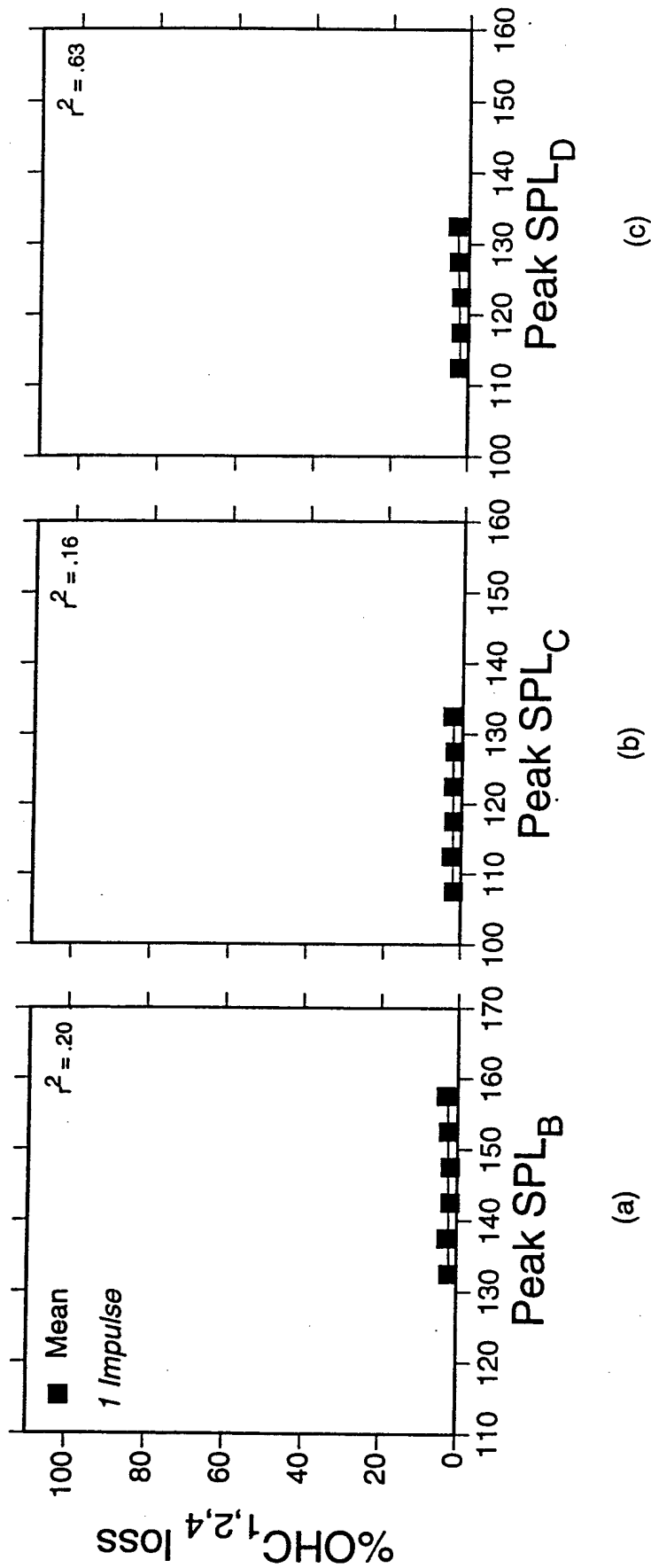


Figure 25 (a-c) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

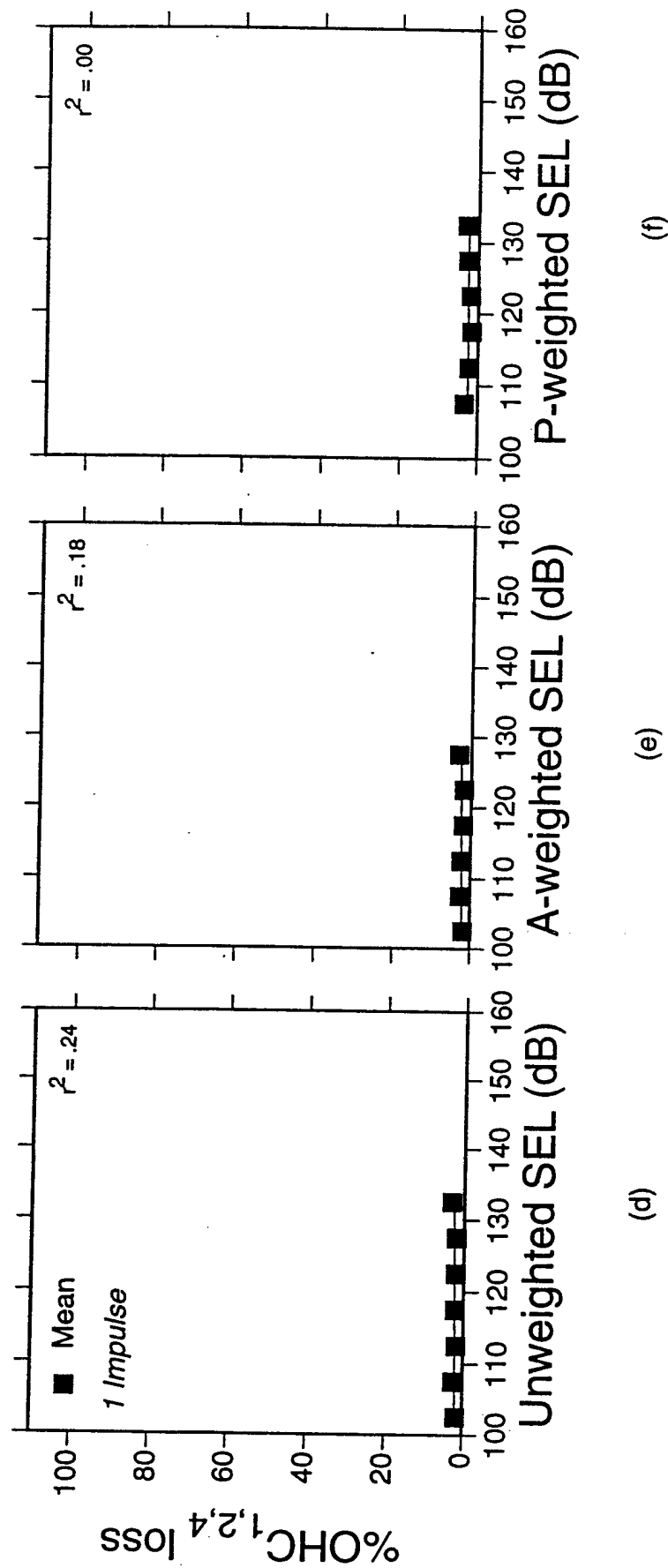


Figure 25 (d-f) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

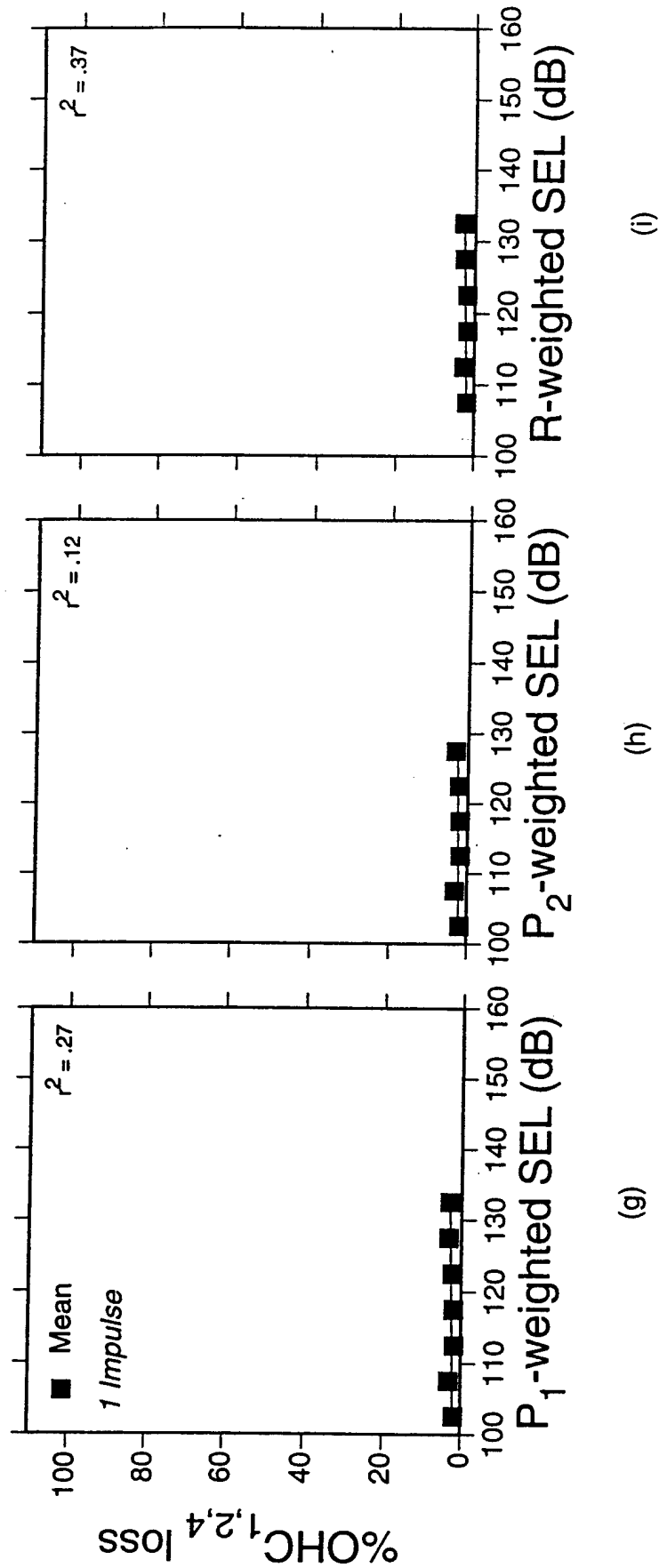


Figure 25 (g-i) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 6. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

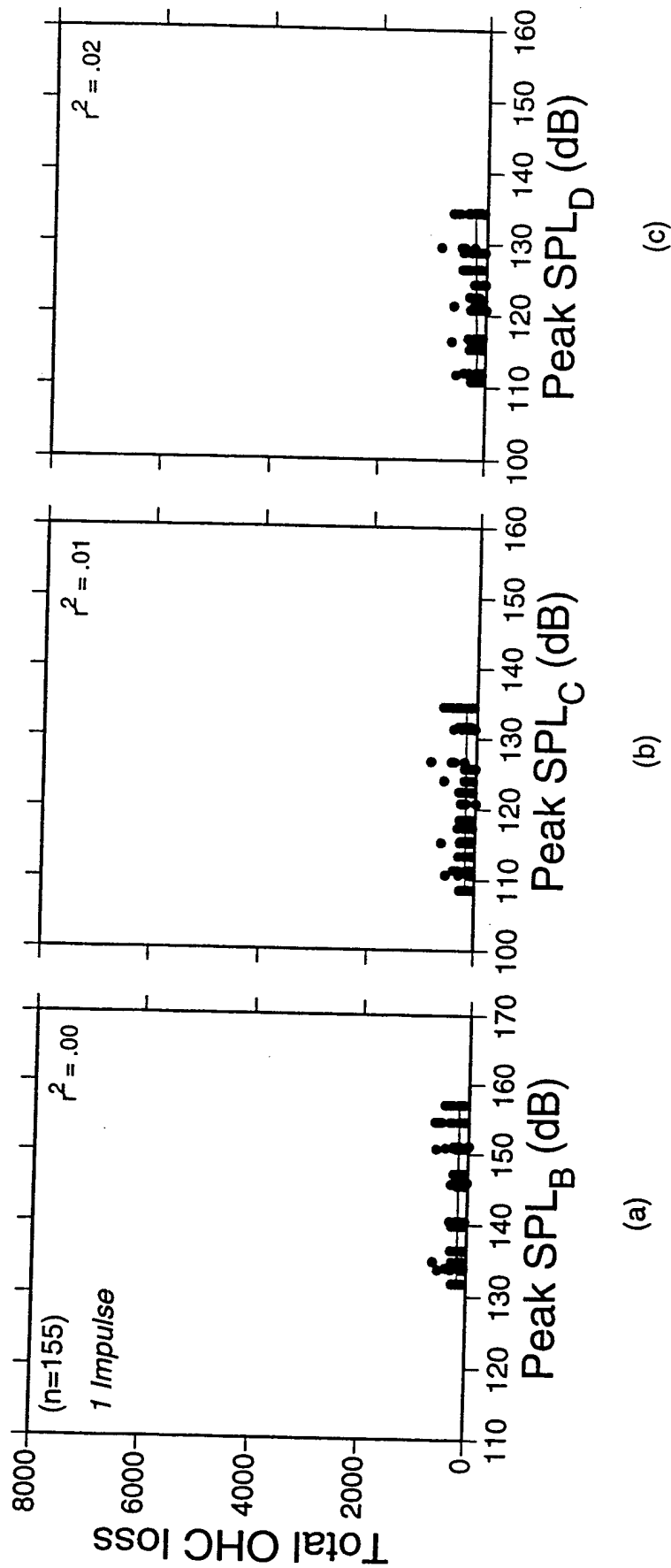


Figure 26 (a-c) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

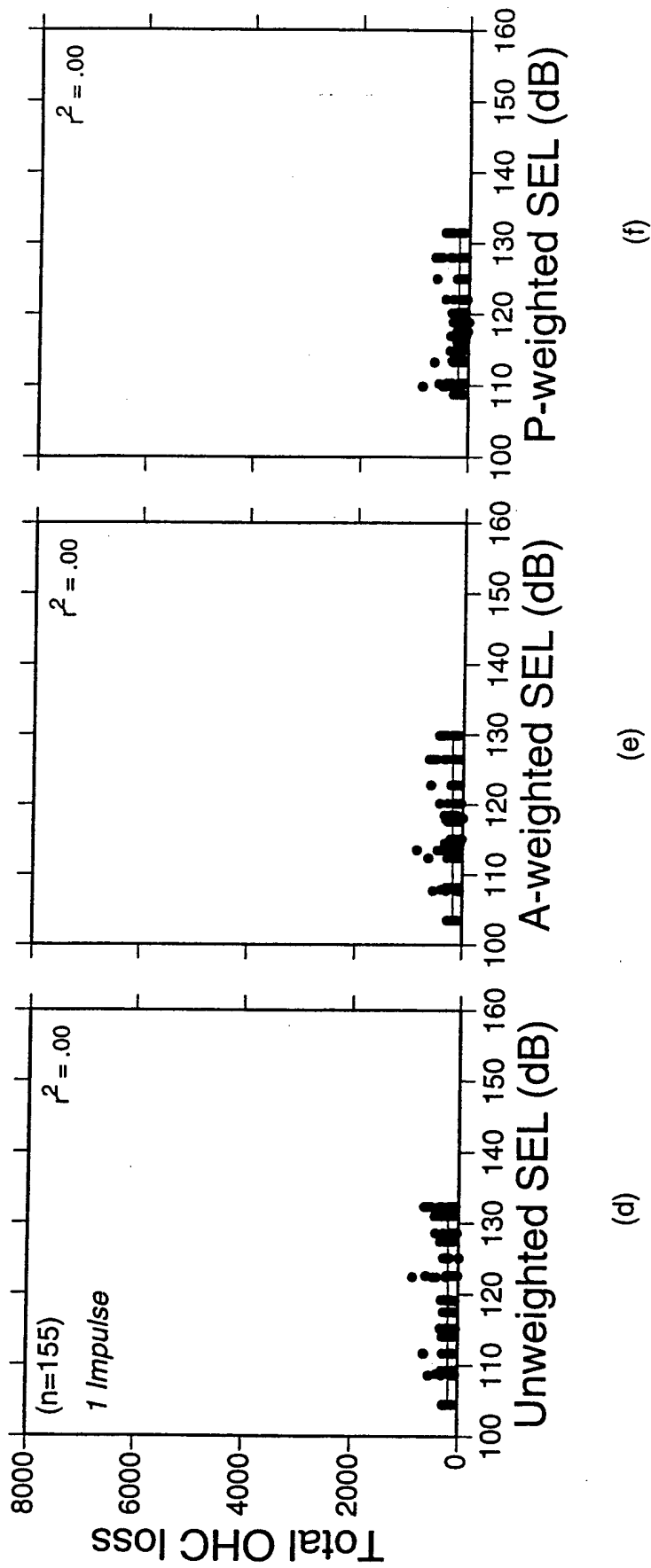


Figure 26 (d-f) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

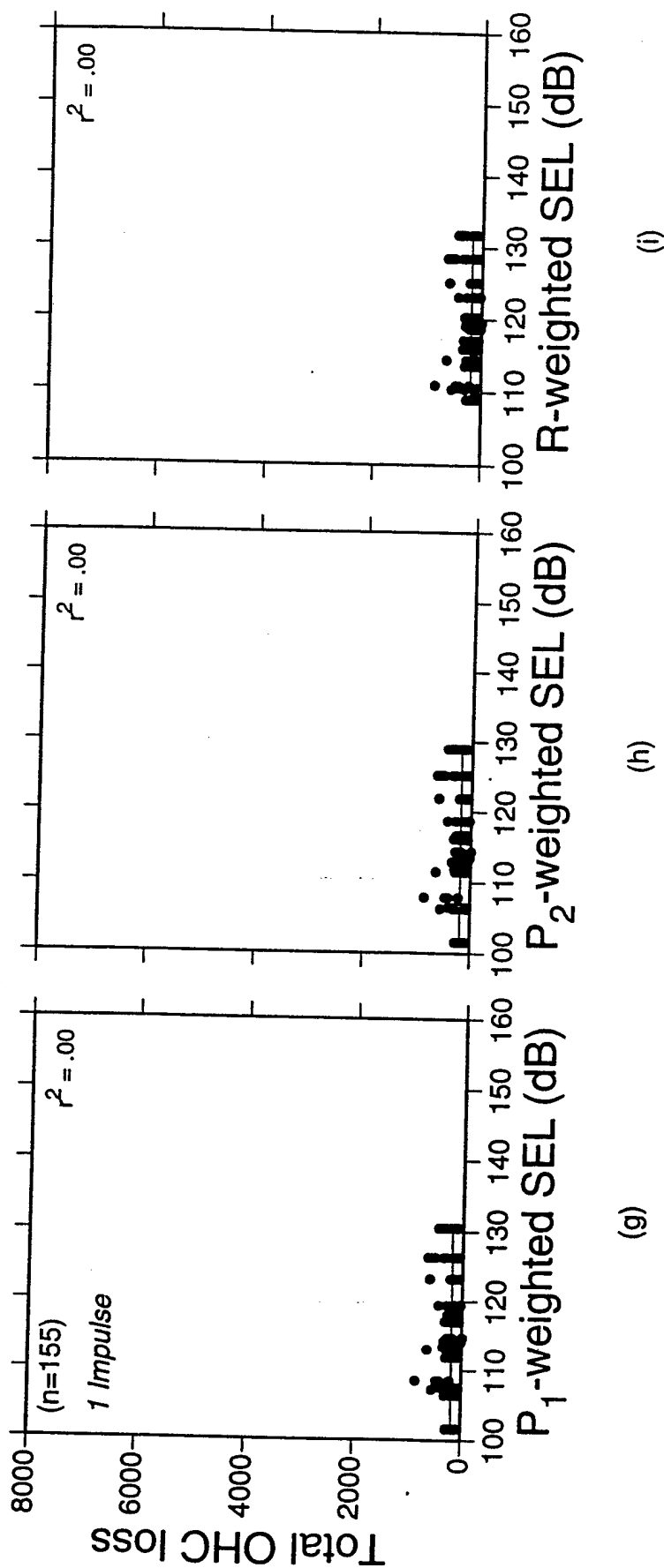


Figure 26 (g-i) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to a single impulse (n=155) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

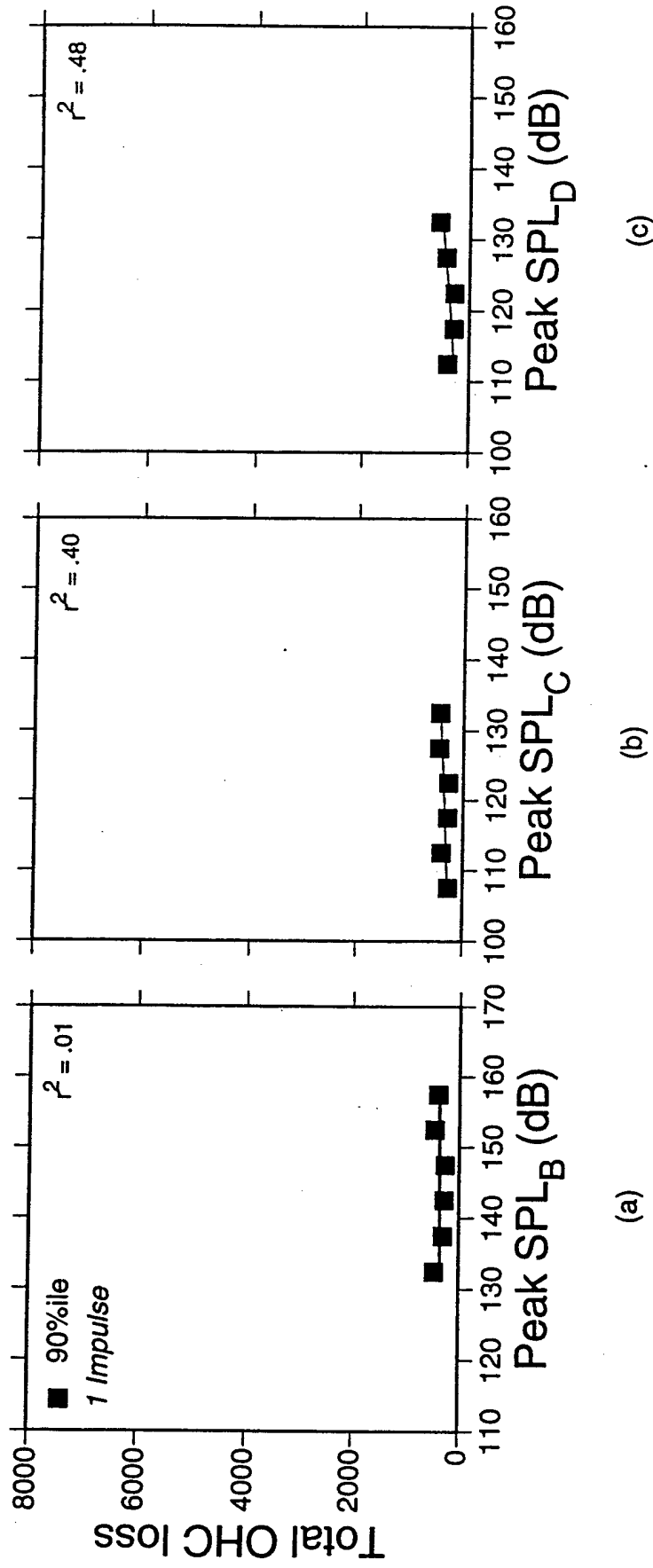


Figure 27 (a-c) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

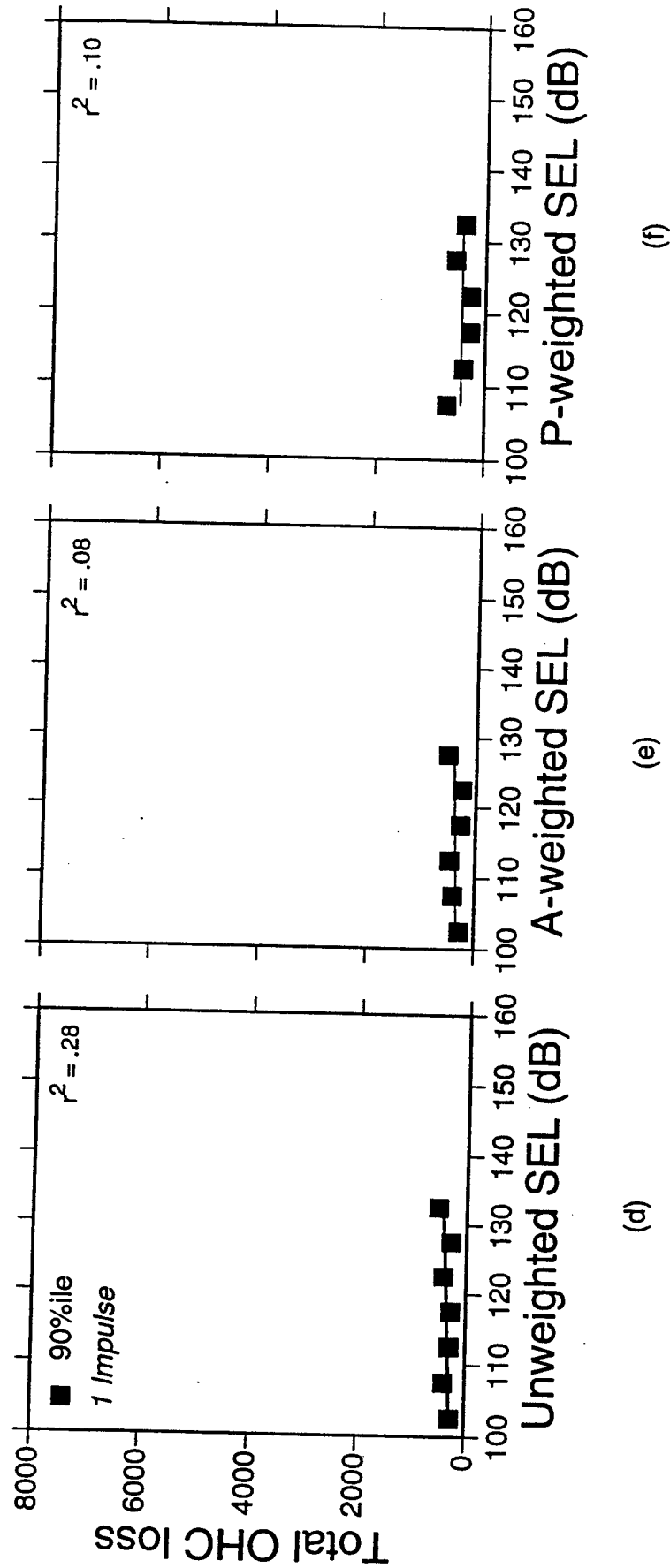


Figure 27 (d-f) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

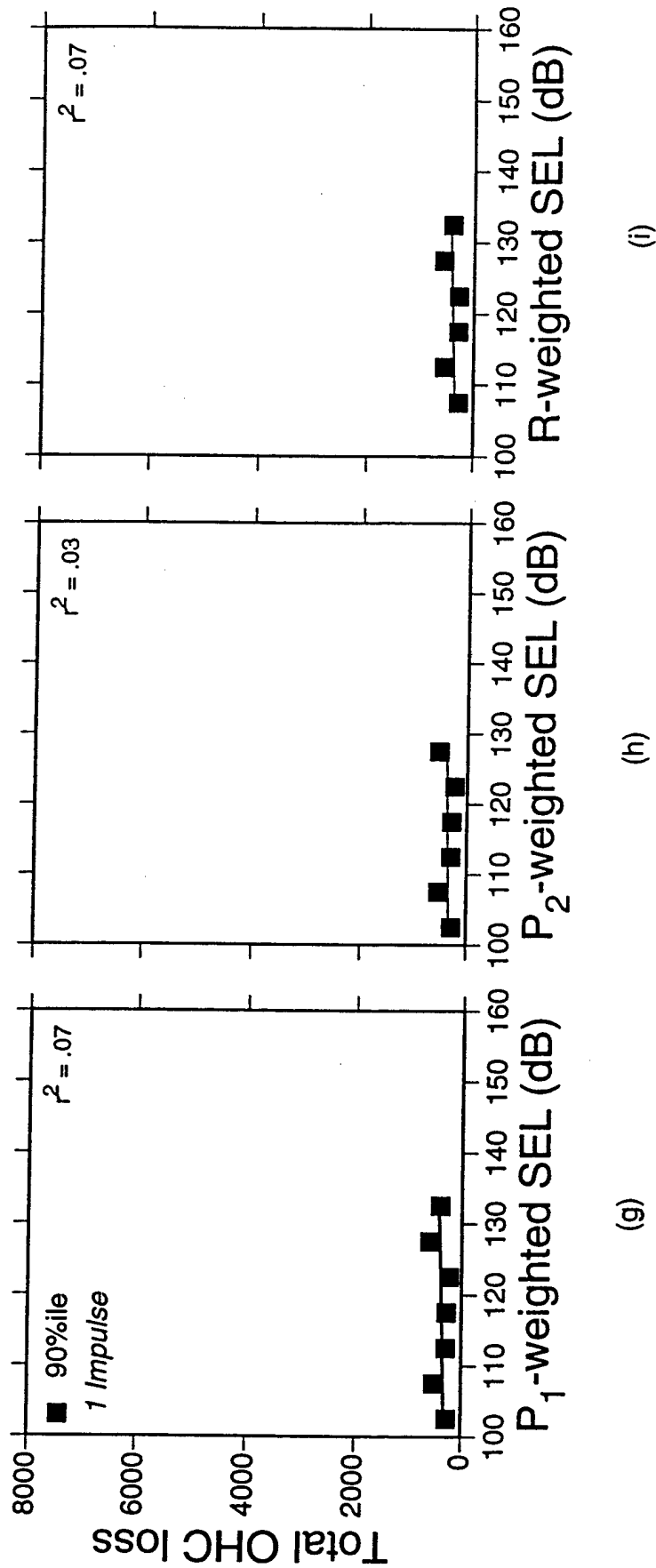


Figure 27 (g-i) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

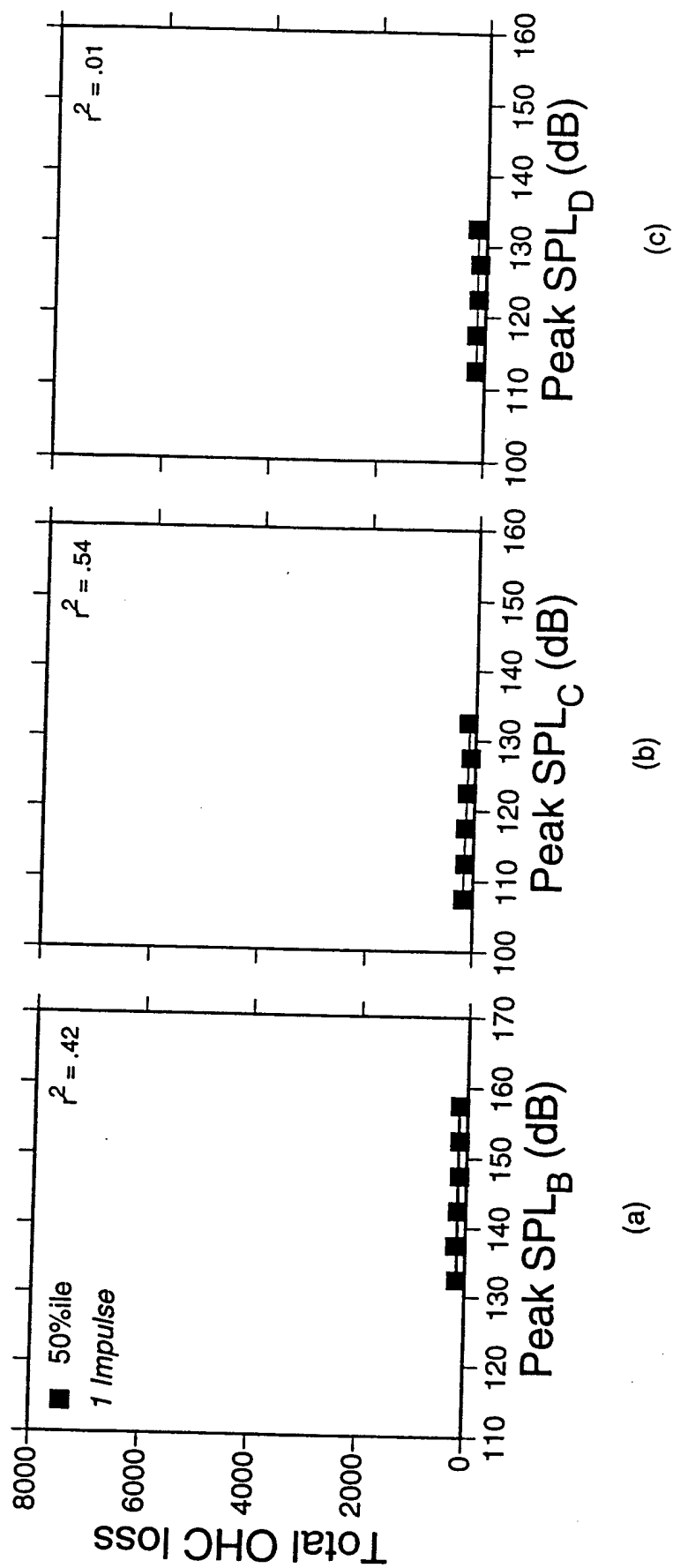


Figure 28 (a-c) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

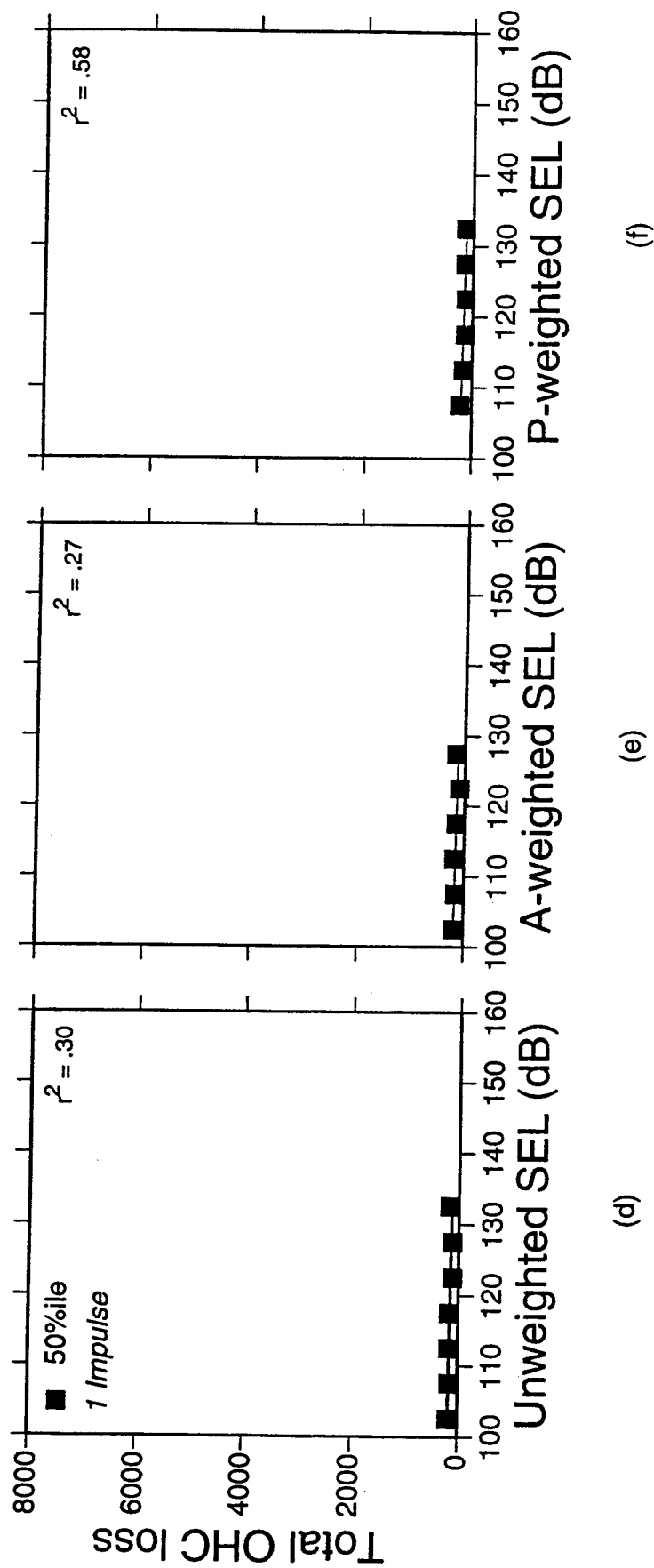


Figure 28 (d-f) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

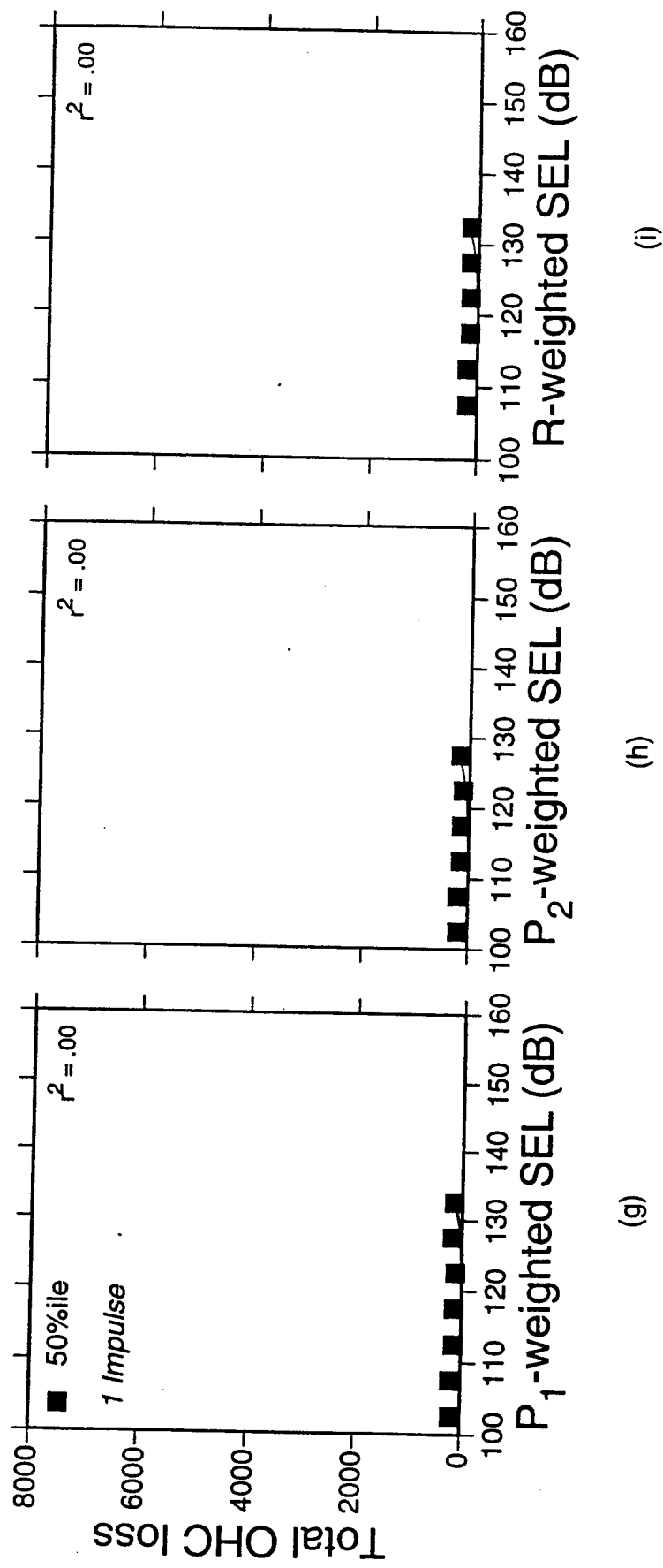


Figure 28 (g-i) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. ($r^2 =$ coefficient of determination)

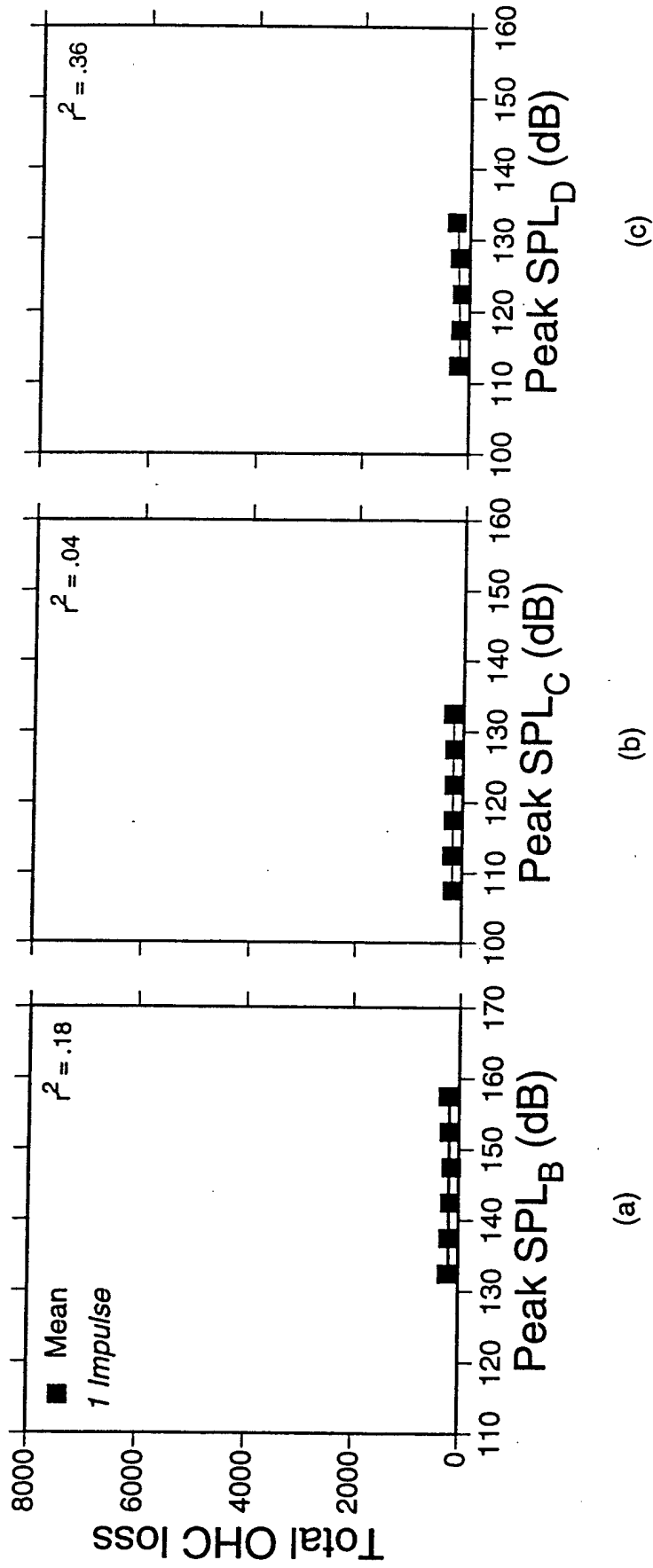


Figure 29 (a-c) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

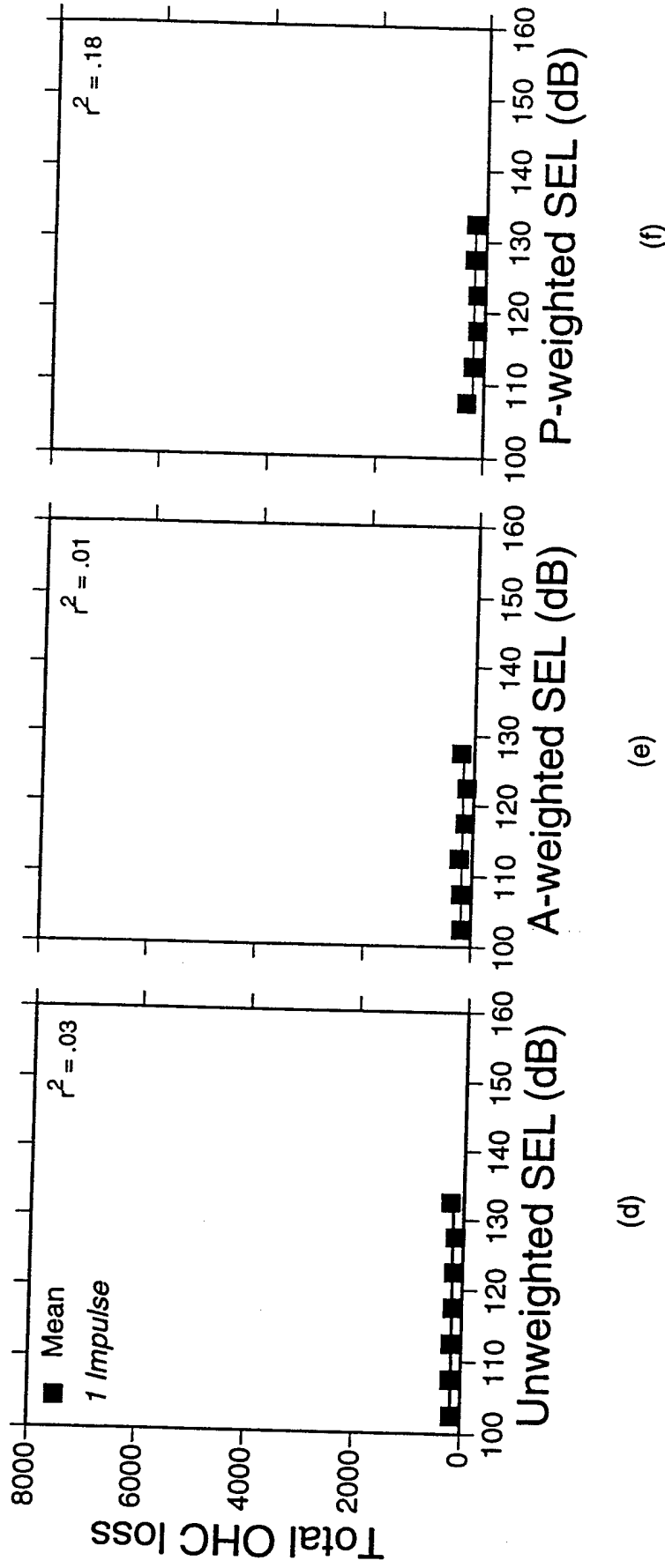


Figure 29 (d-f) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

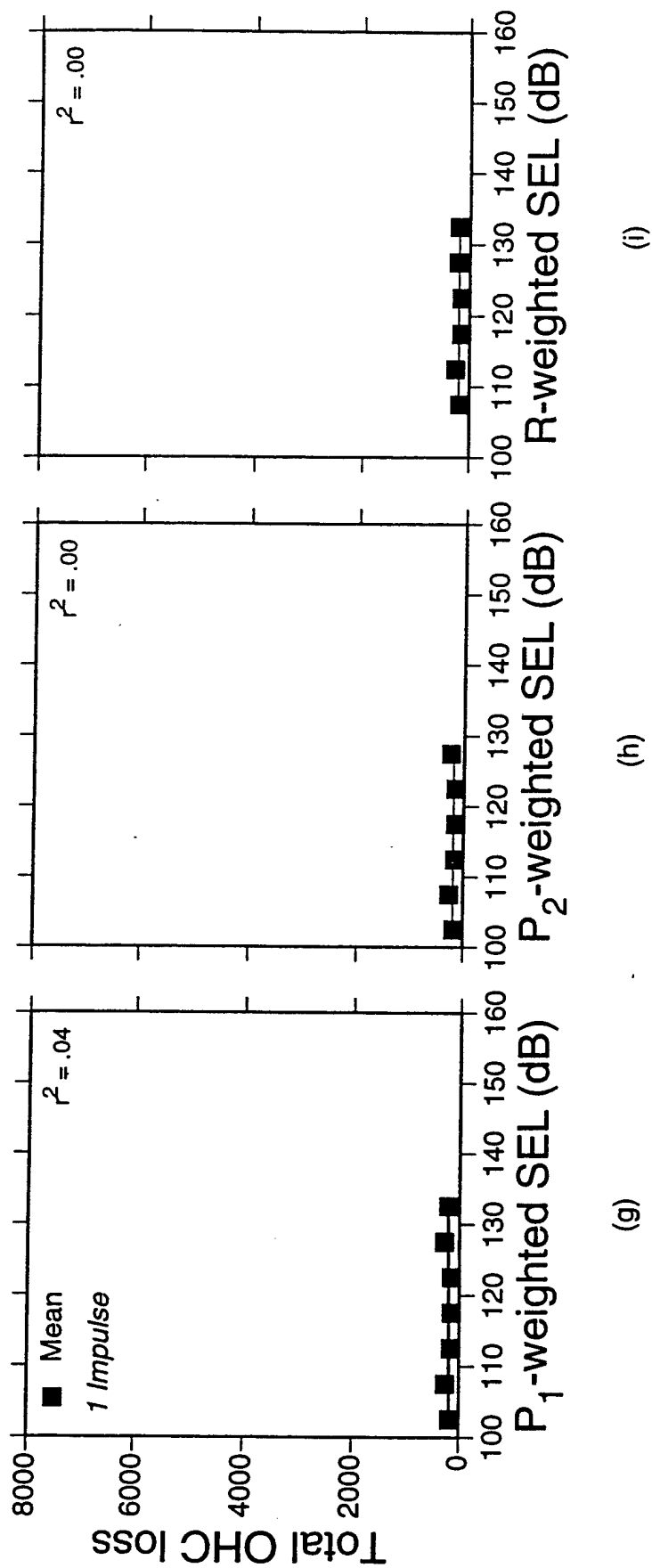


Figure 29 (g-i) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 7. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

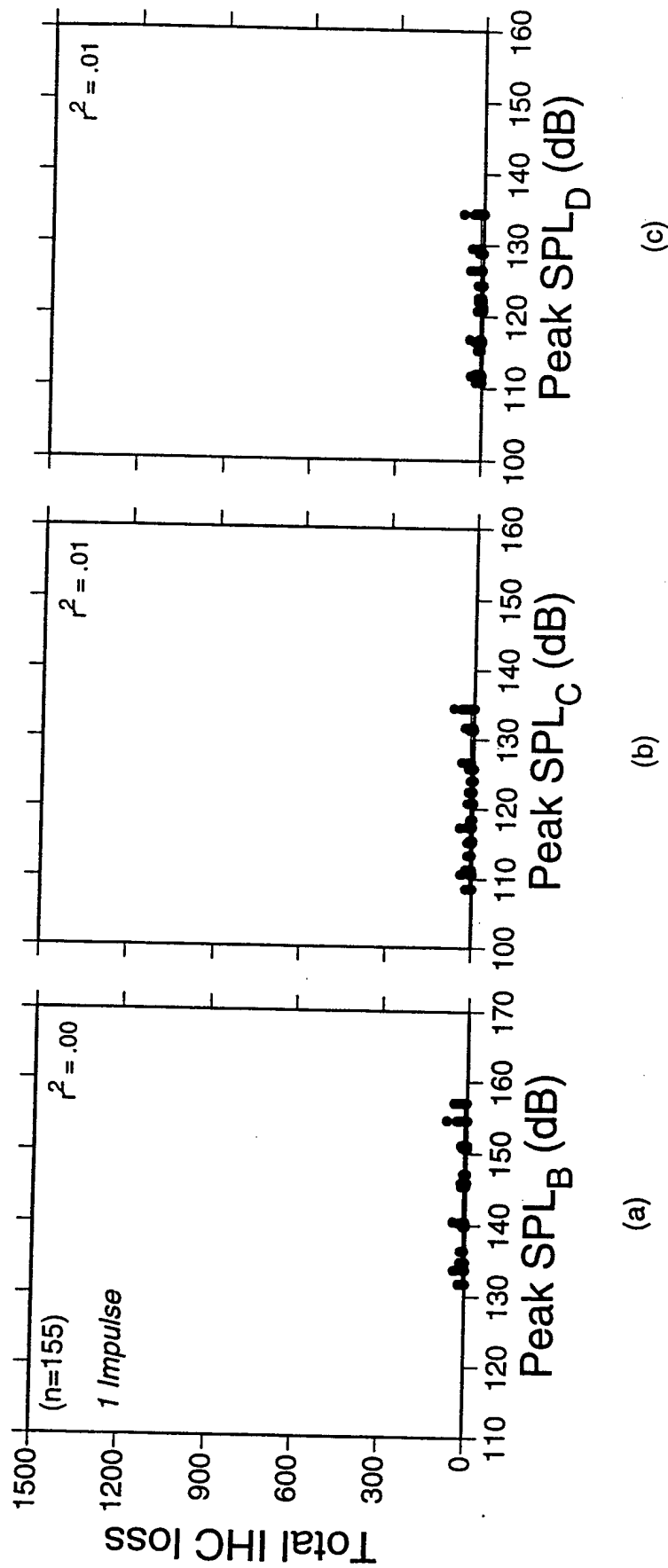


Figure 30 (a-c) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

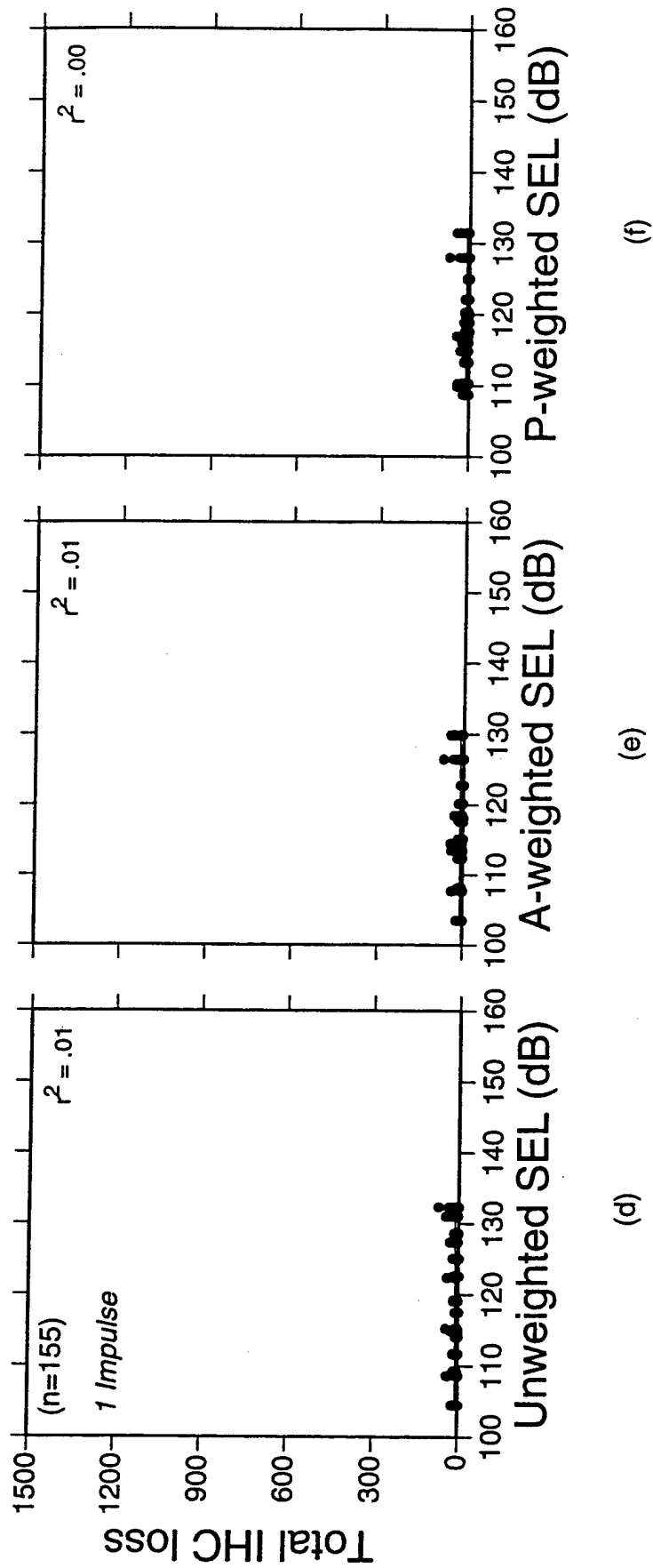


Figure 30 (d-f) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to a single impulse (n=155) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

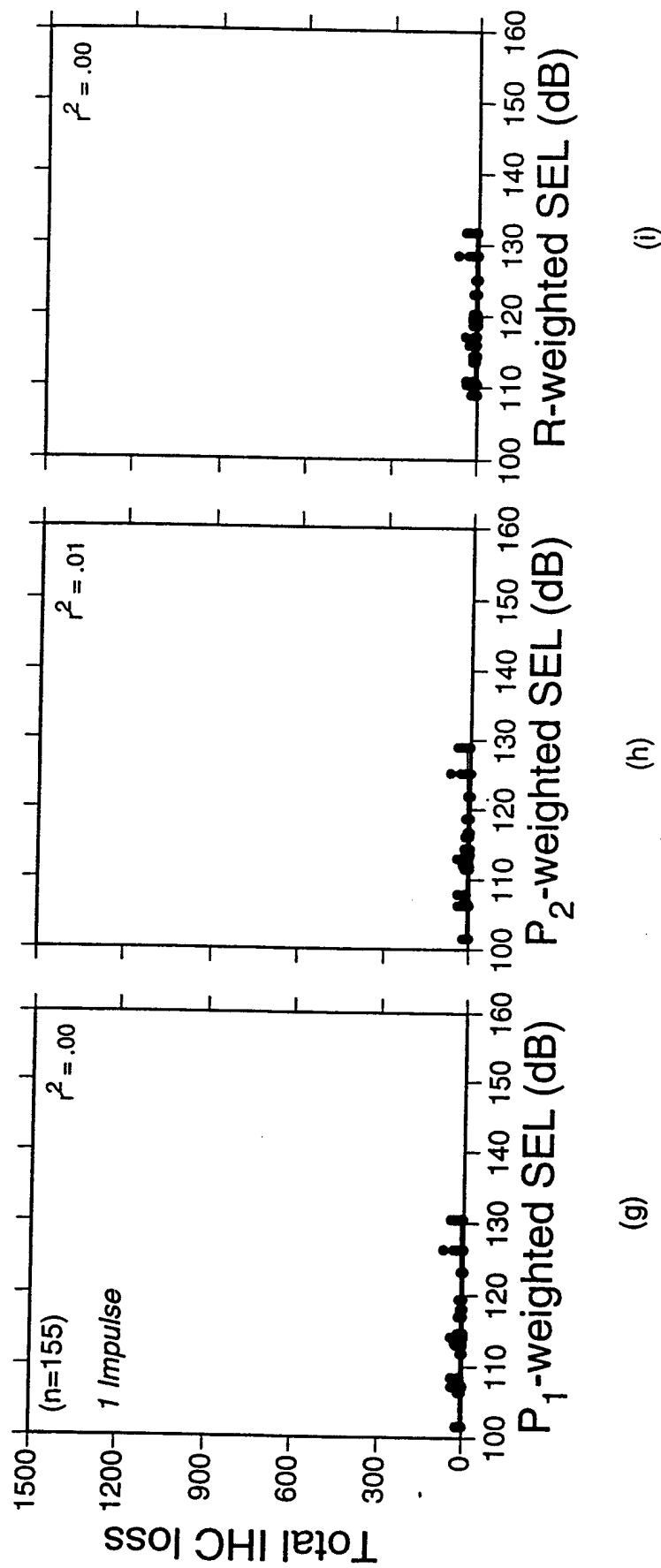


Figure 30 (g-i) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to a single impulse ($n=155$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

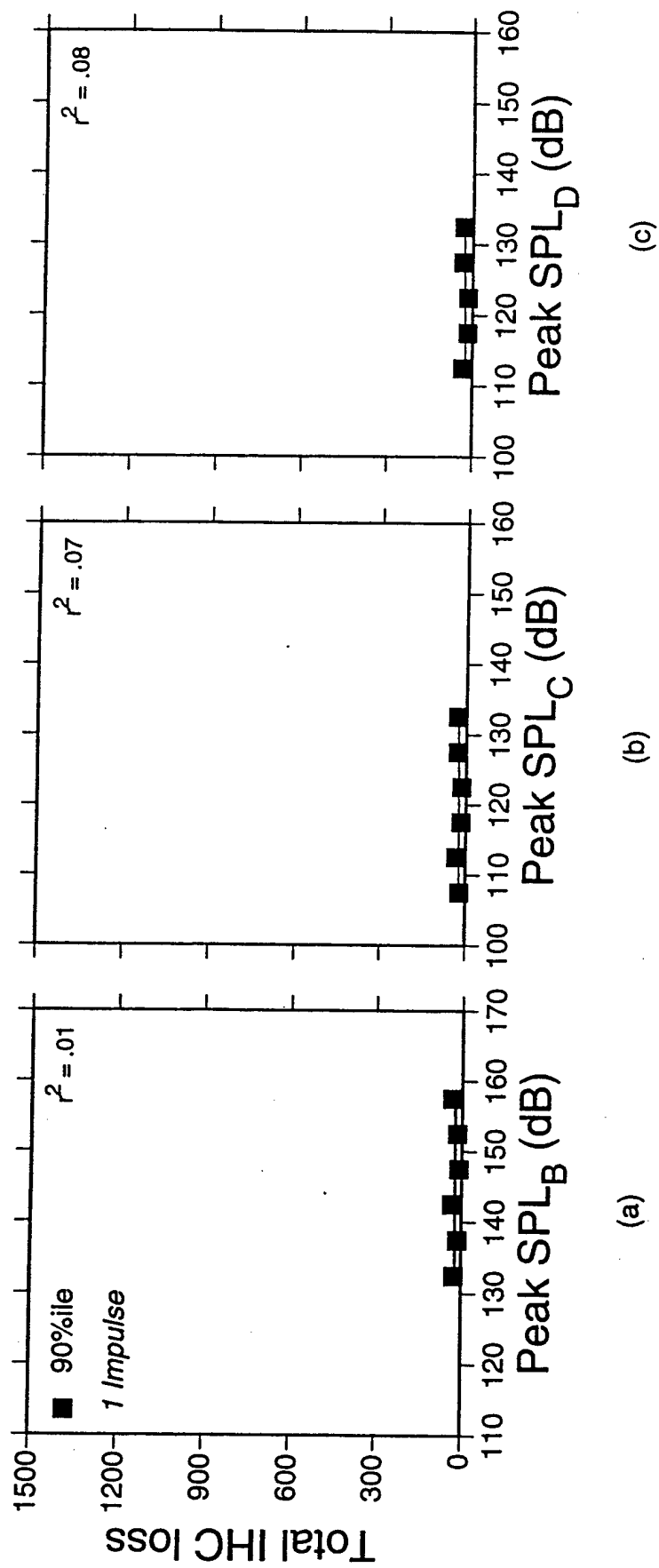


Figure 31 (a-c) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

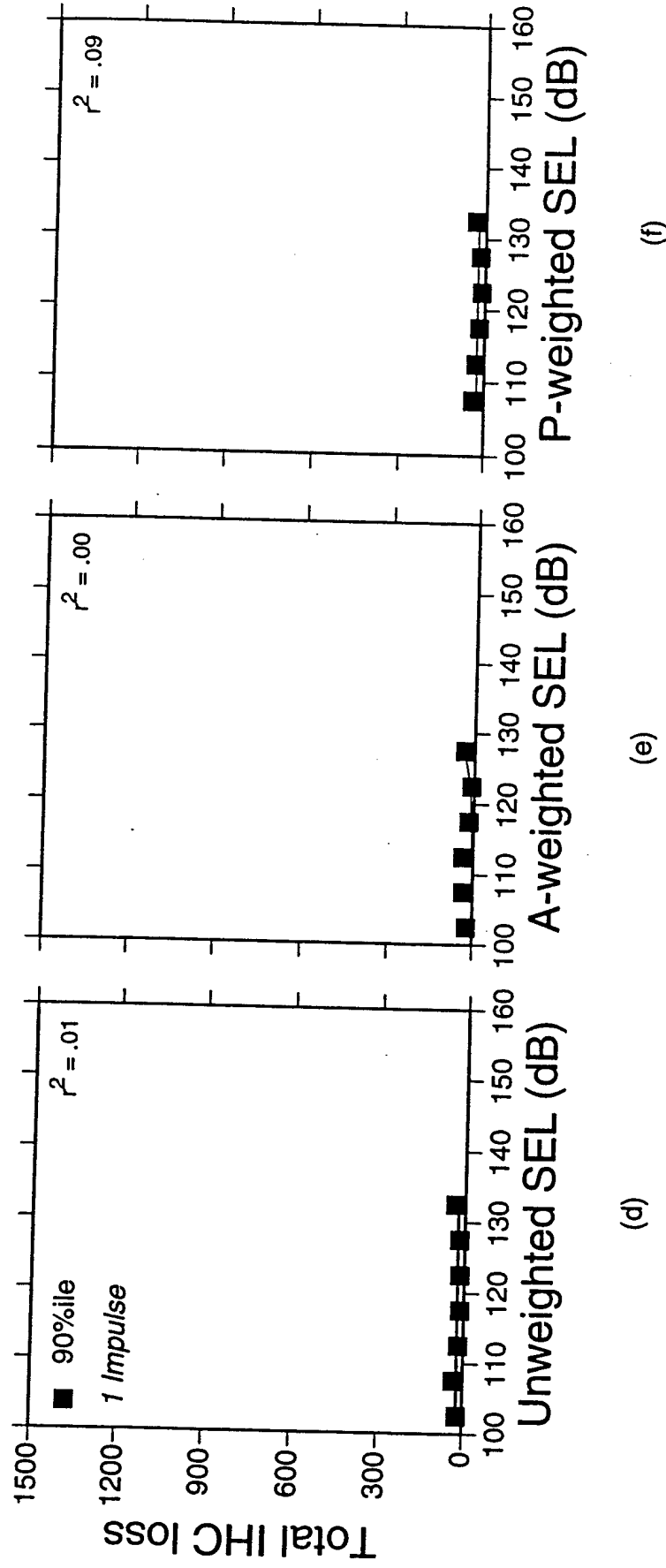


Figure 31 (d-f) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

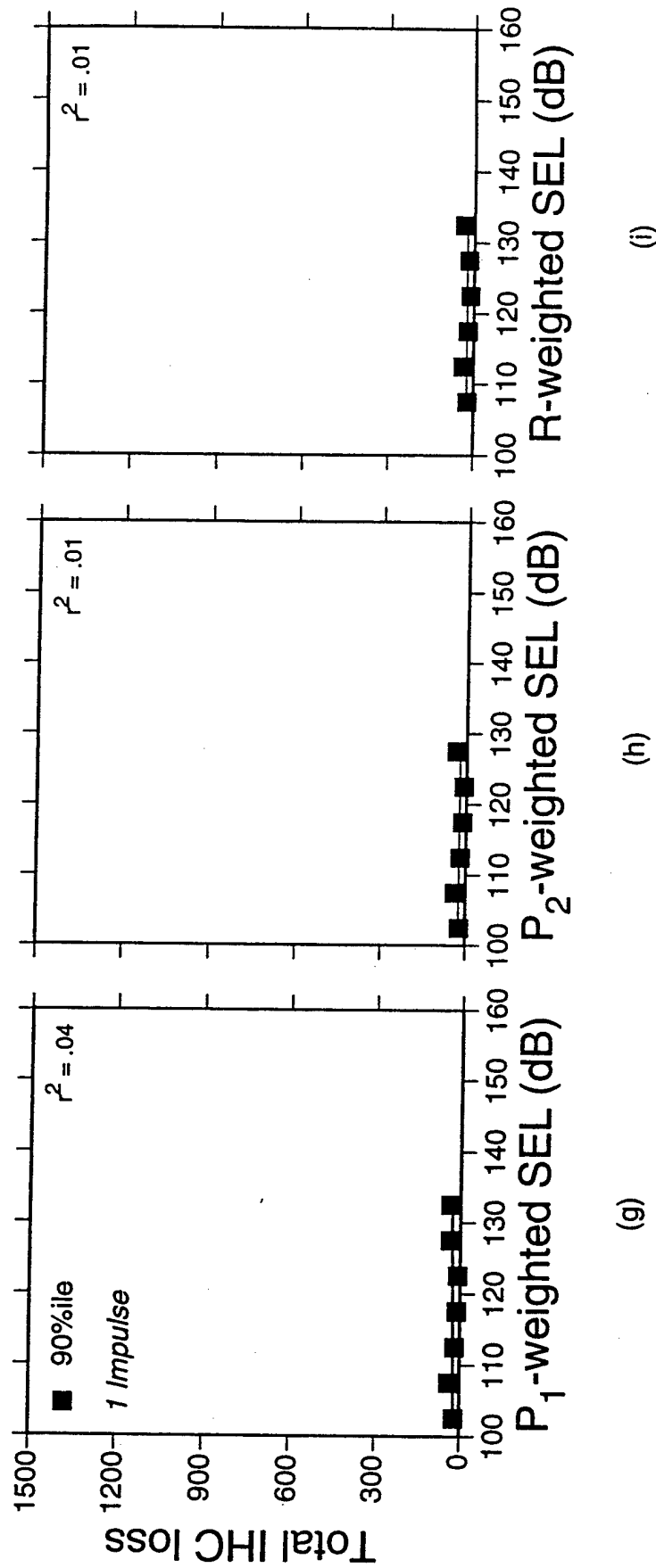


Figure 31 (g-i) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

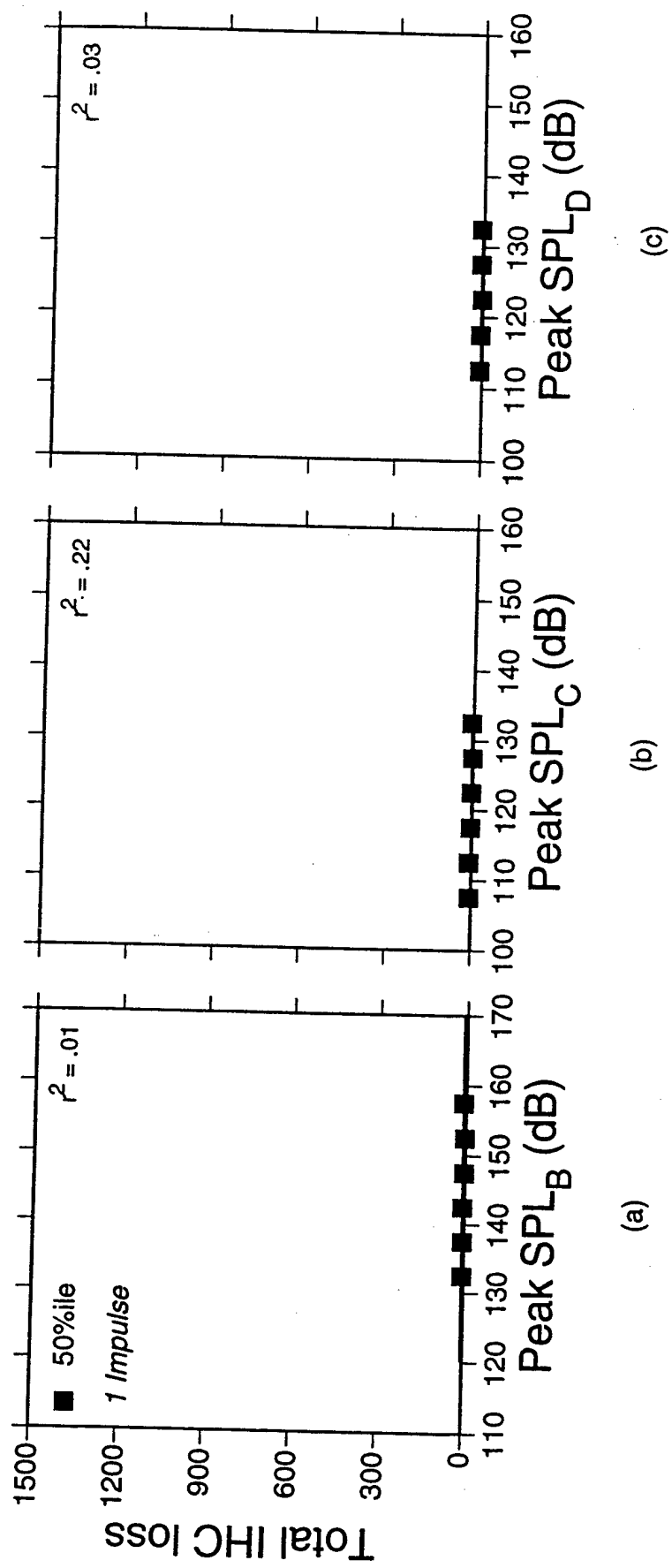


Figure 32 (a-c) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

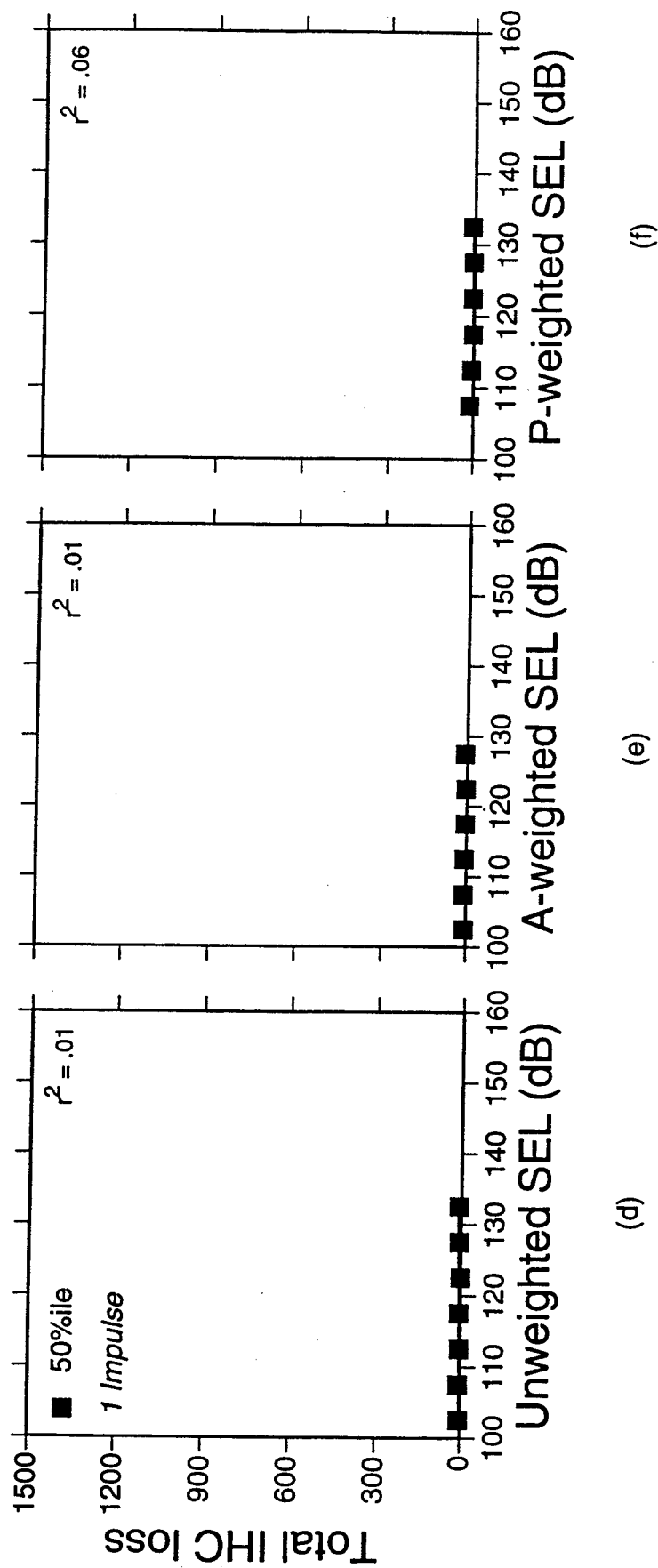


Figure 32 (d-f) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

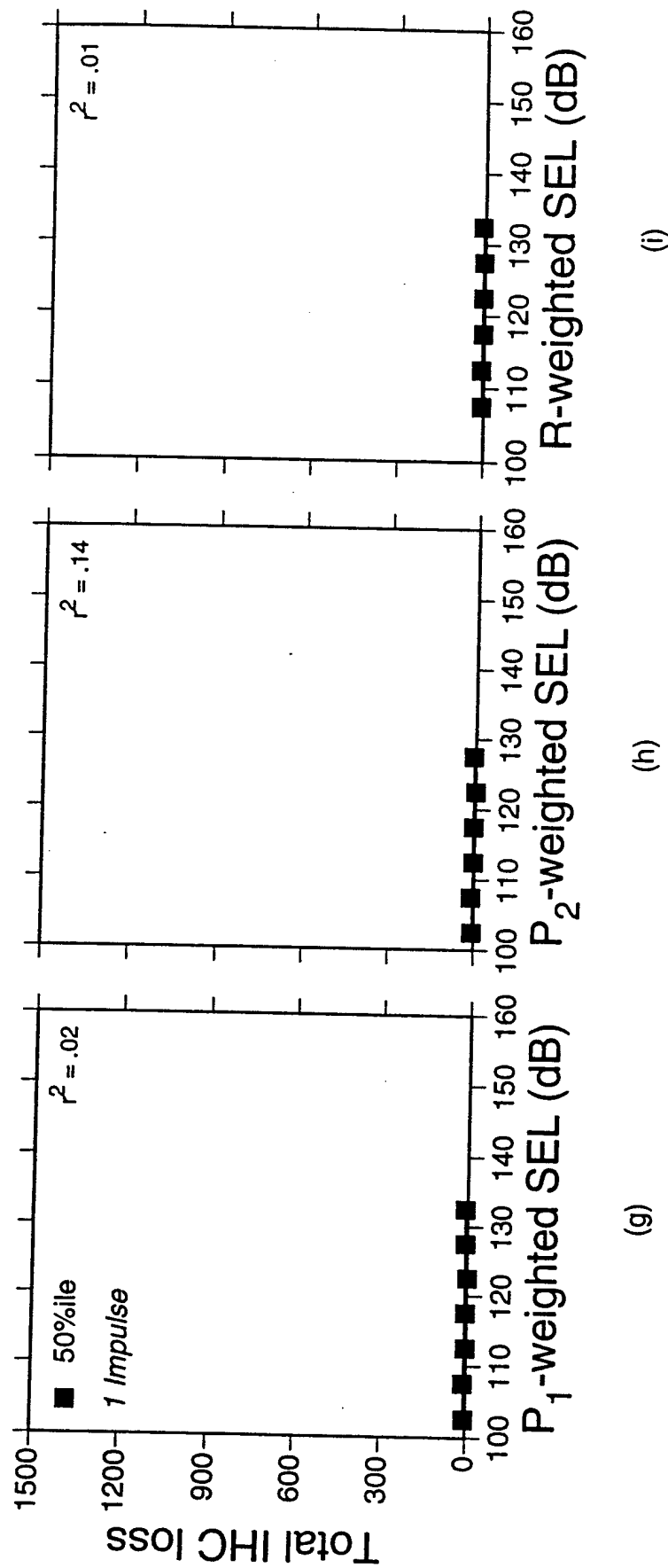


Figure 32 (g-i) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

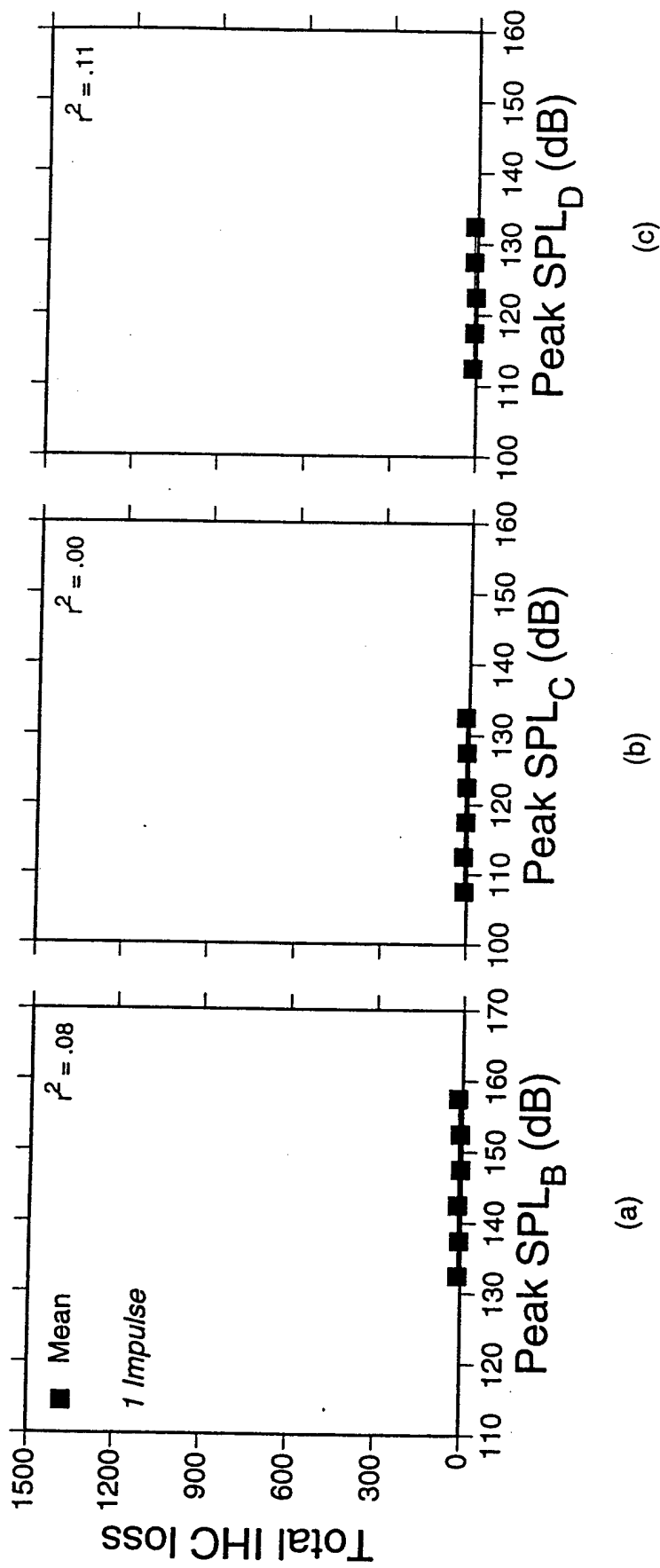


Figure 33 (a-c) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

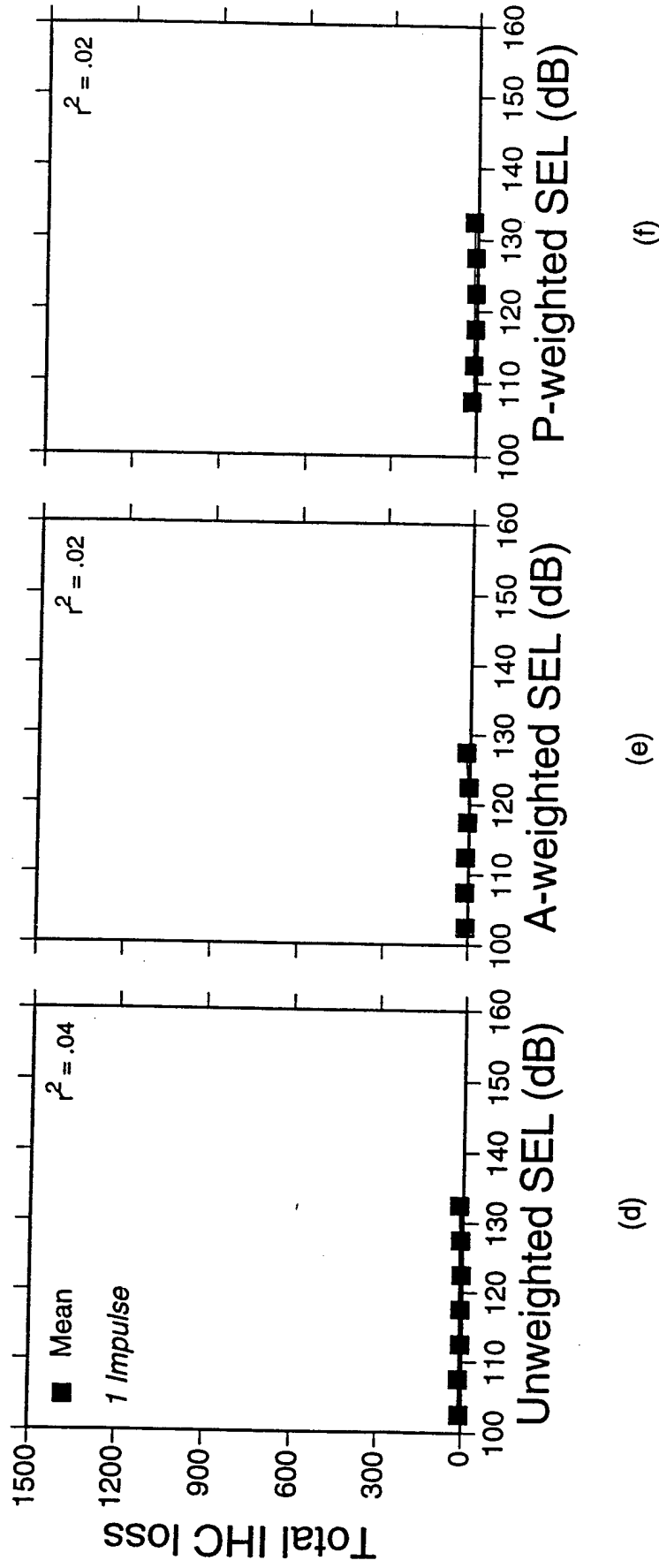


Figure 33 (d-f) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

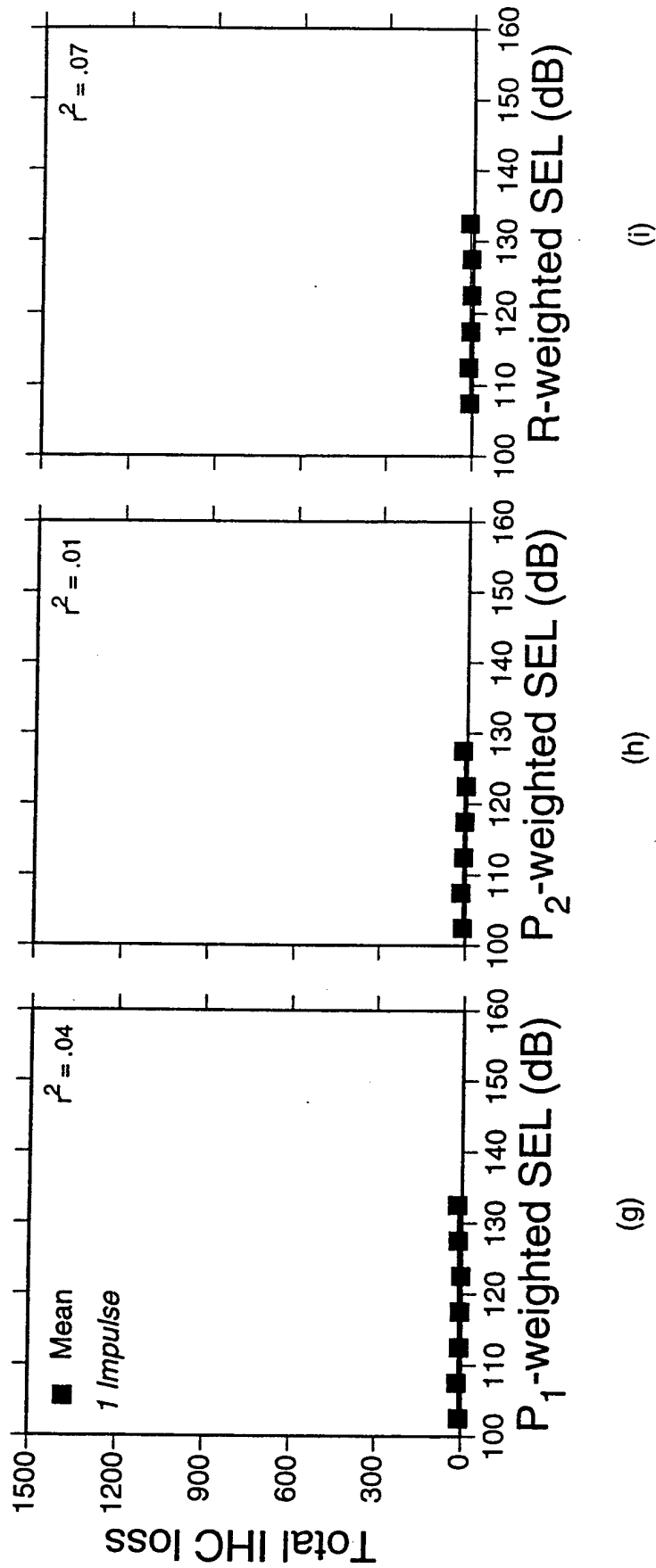


Figure 33 (g-i) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to a single impulse falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 8. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

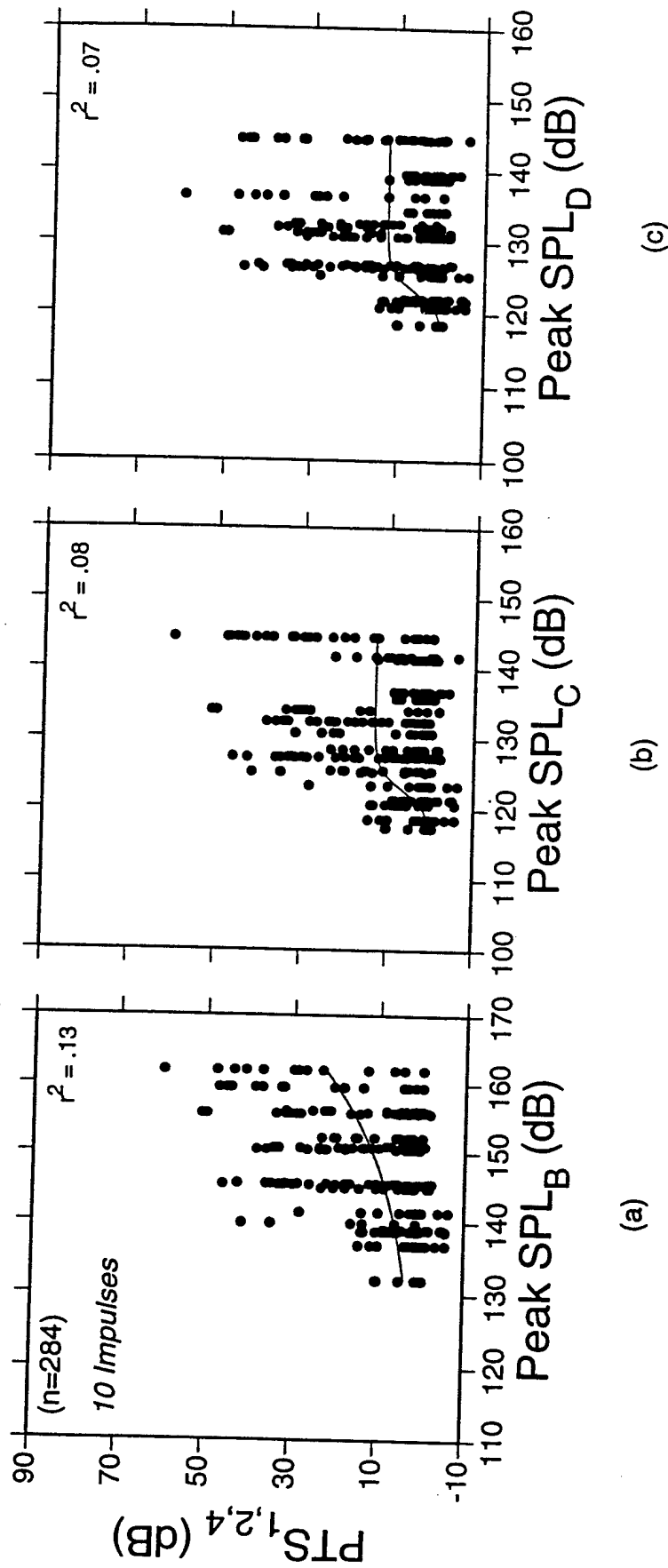


Figure 34 (a-c) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal exposed to 10 impulses (n=284) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D .

The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

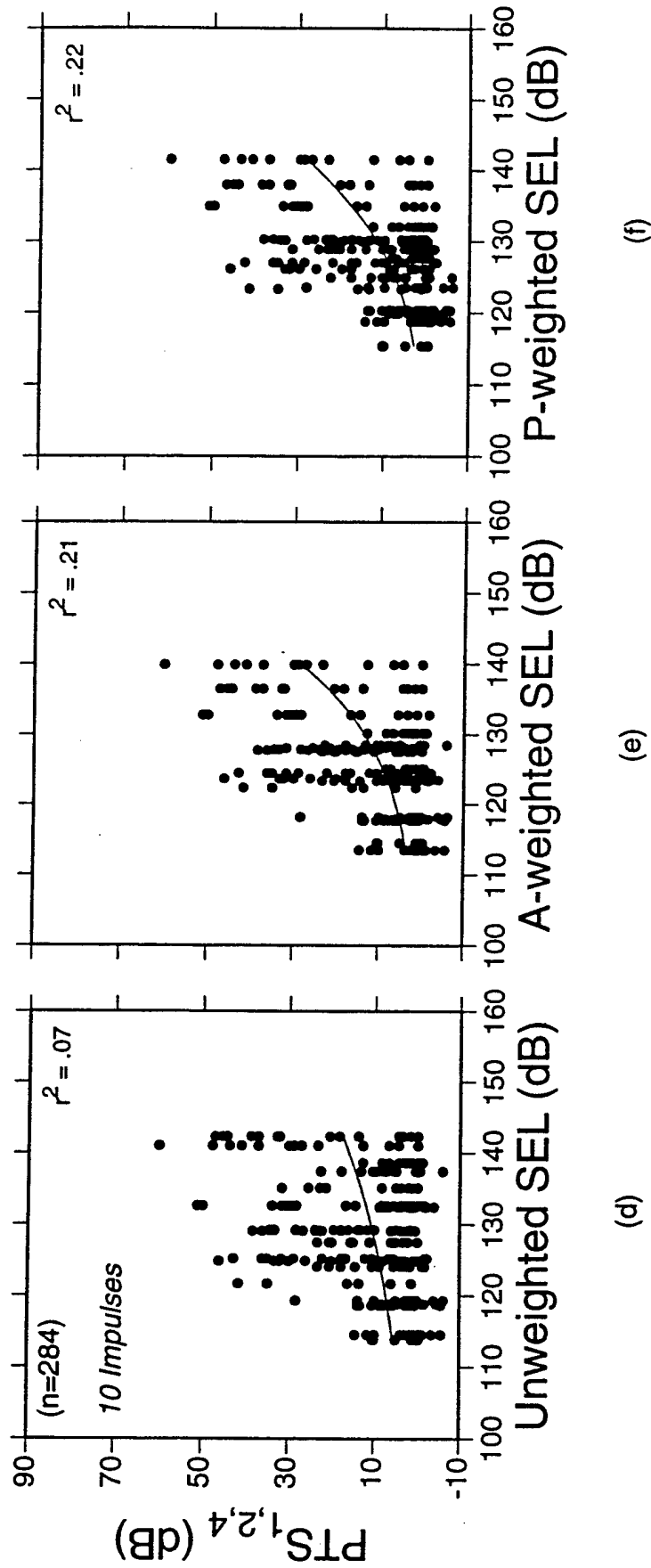


Figure 34 (d-f) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal exposed to 10 impulses (n=284) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9.

(r^2 = coefficient of determination)

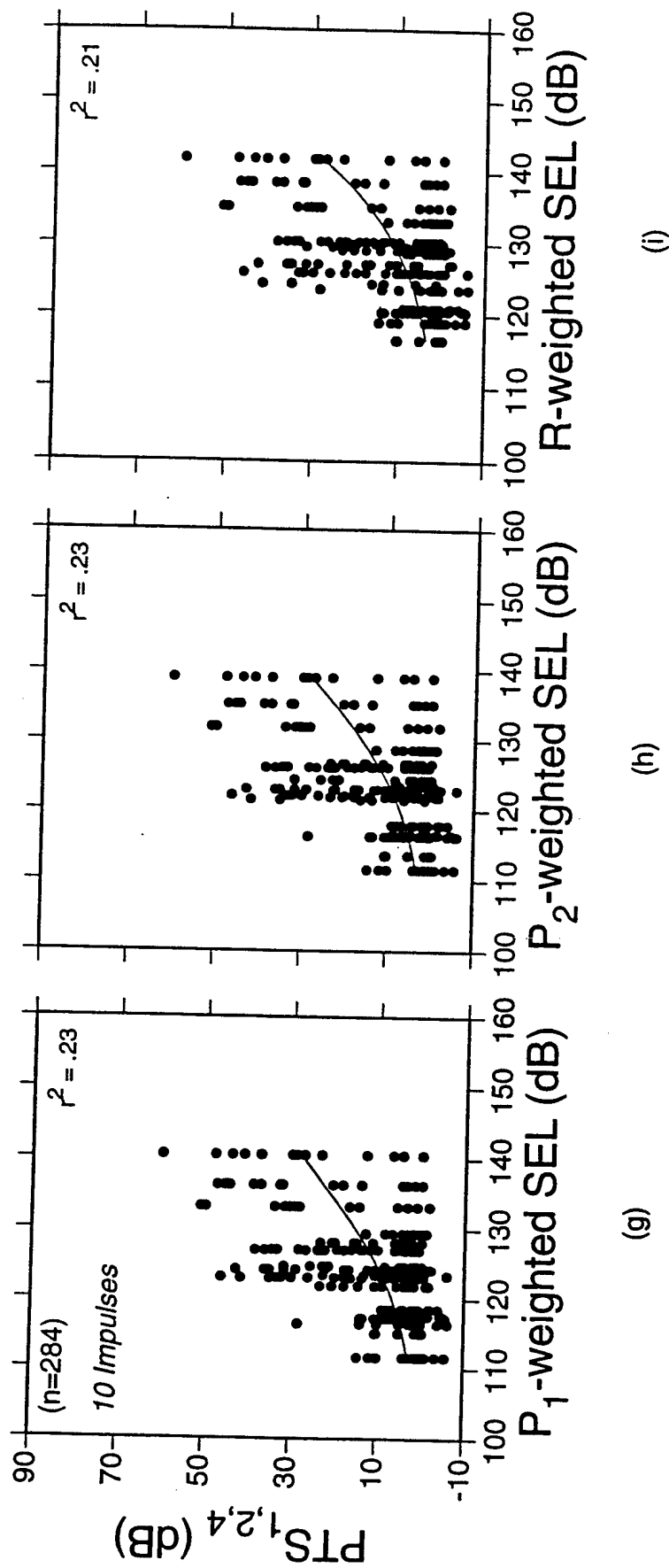


Figure 34 (g-i) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal exposed to 10 impulses (n=284) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

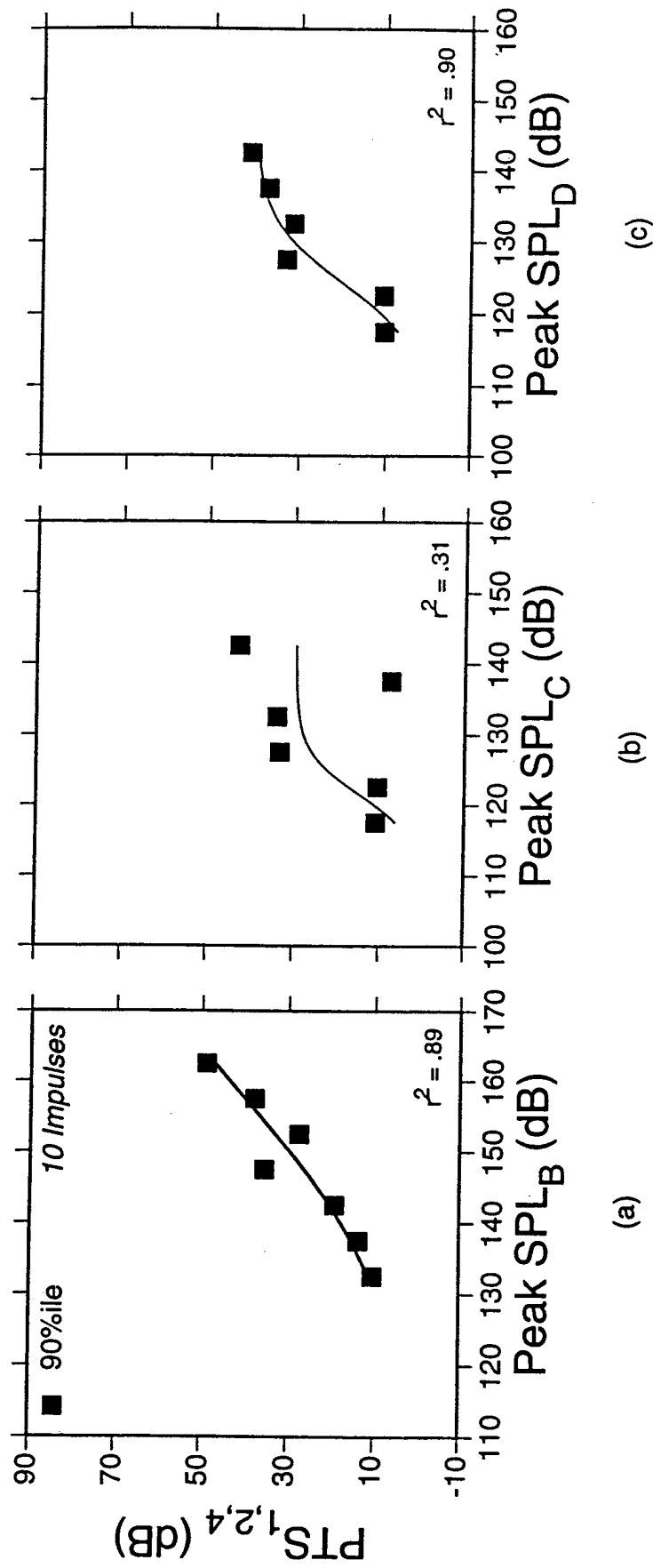


Figure 35 (a-c) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

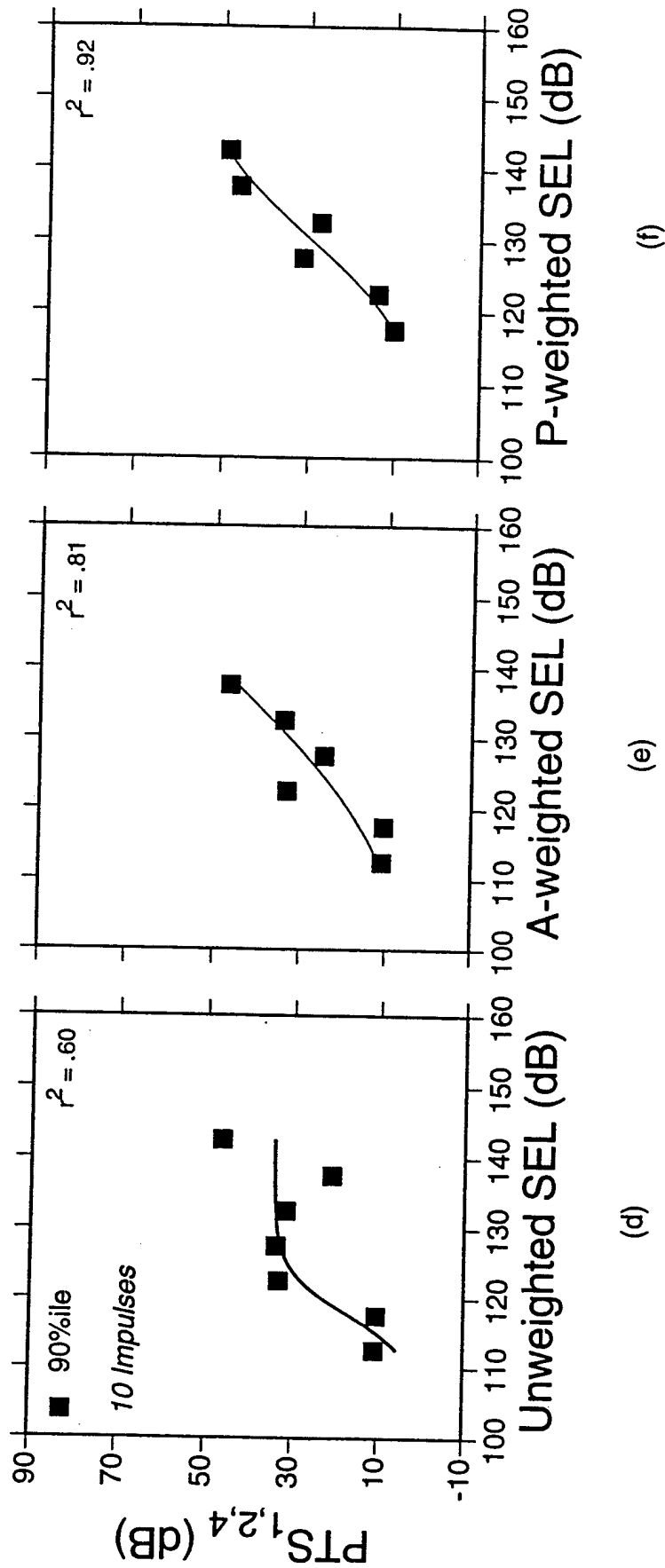


Figure 35 (d-f) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

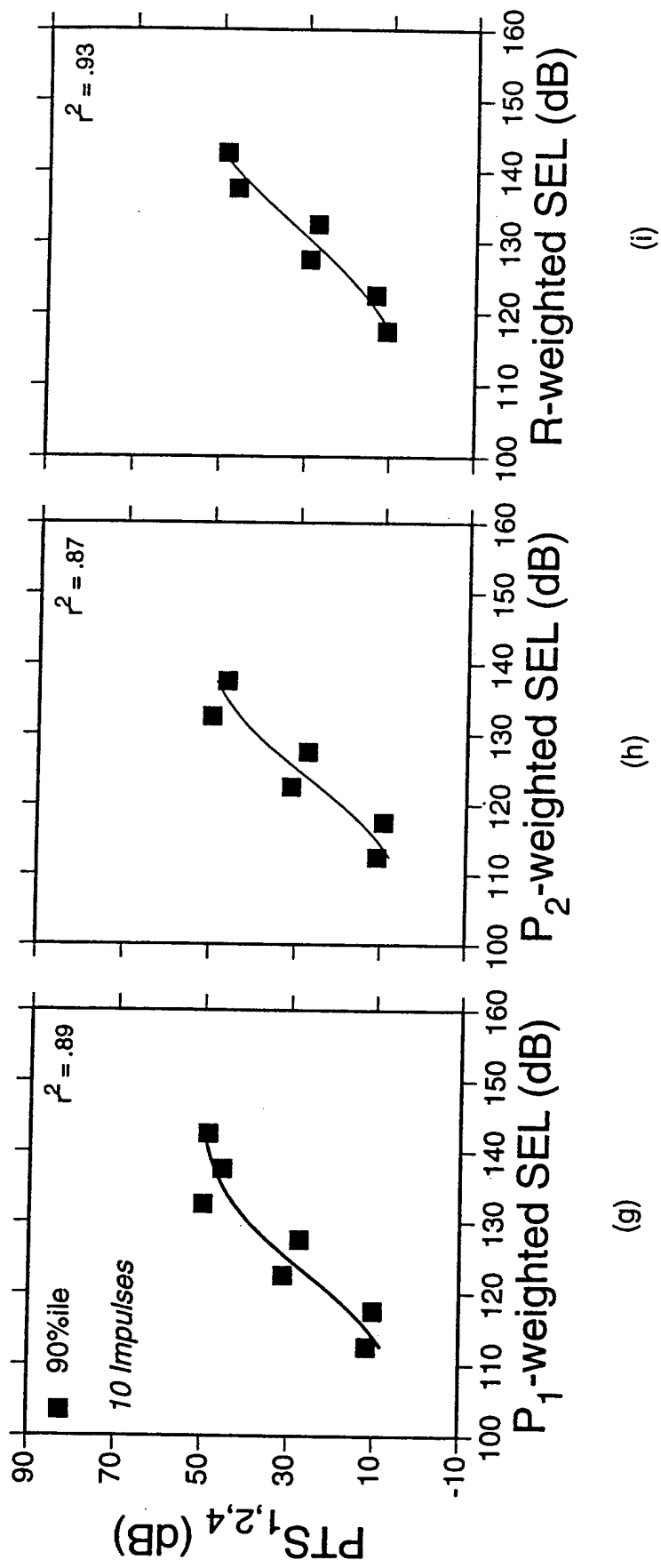


Figure 35 (g-i) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

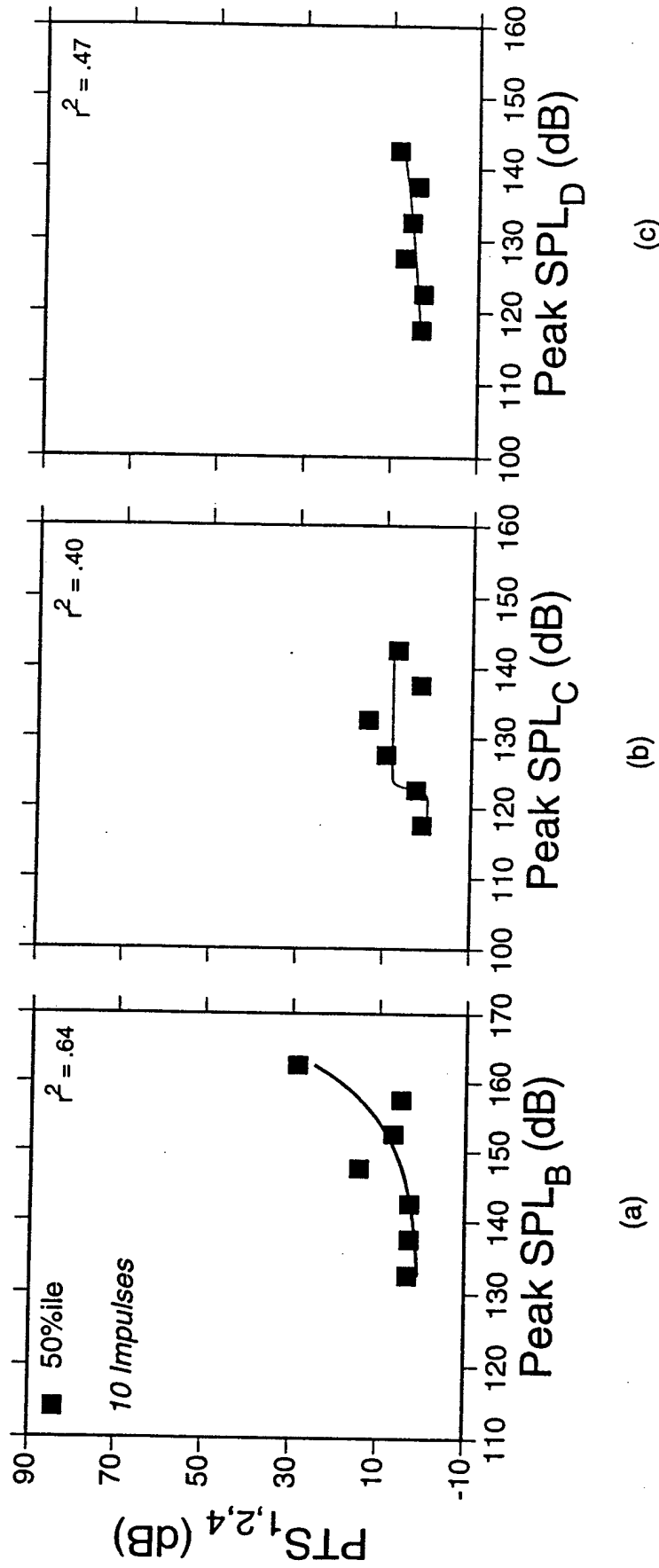


Figure 36 (a-c) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

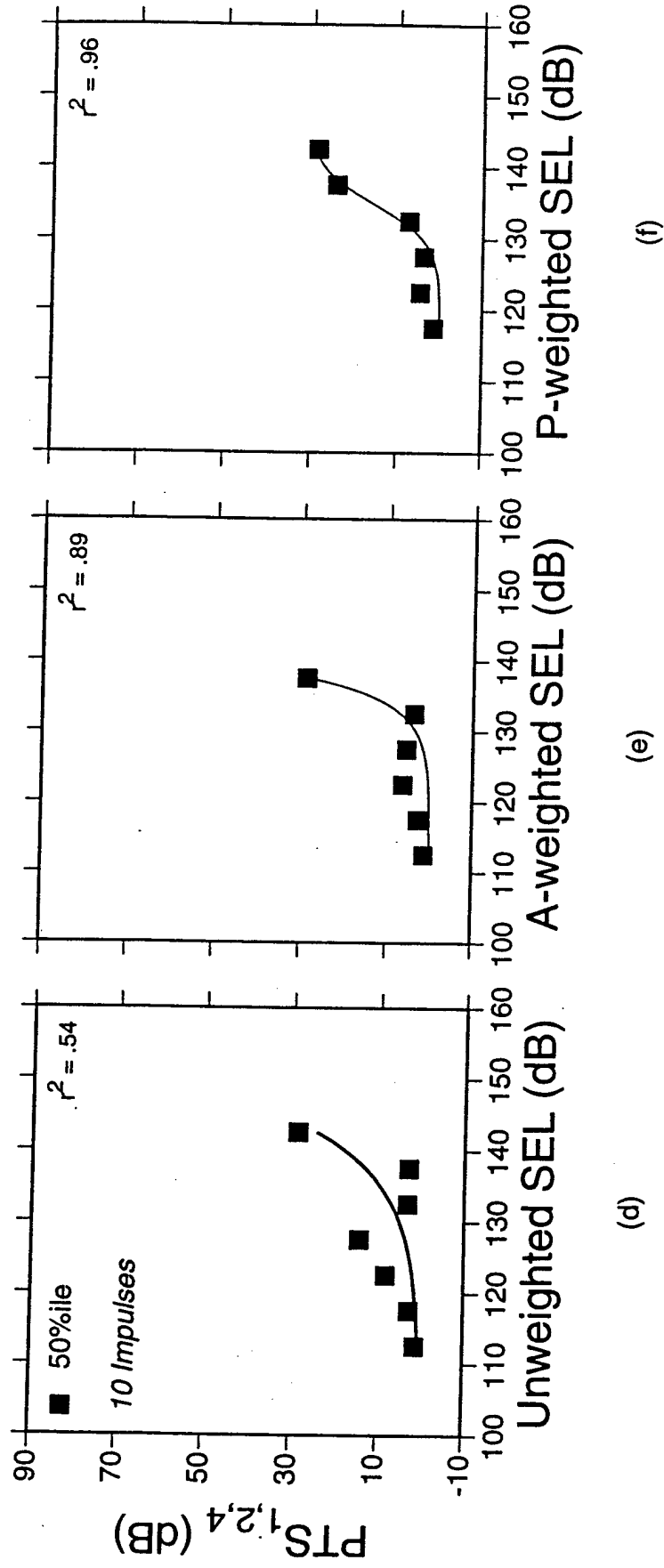


Figure 36 (d-f) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

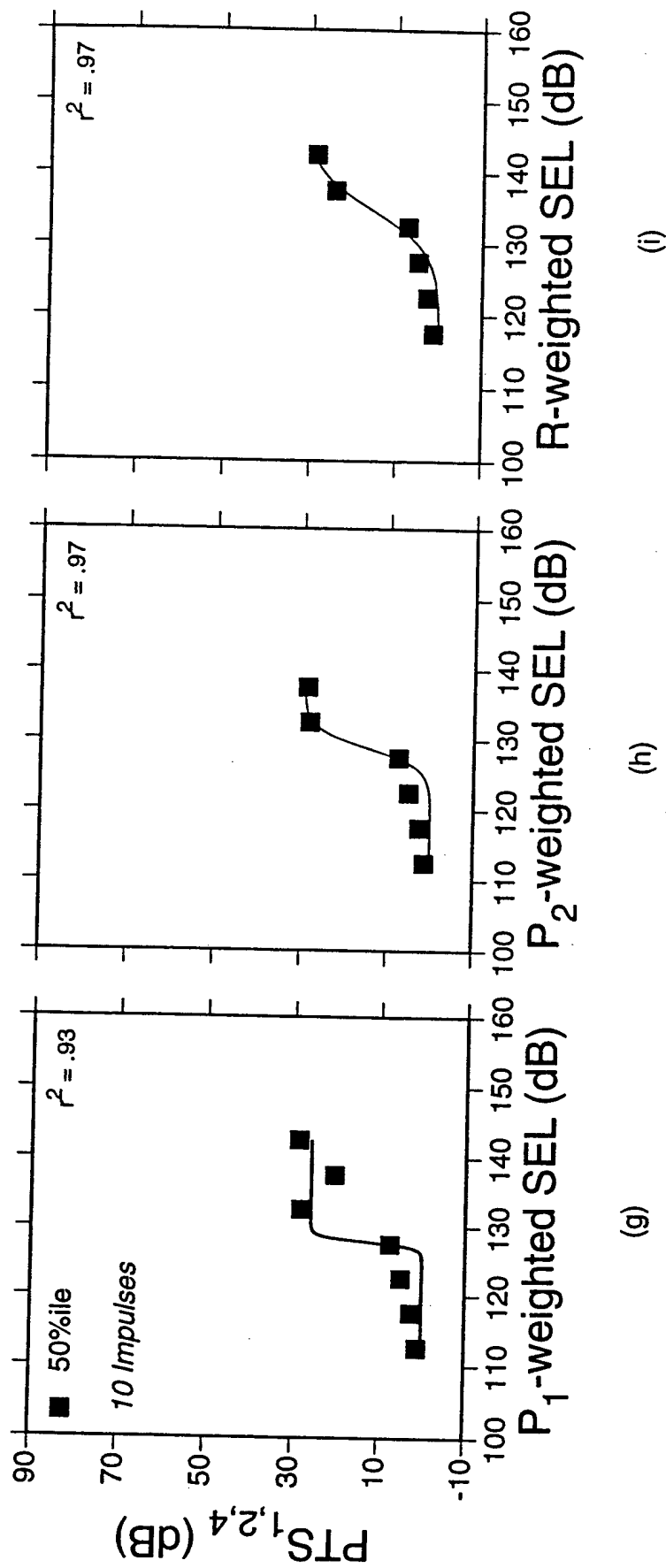


Figure 36 (g-i) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

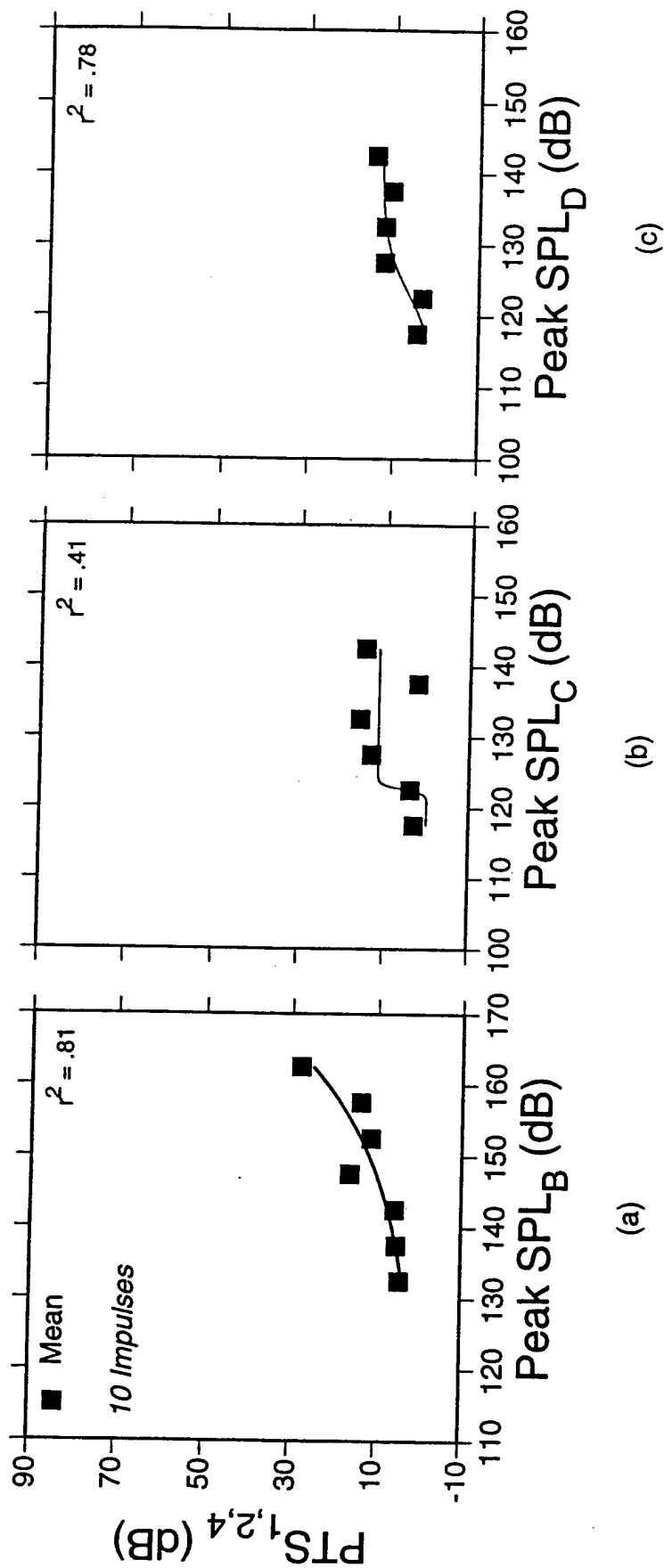


Figure 37 (a-c) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

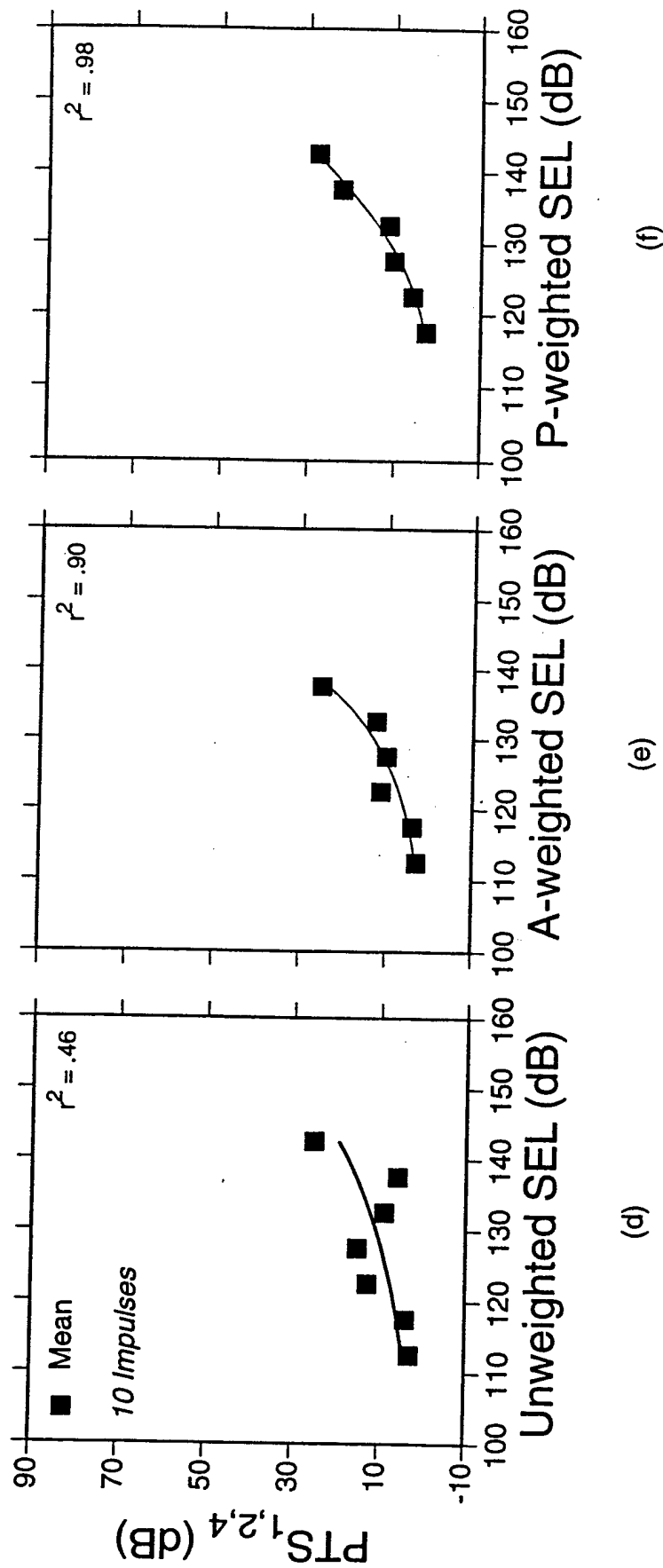


Figure 37 (d-f) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

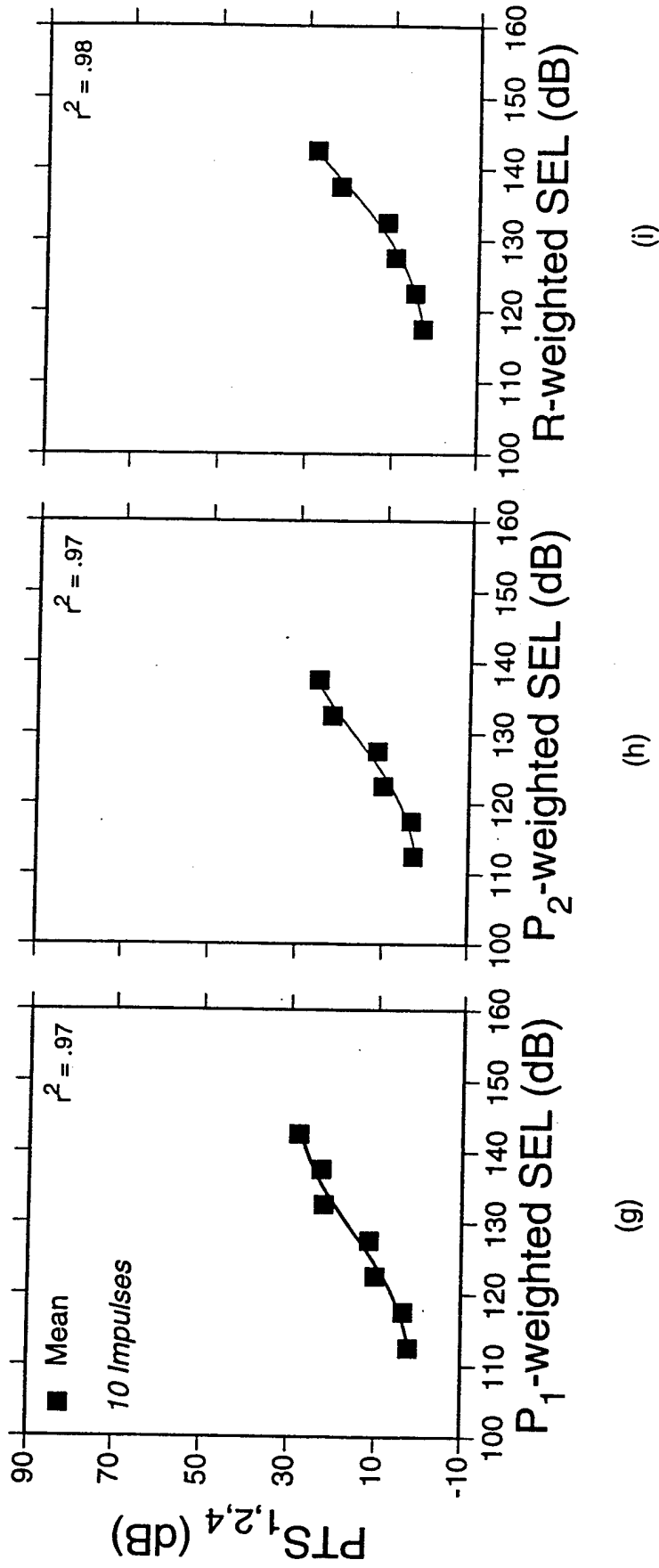


Figure 37 (g-i) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 9. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

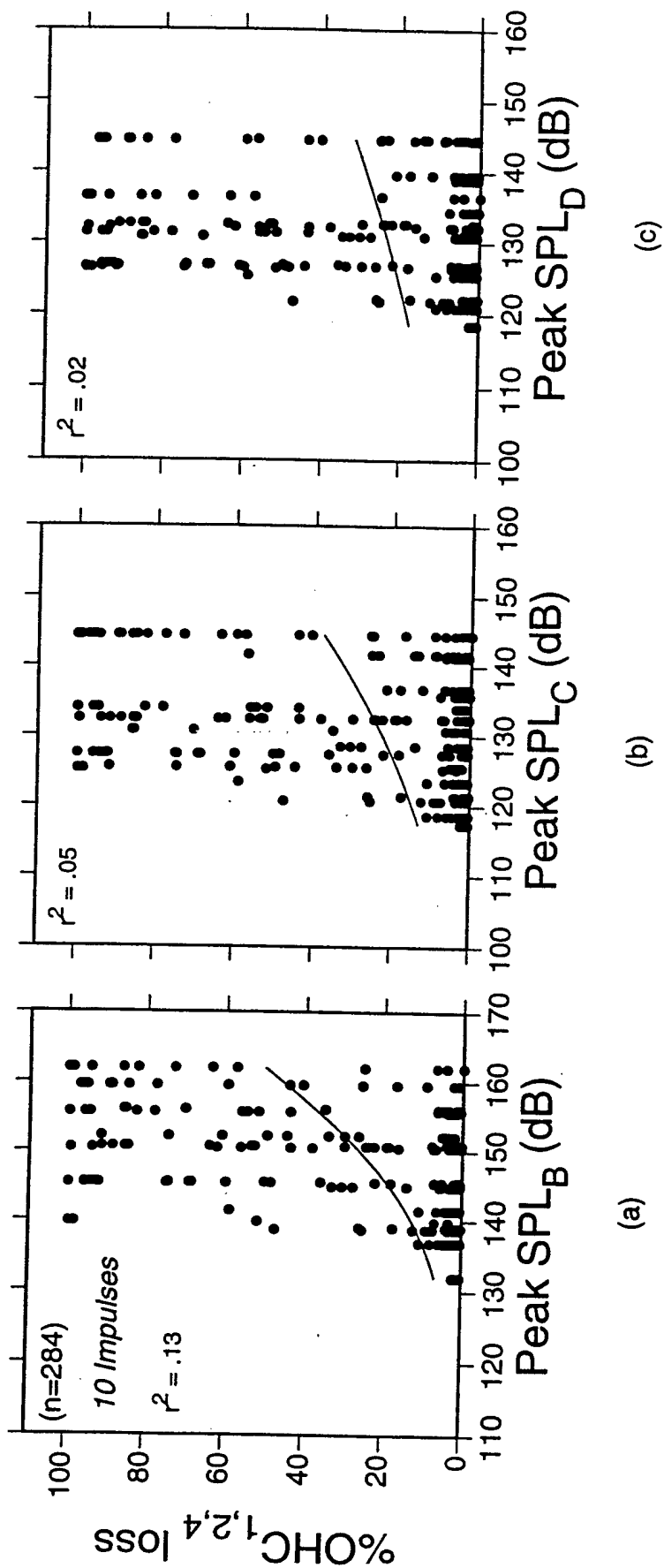


Figure 38 (a-c) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses ($n=284$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

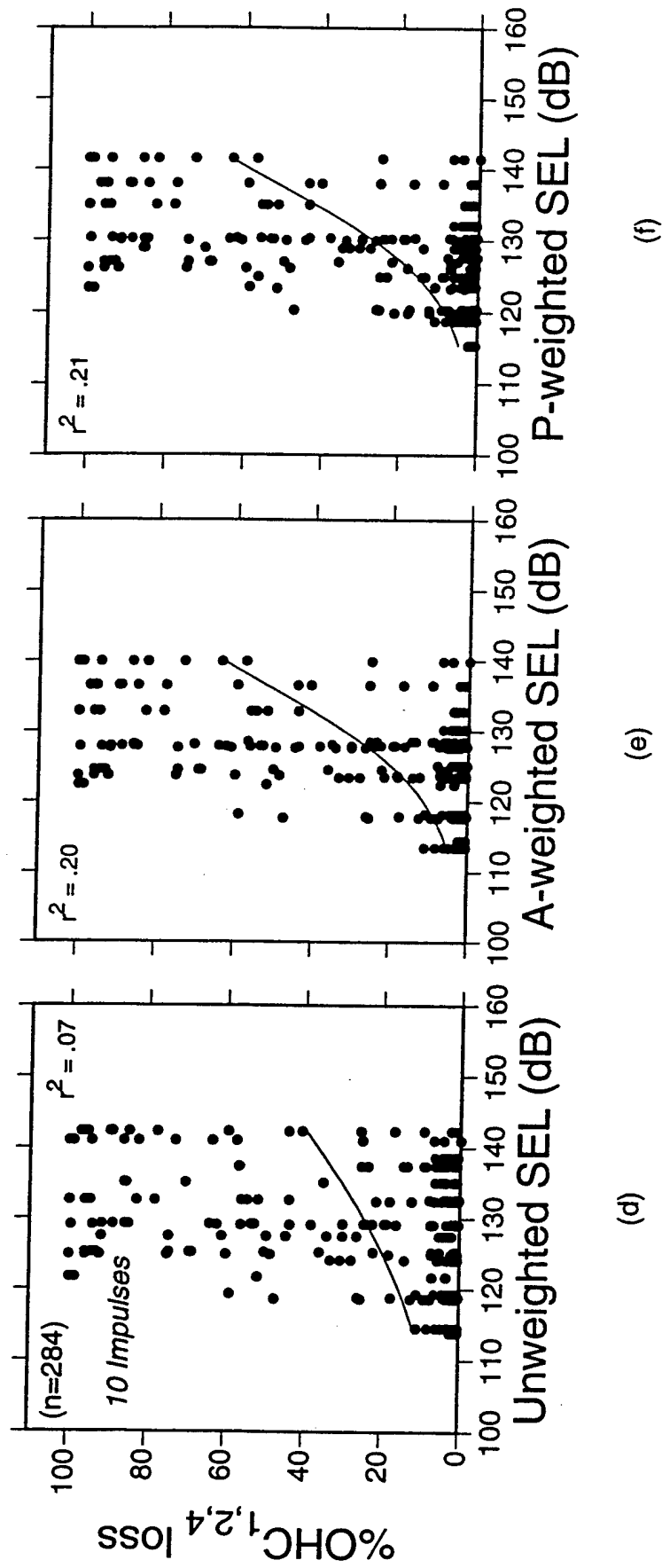


Figure 38 (d-f) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses (n=284) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

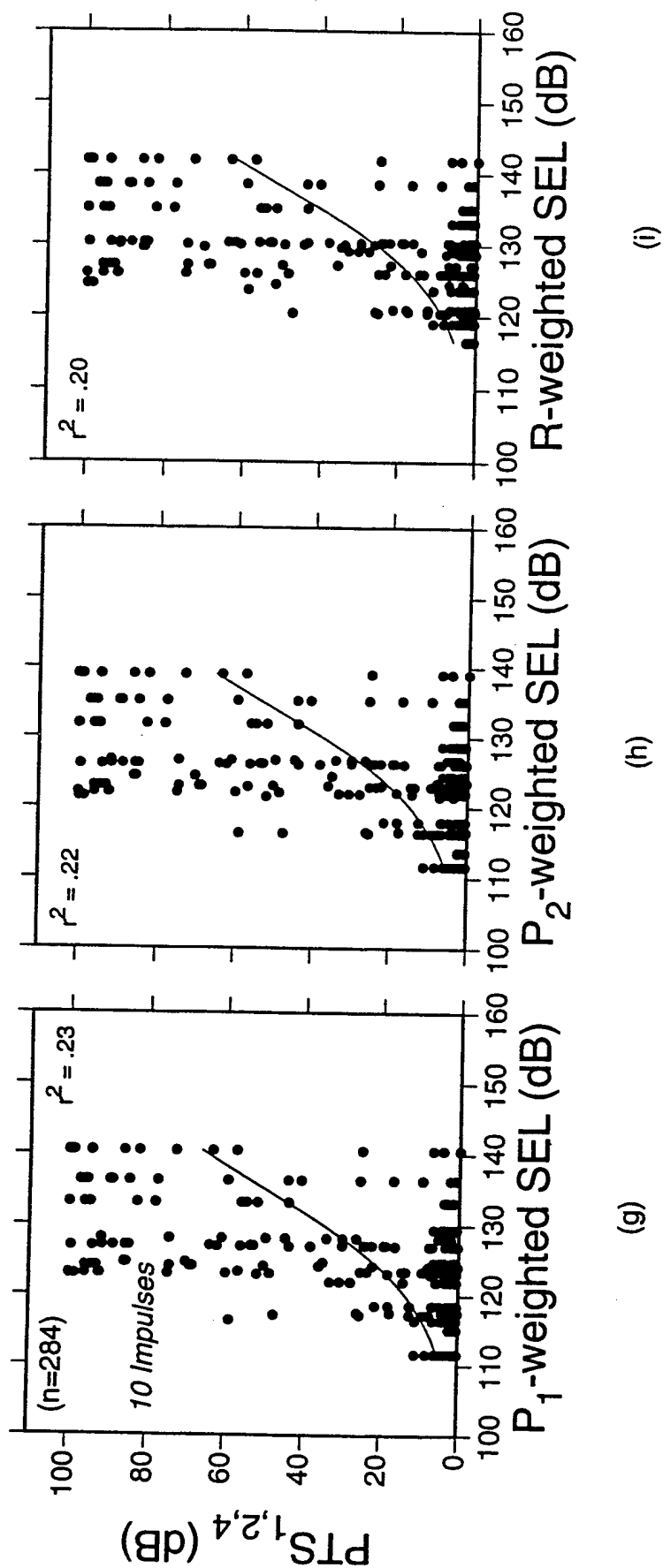


Figure 38 (g-i) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses (n=284) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

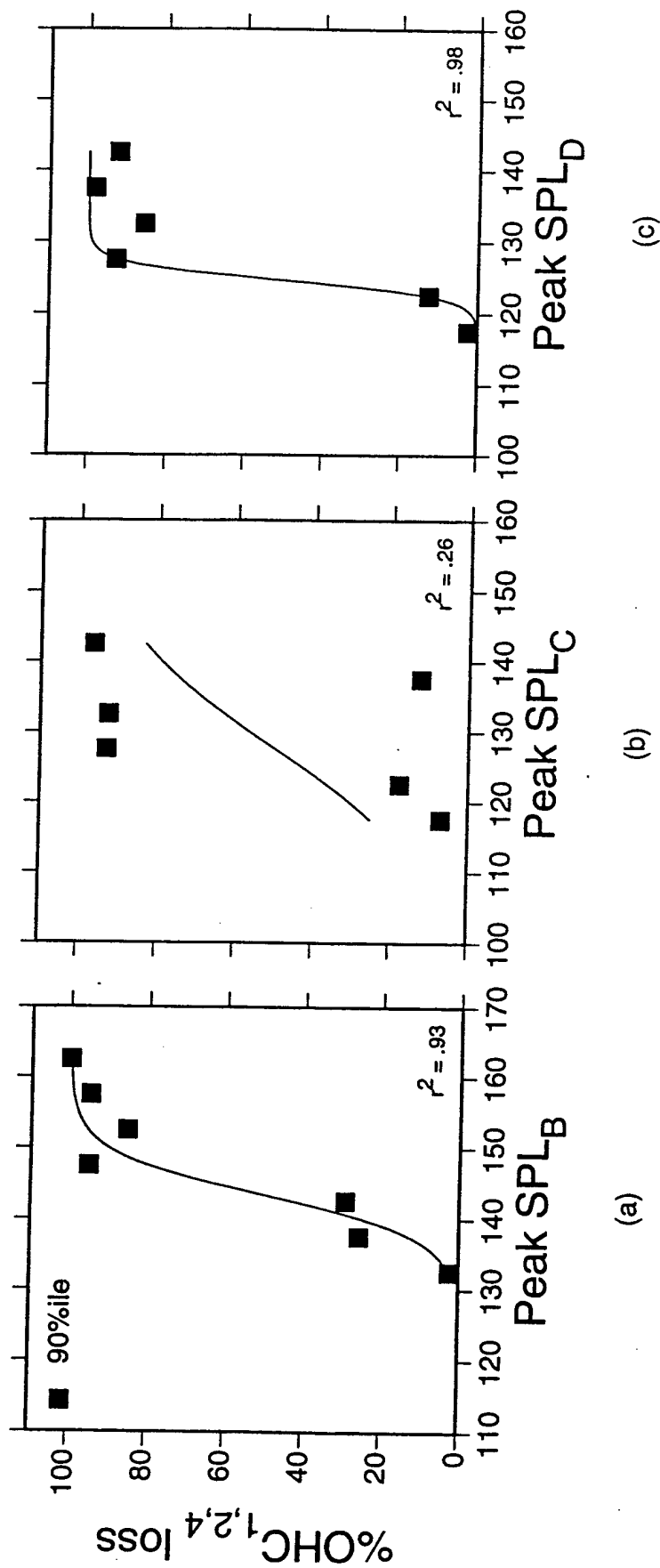


Figure 39 (a-c) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

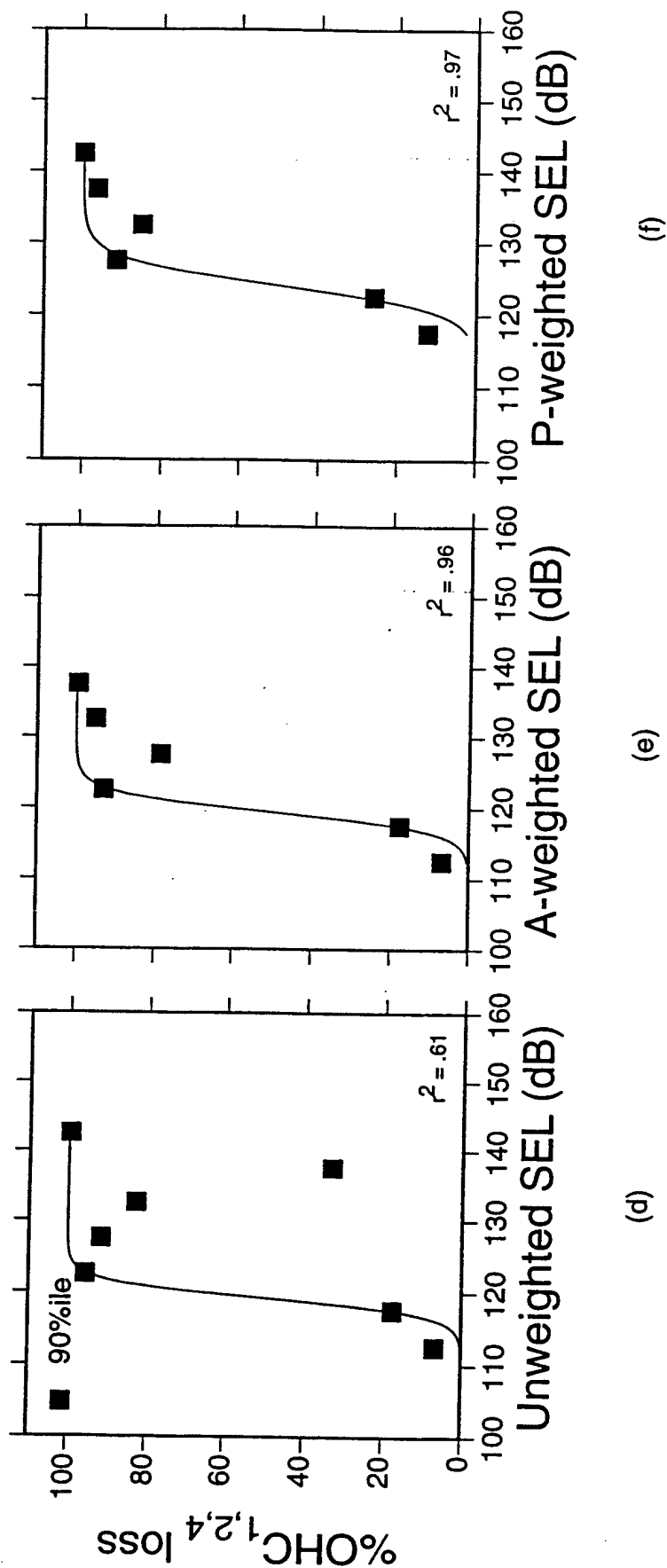


Figure 39 (d-f) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

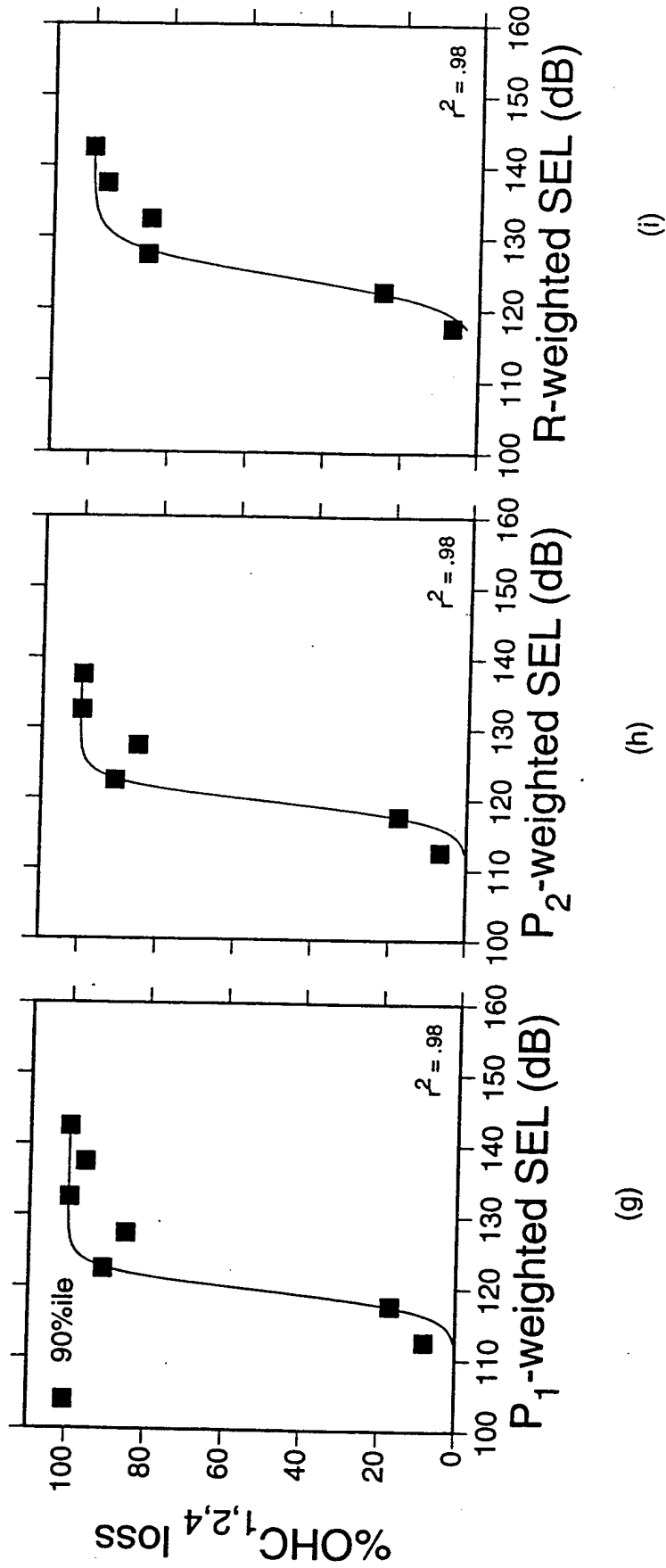


Figure 39 (g-i) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

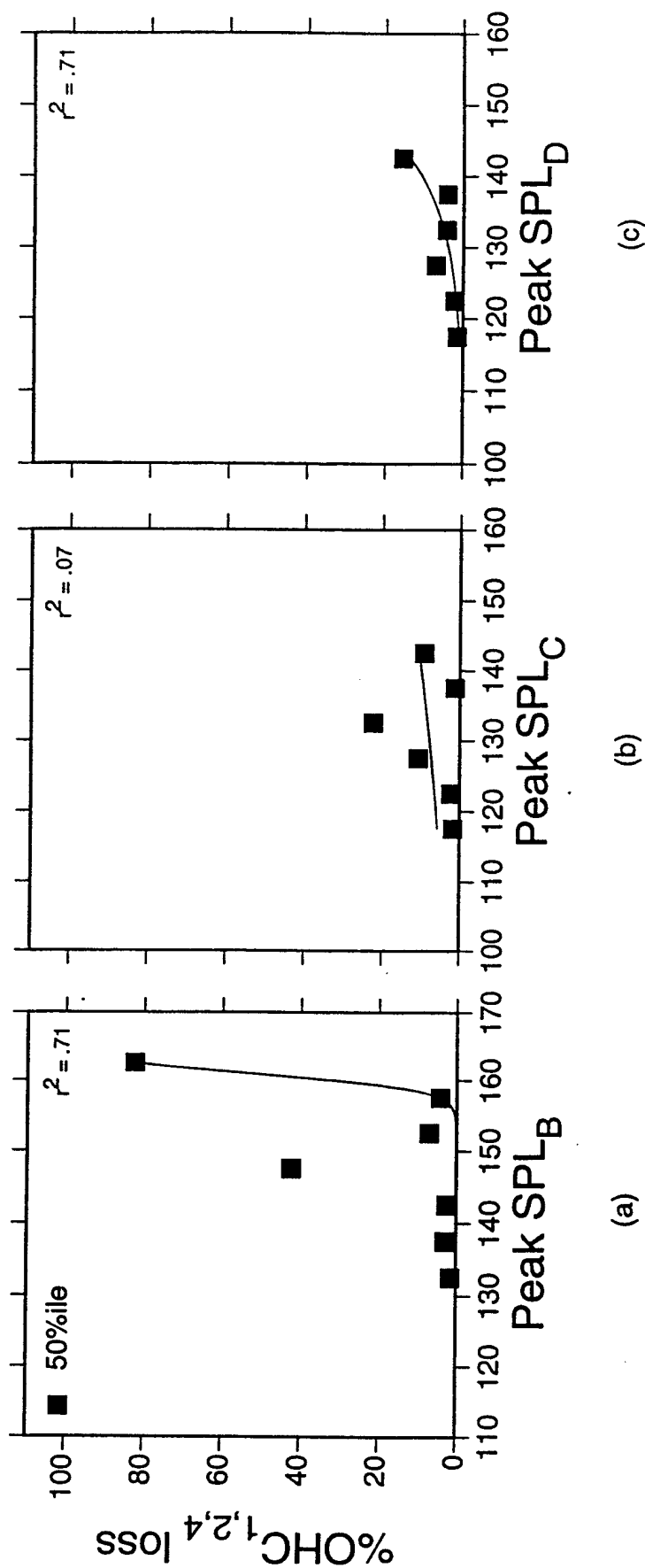


Figure 40 (a-c) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

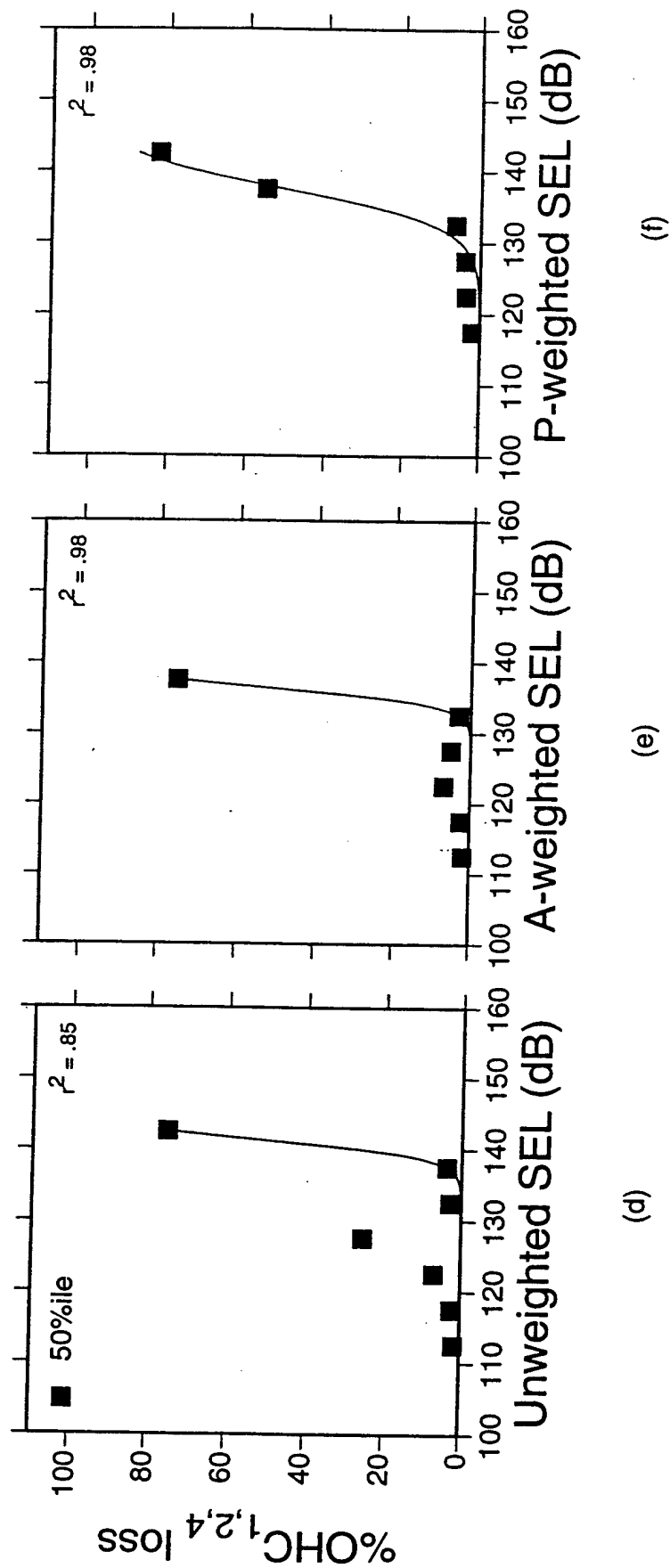


Figure 40 (d-f) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

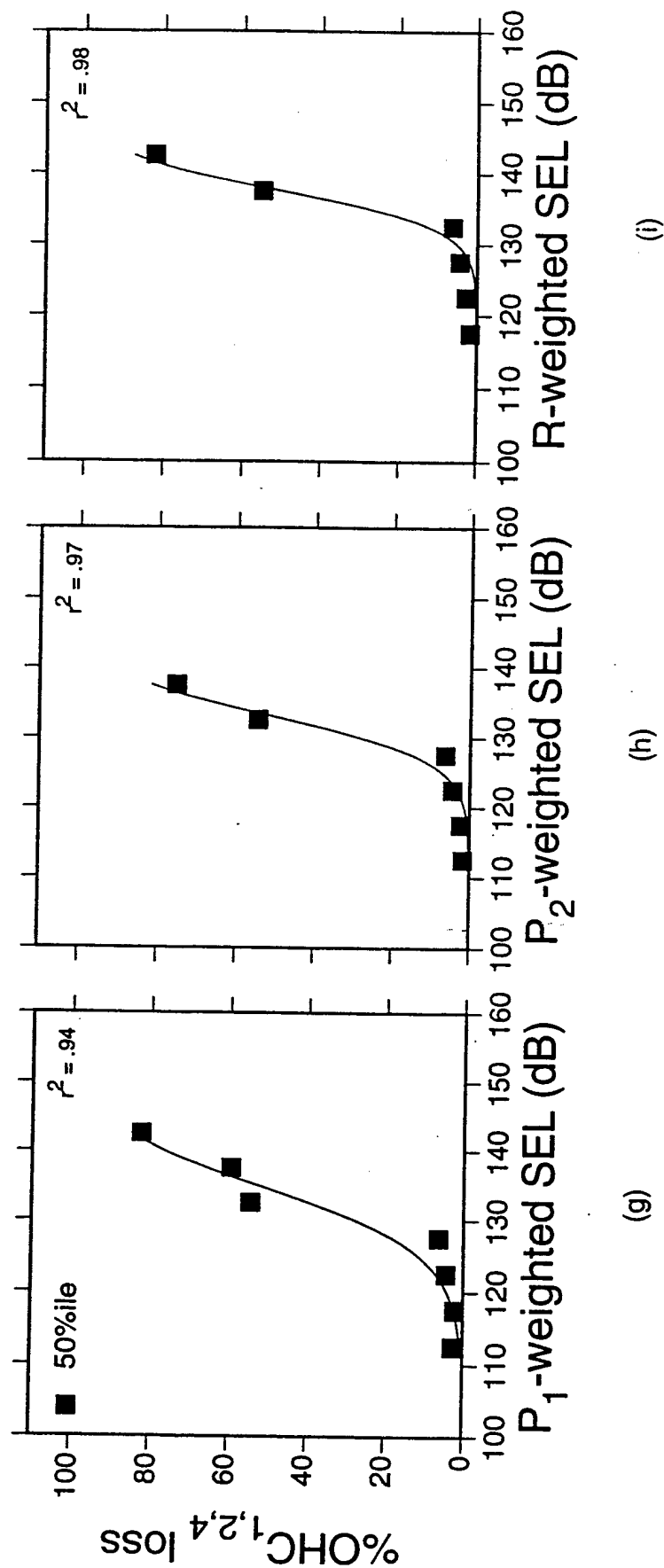


Figure 40 (g-i) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

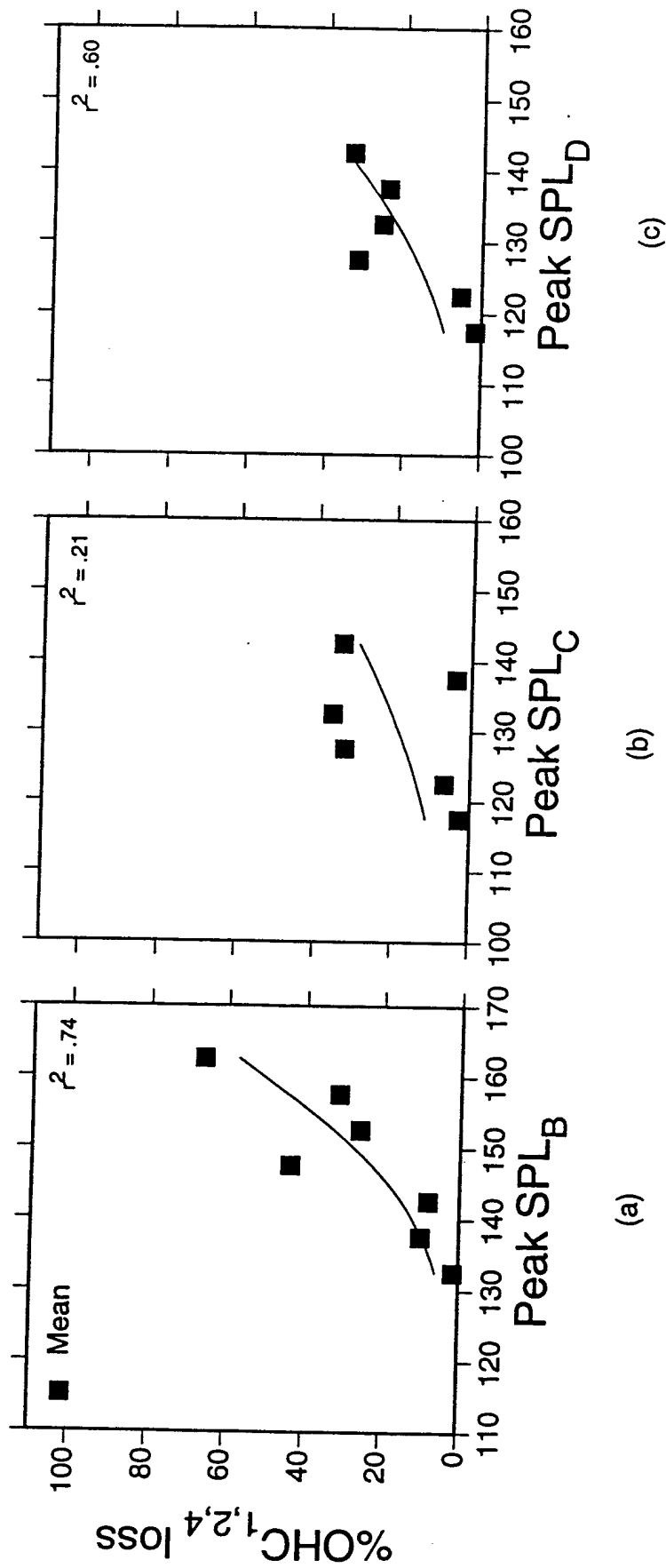


Figure 41 (a-c) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

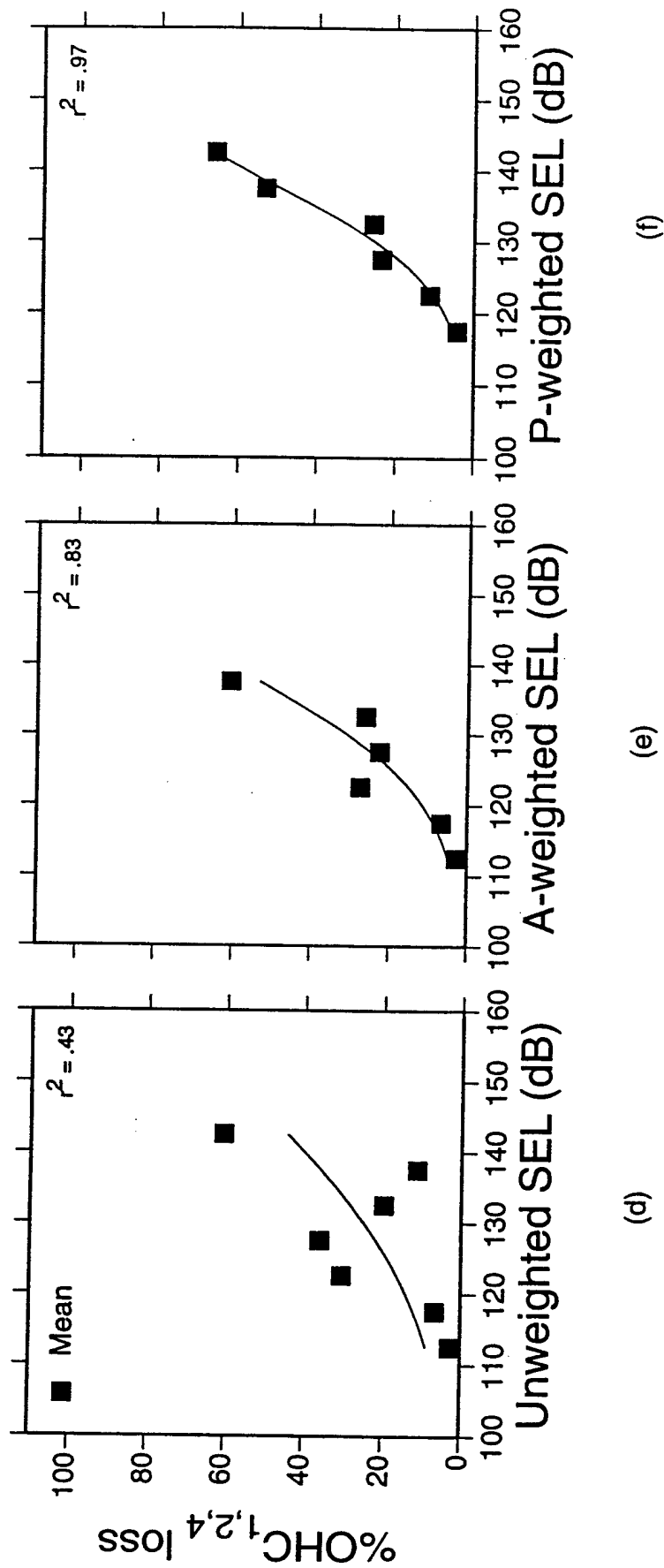


Figure 41 (d-f) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

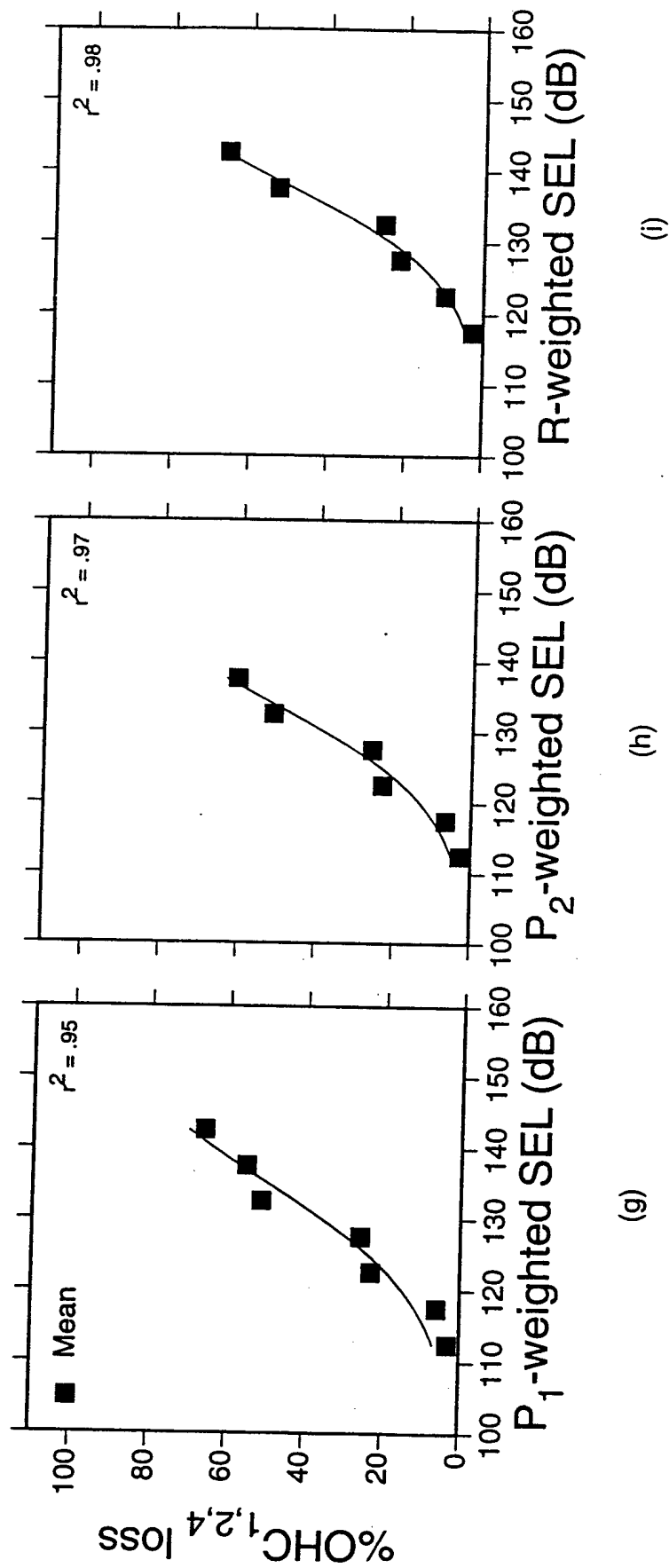


Figure 41 (g-i) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

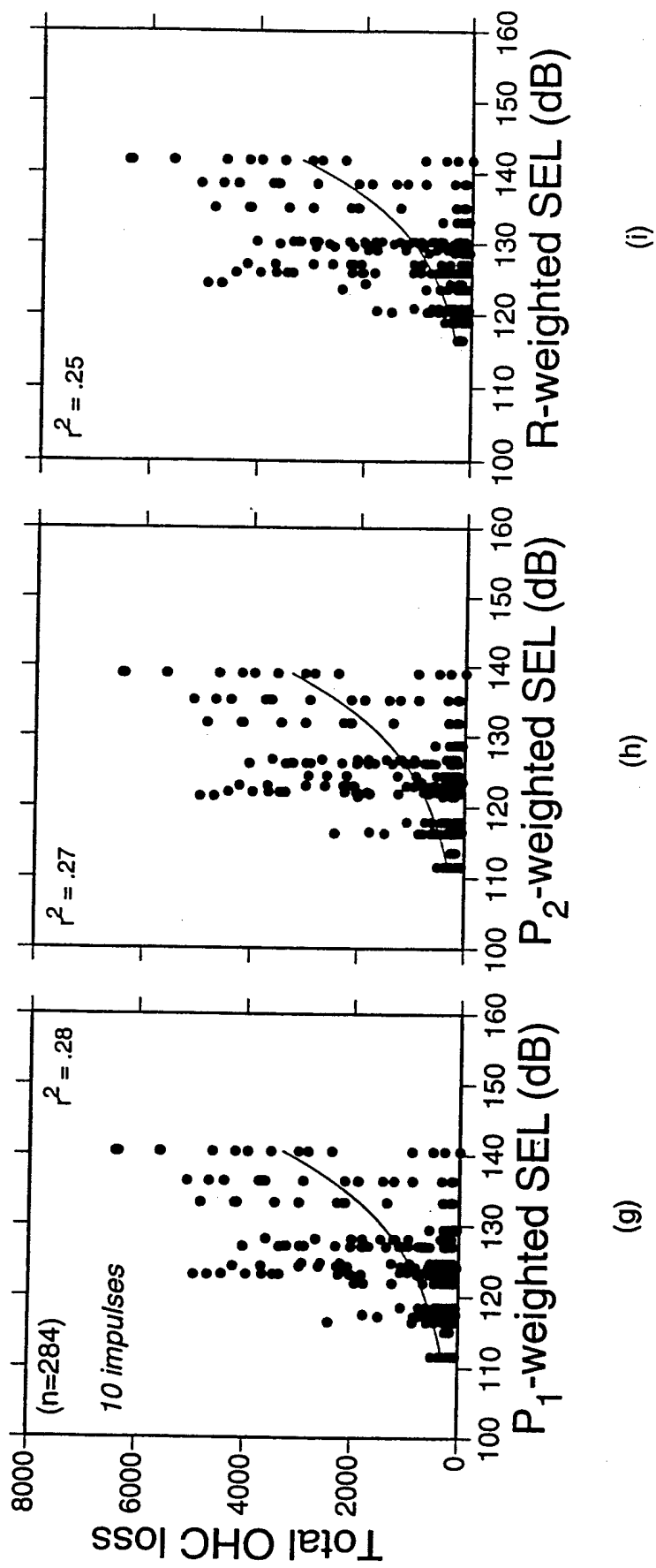


Figure 42 (g-i) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 10 impulses (n=284) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

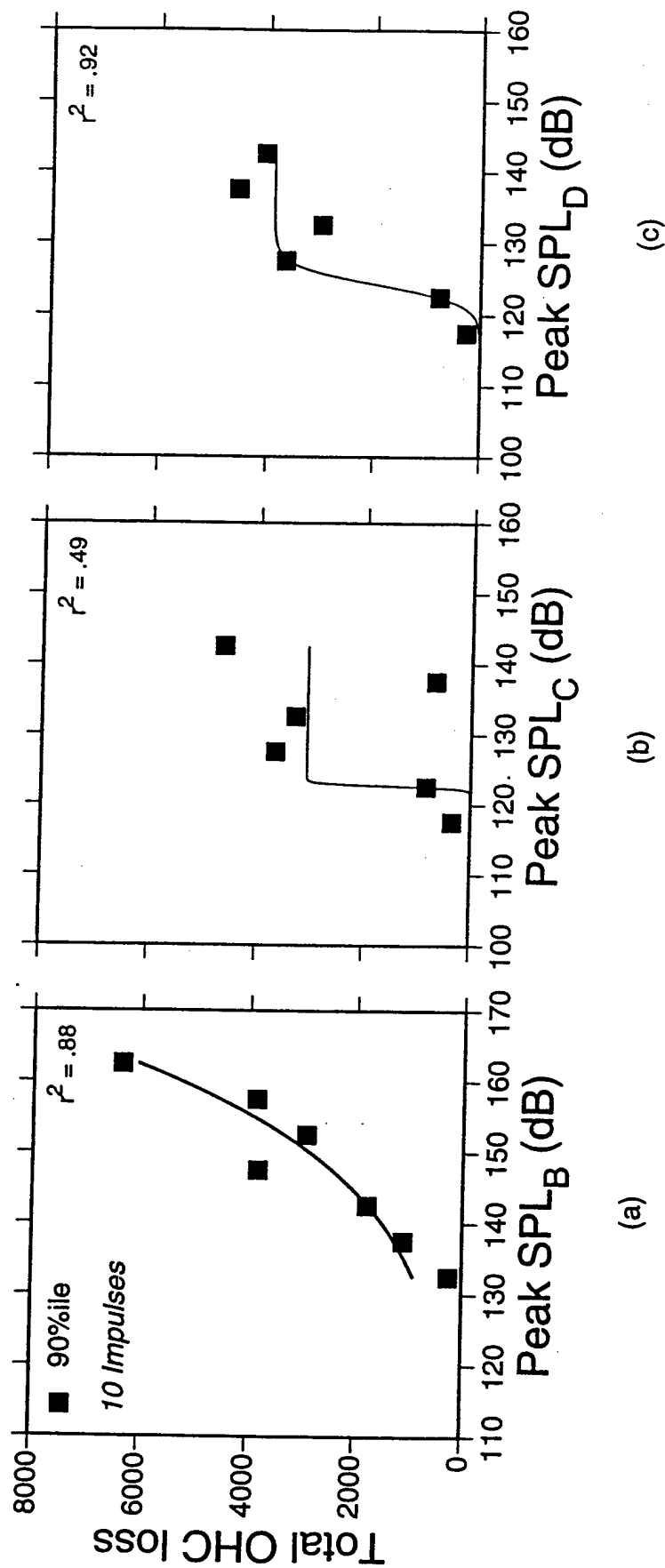


Figure 43 (a-c) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

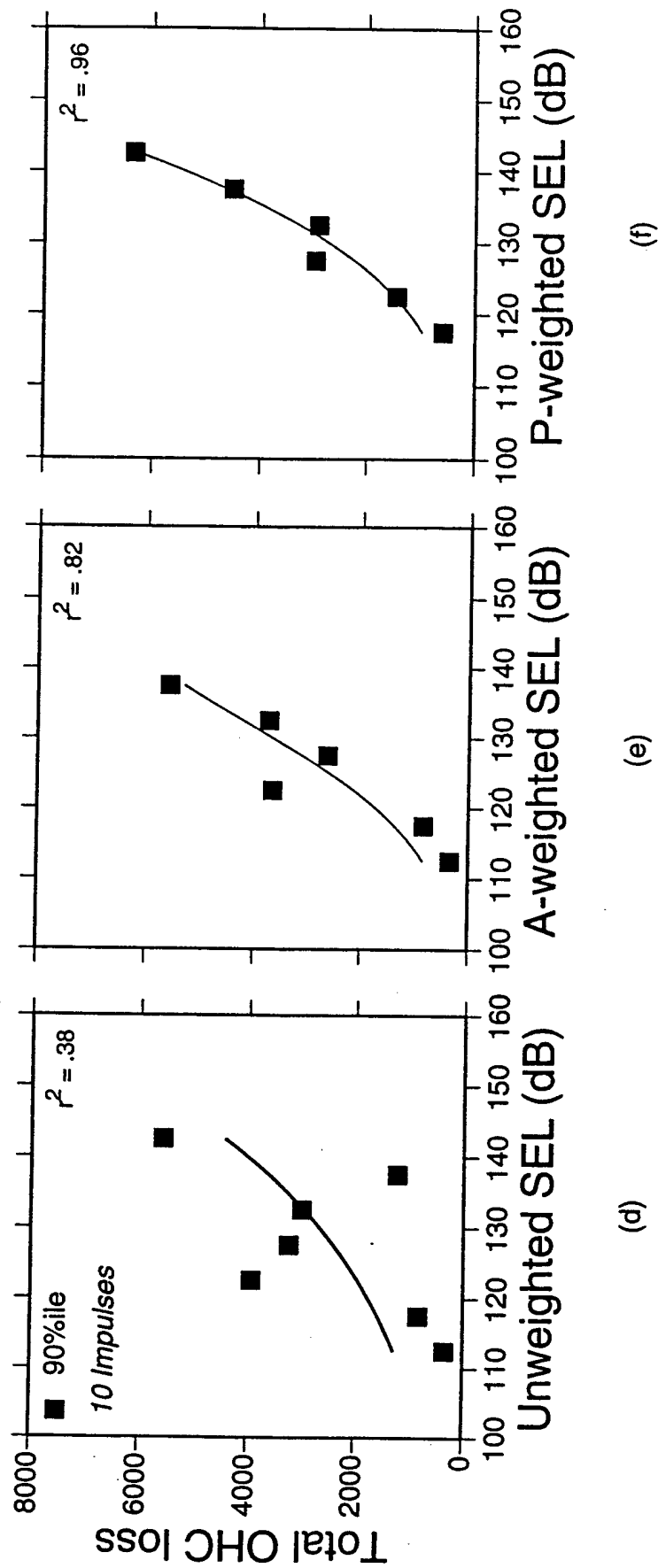


Figure 43 (d-f) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

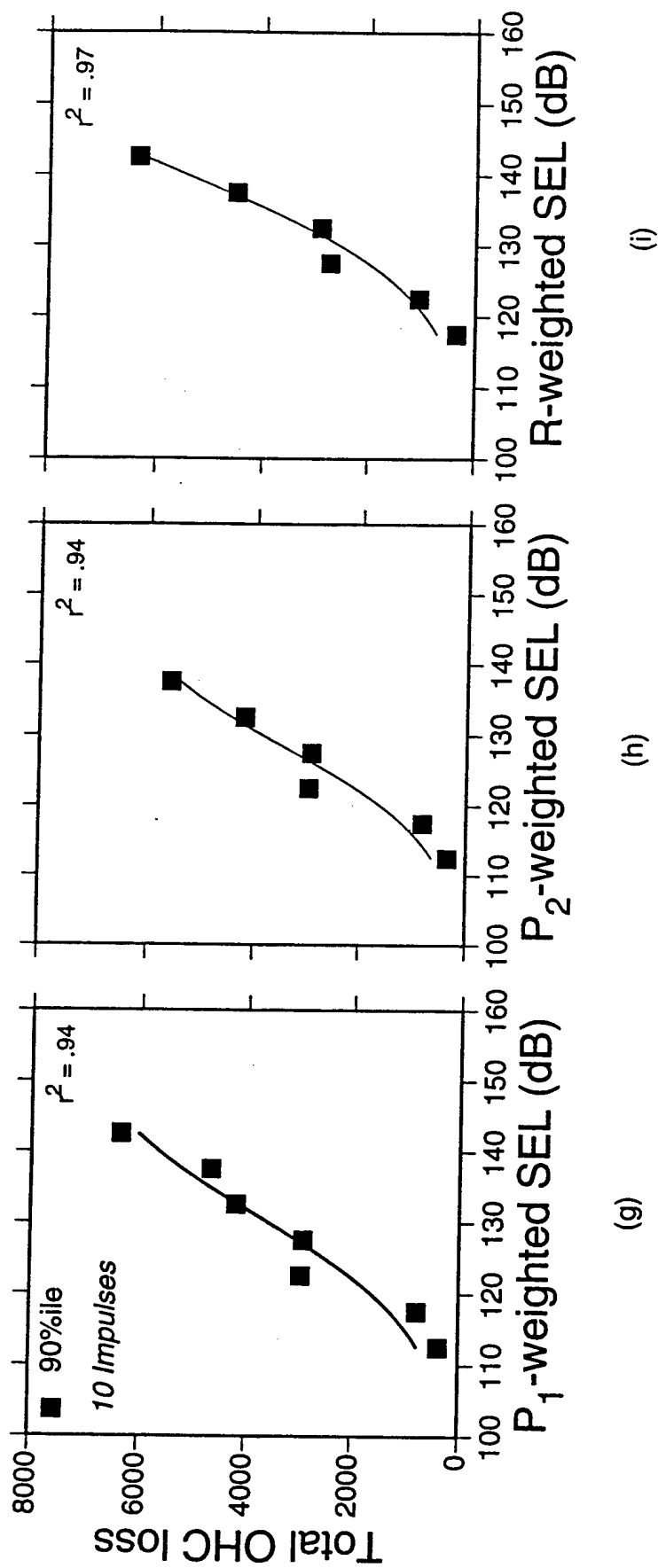


Figure 43 (g-i) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

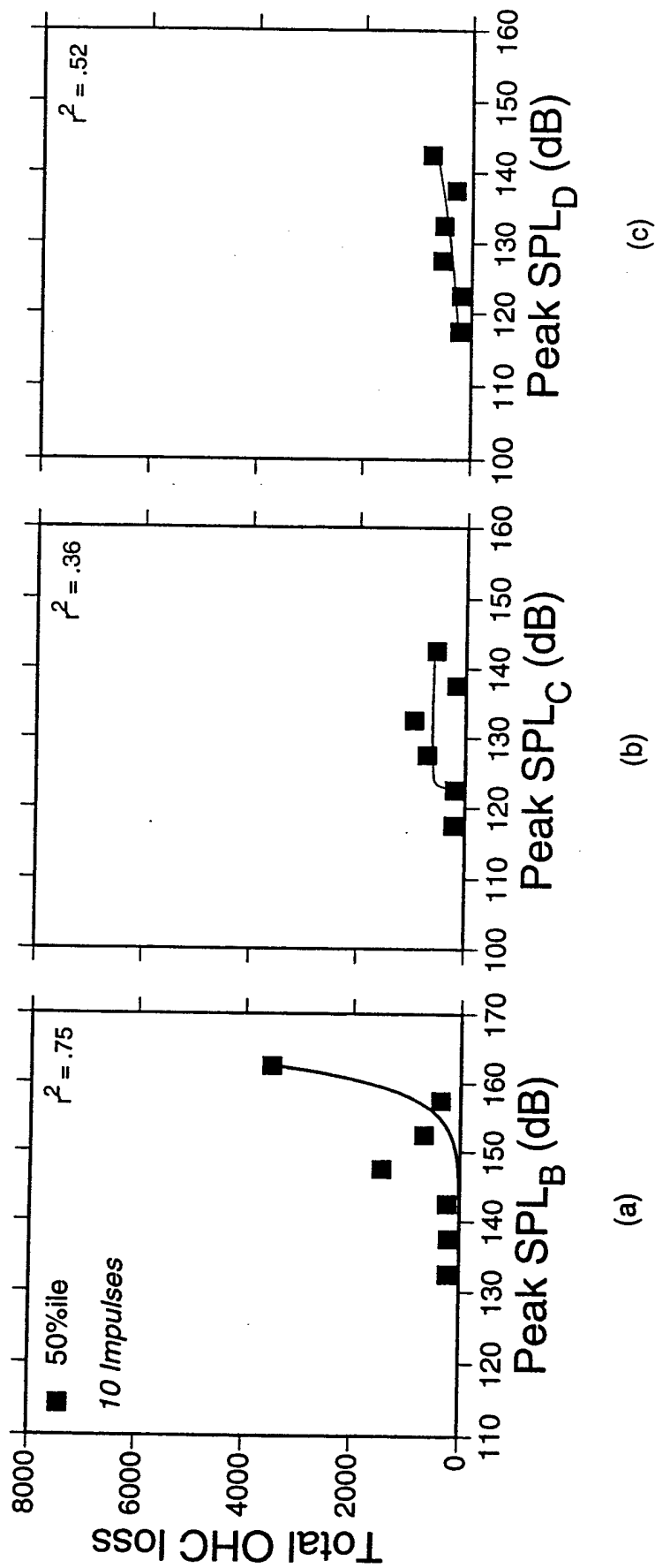


Figure 44 (a-c) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

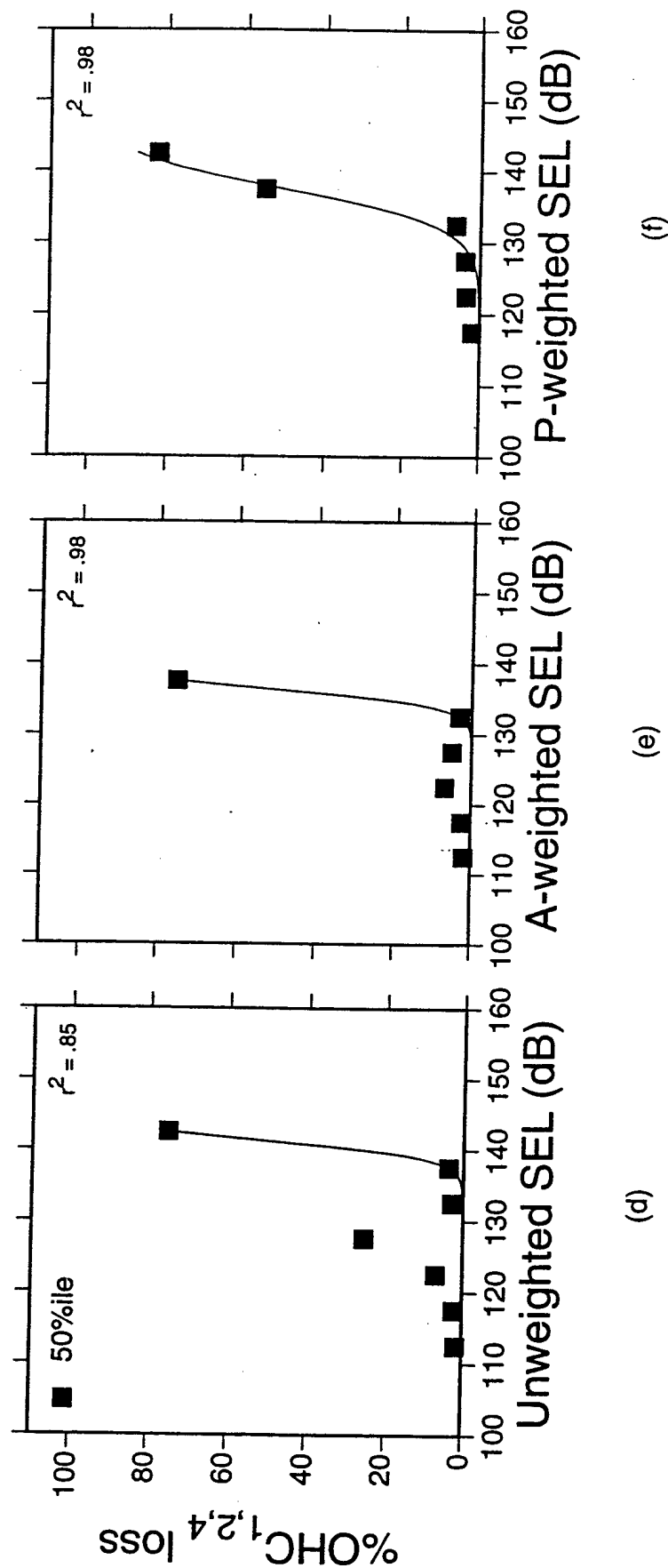


Figure 40 (d-f) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for

all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d)

Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each

regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

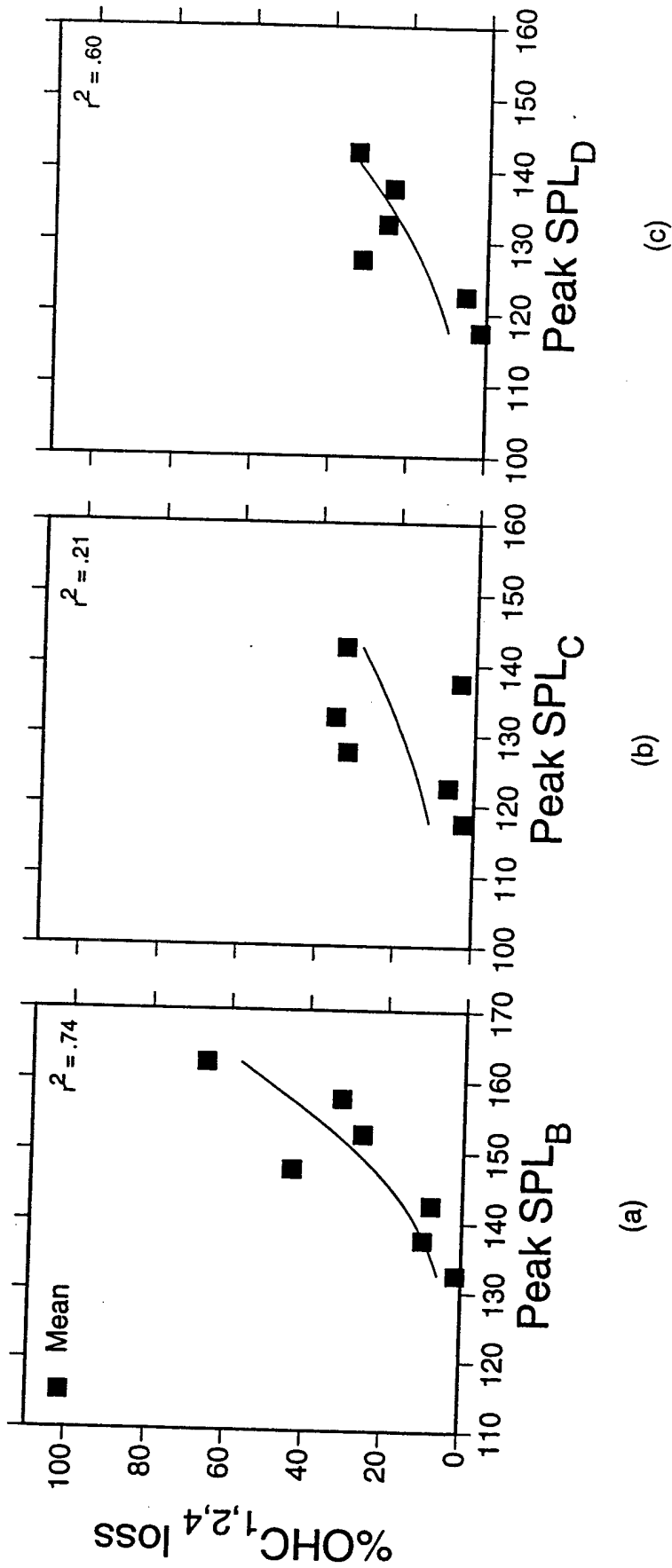


Figure 41 (a-c) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

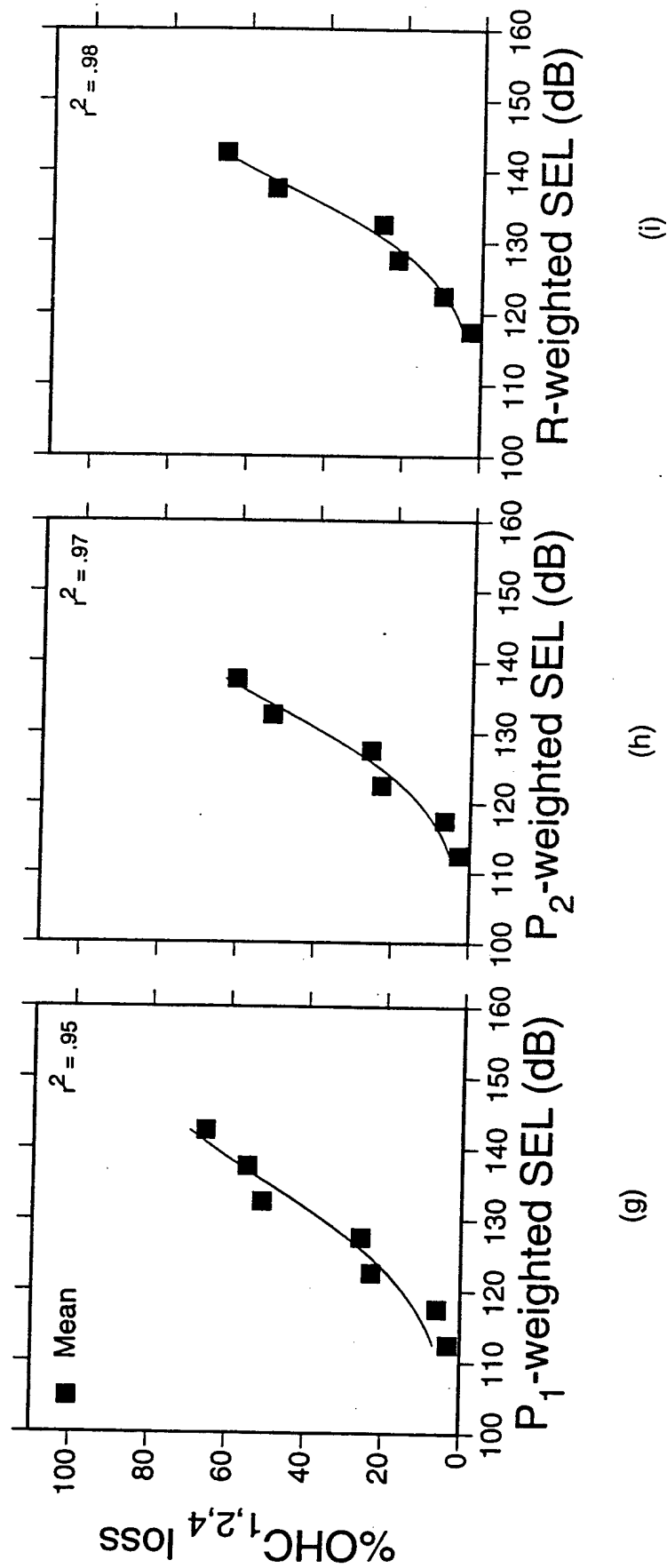


Figure 41 (g-i) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 10. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

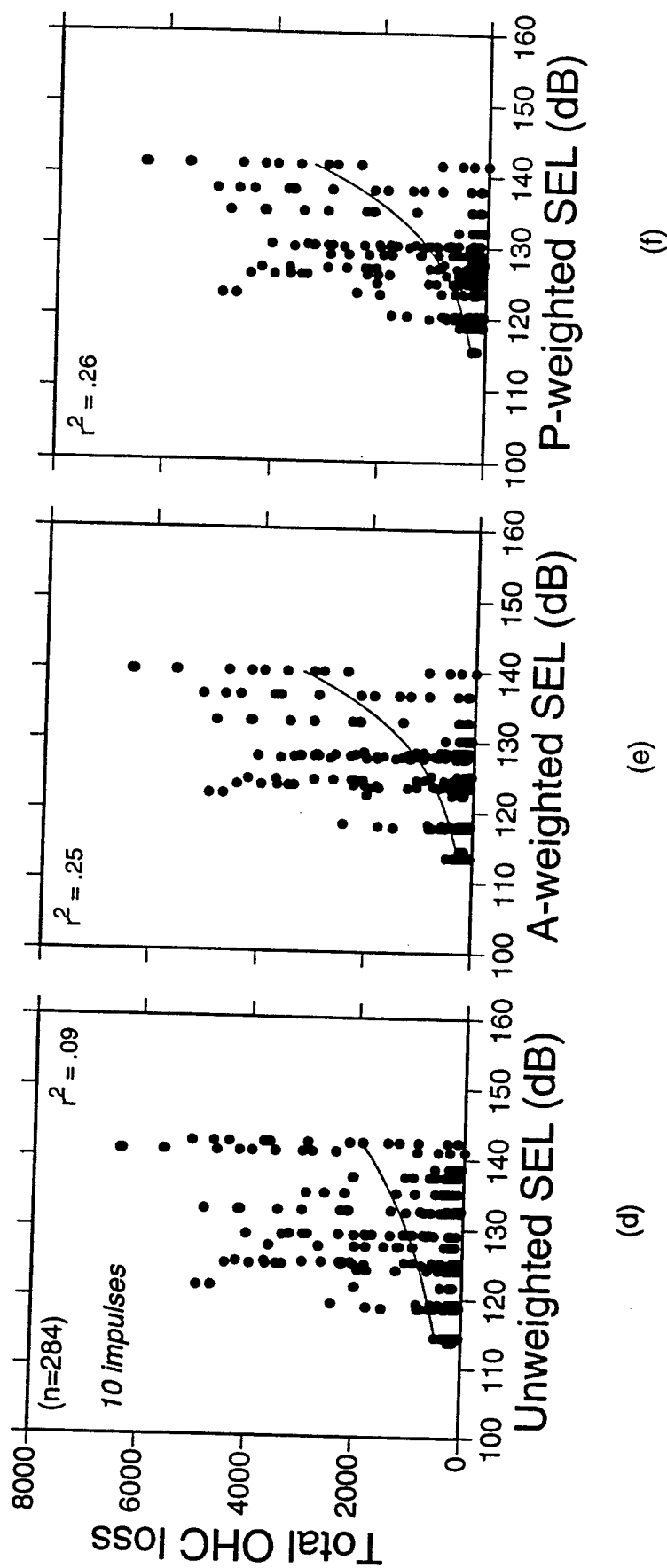


Figure 42 (d-f) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 10 impulses ($n=284$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

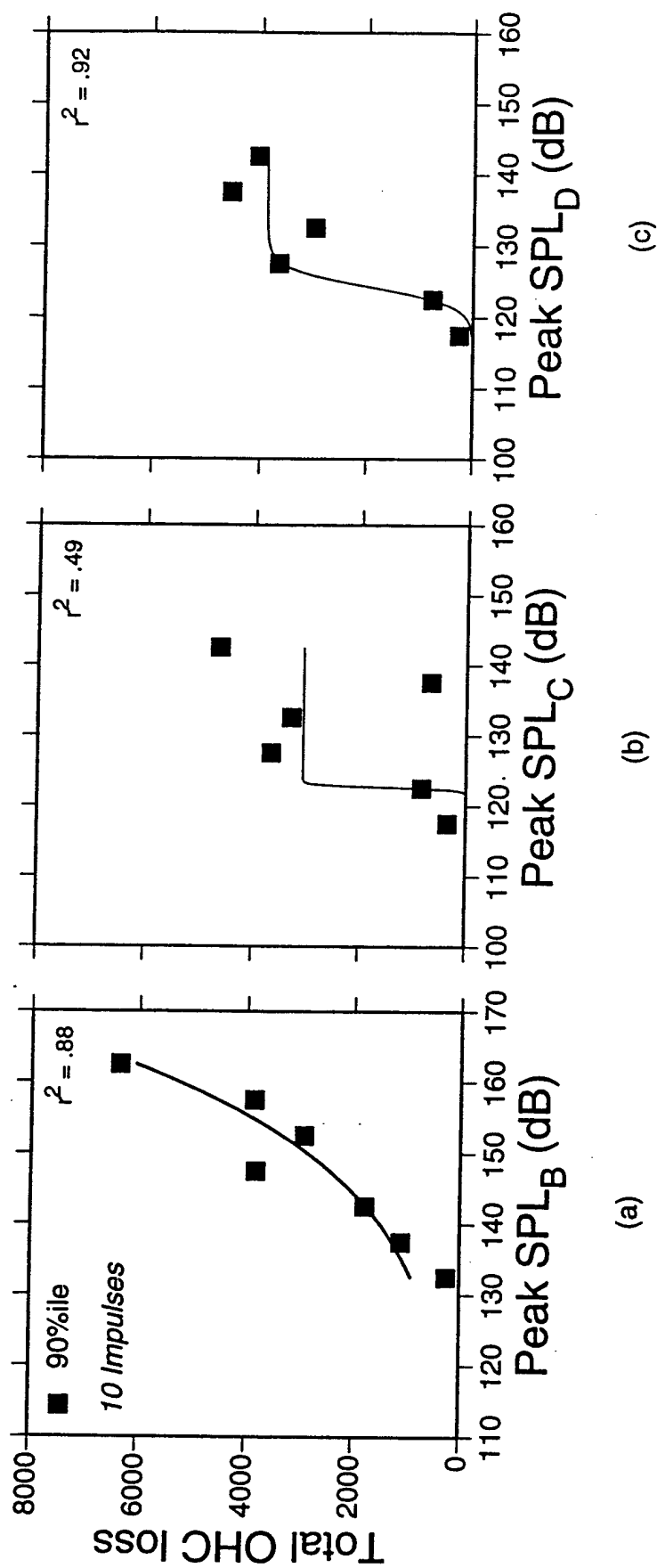


Figure 43 (a-c) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

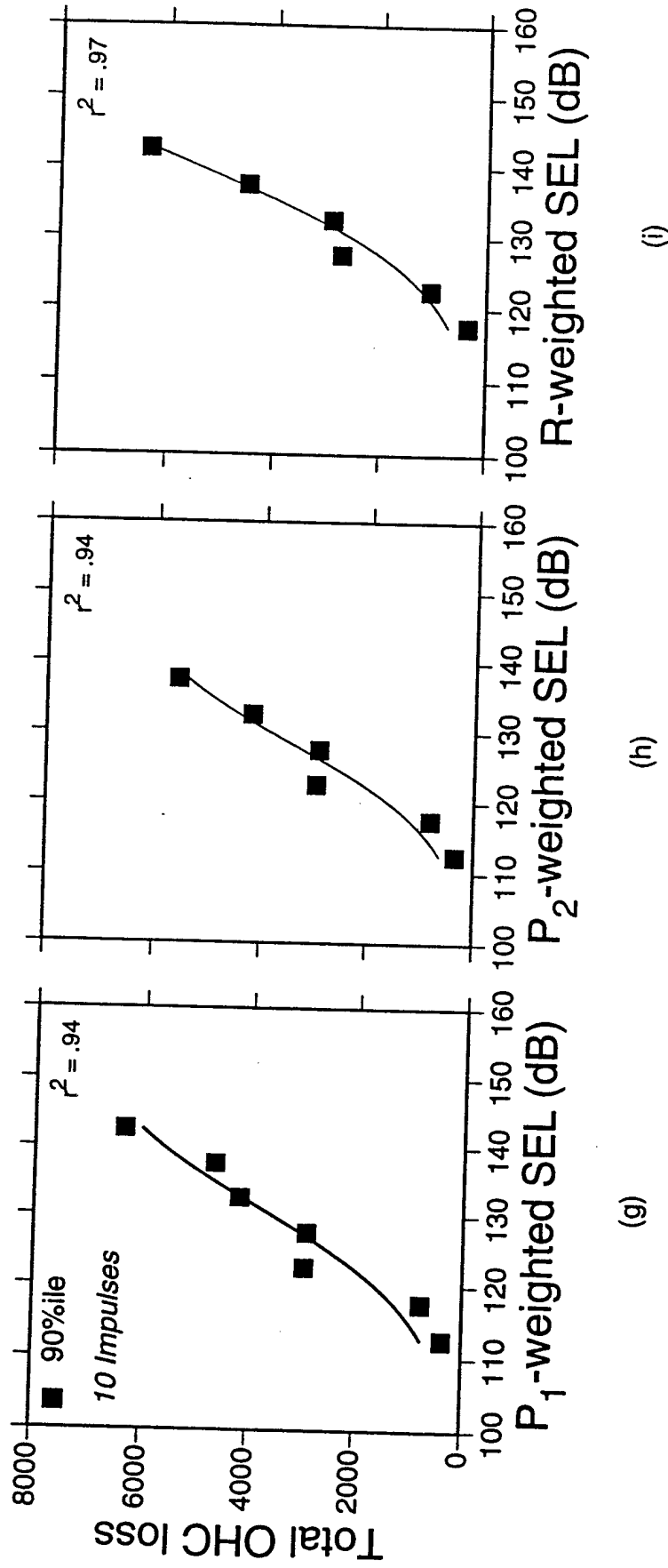


Figure 43 (g-i) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

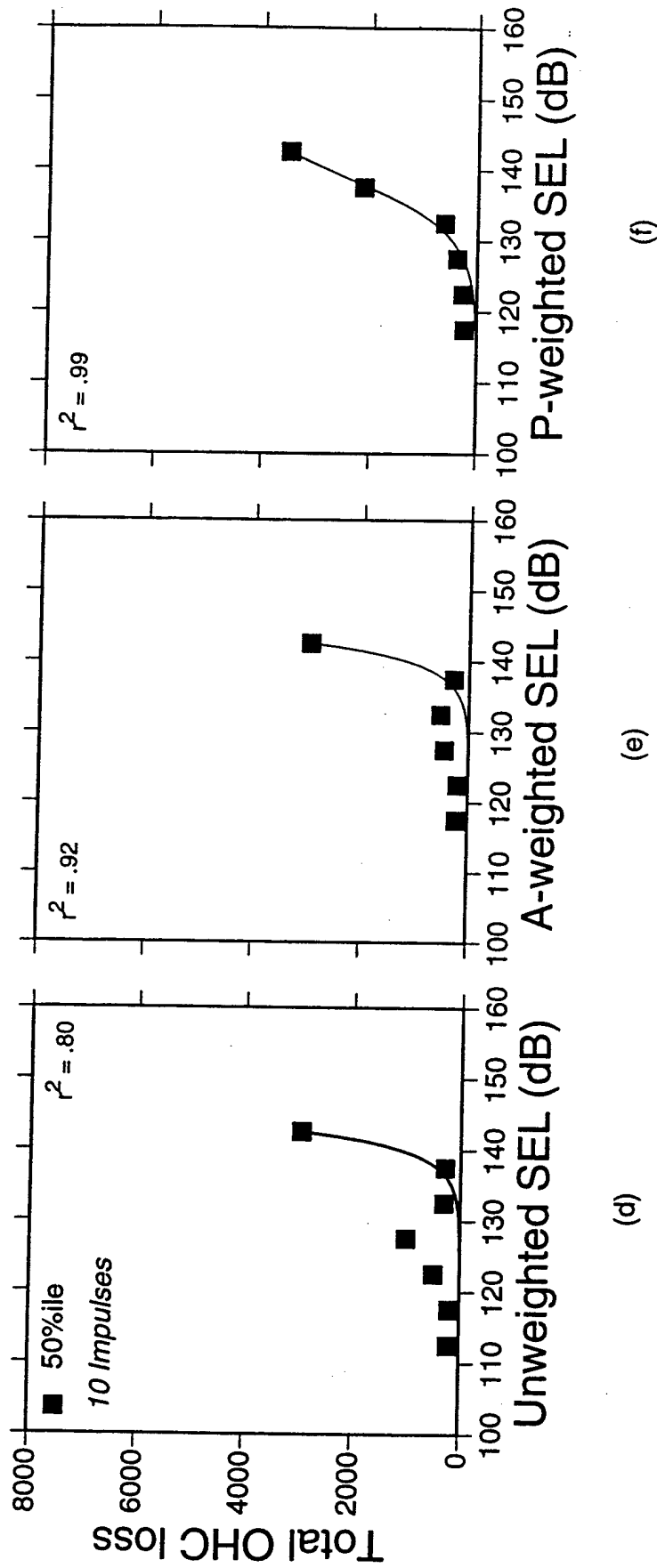


Figure 44 (d-f) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

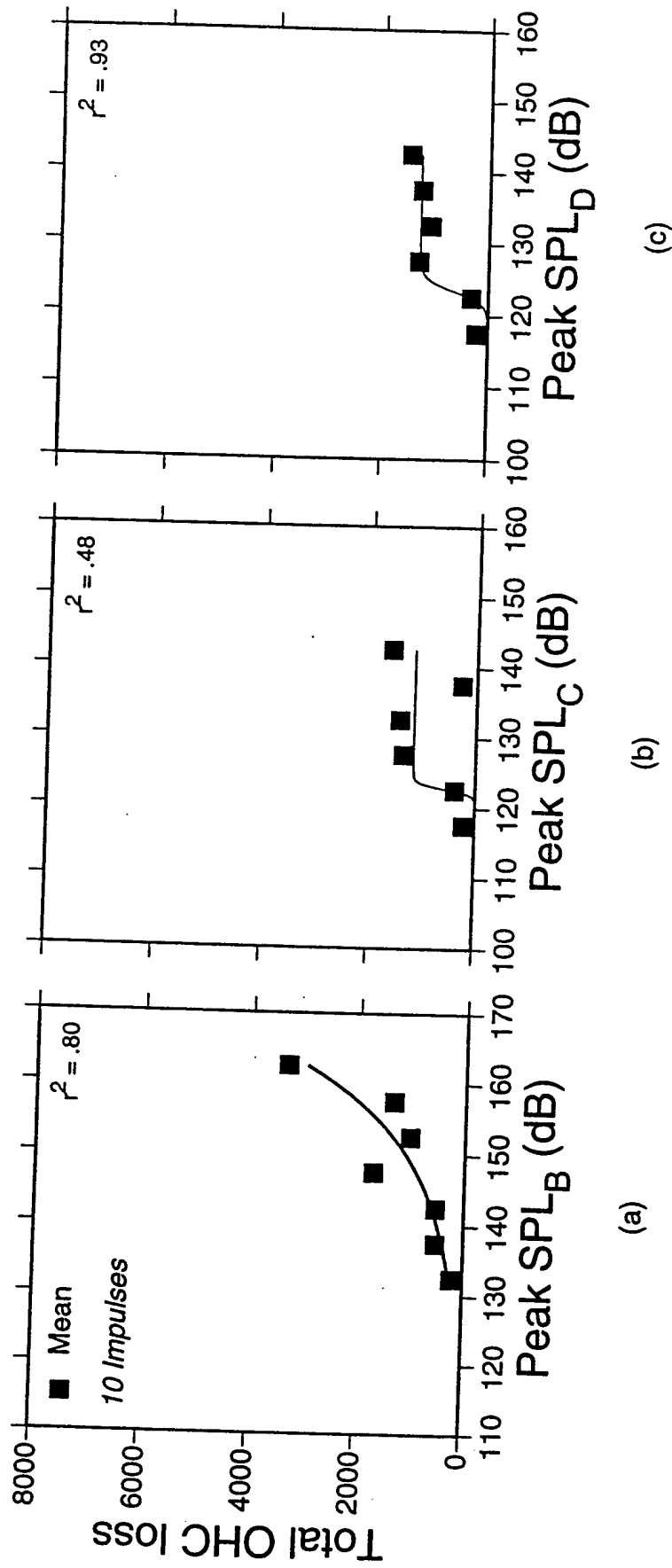


Figure 45 (a-c) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

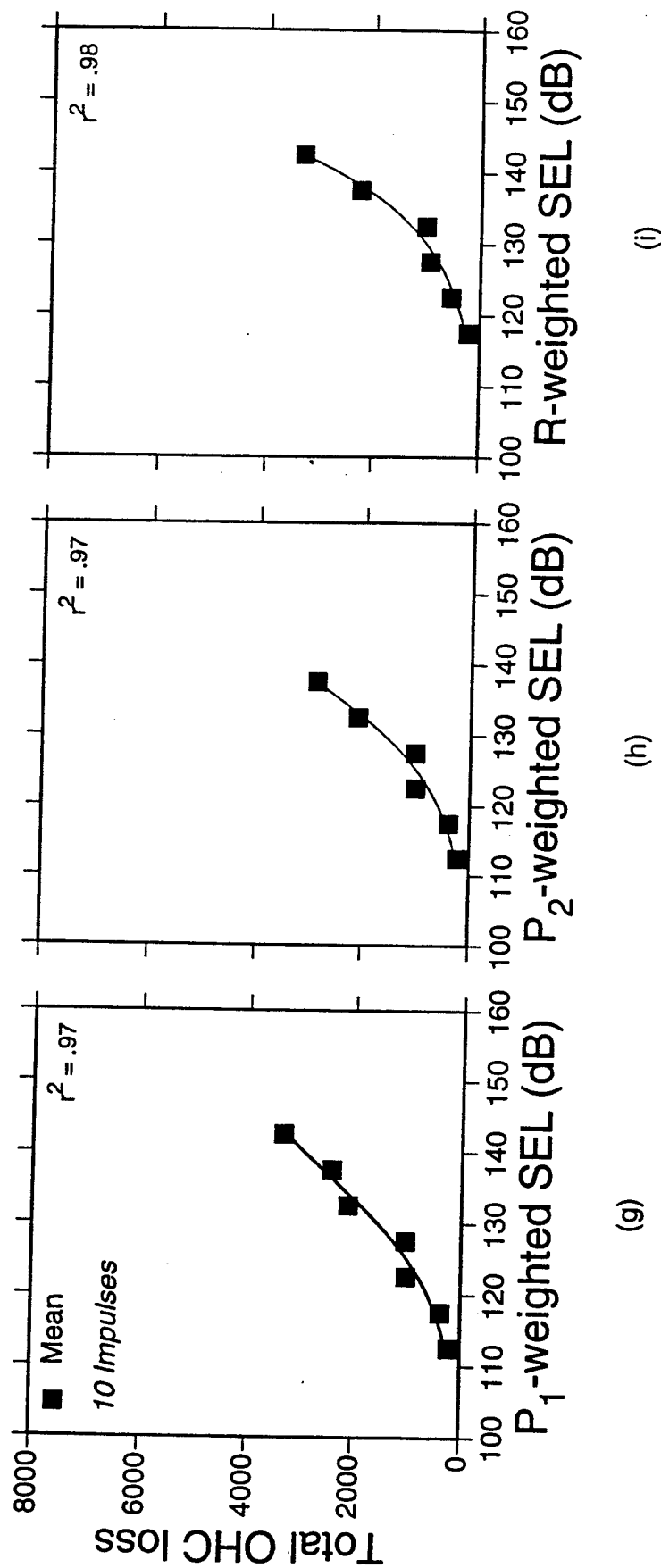


Figure 45 (g-i) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 11. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

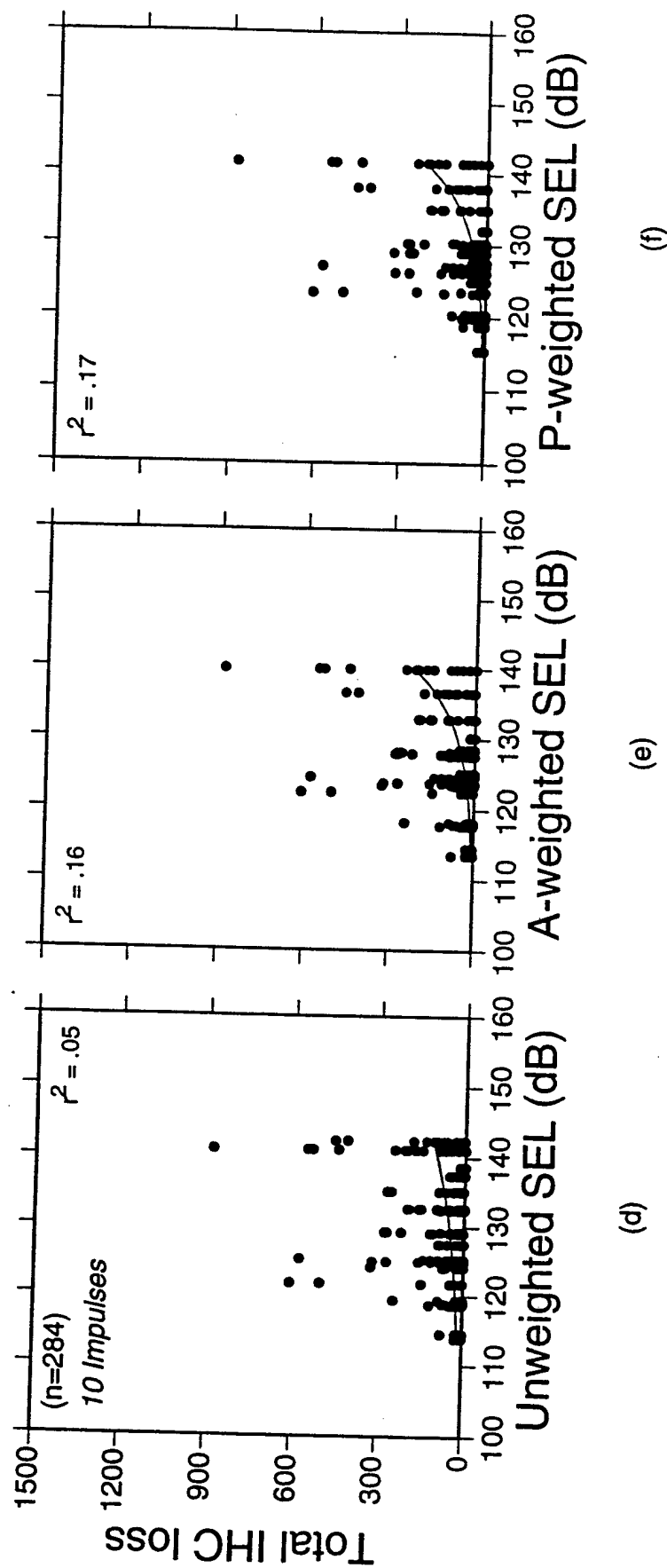


Figure 46 (d-f) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 10 impulses ($n=284$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 12. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

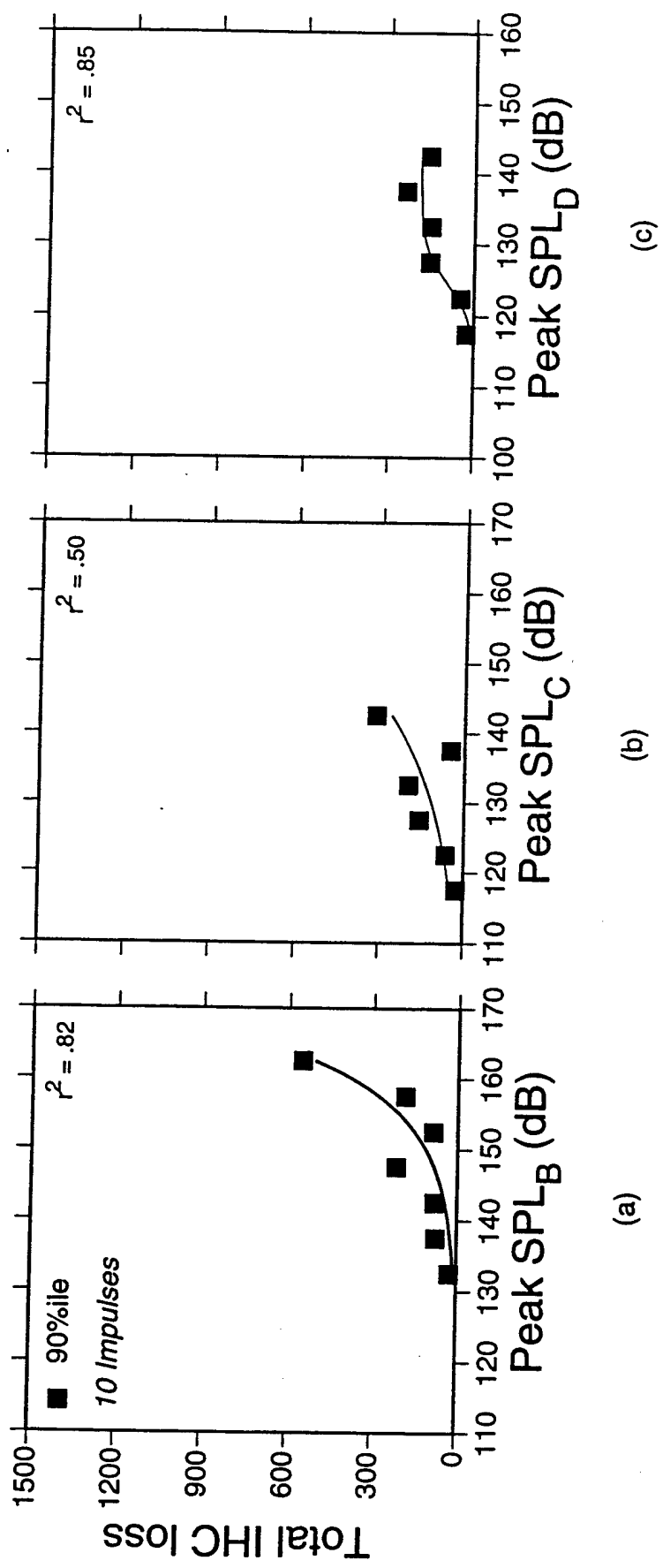


Figure 47 (a-c) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 12. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

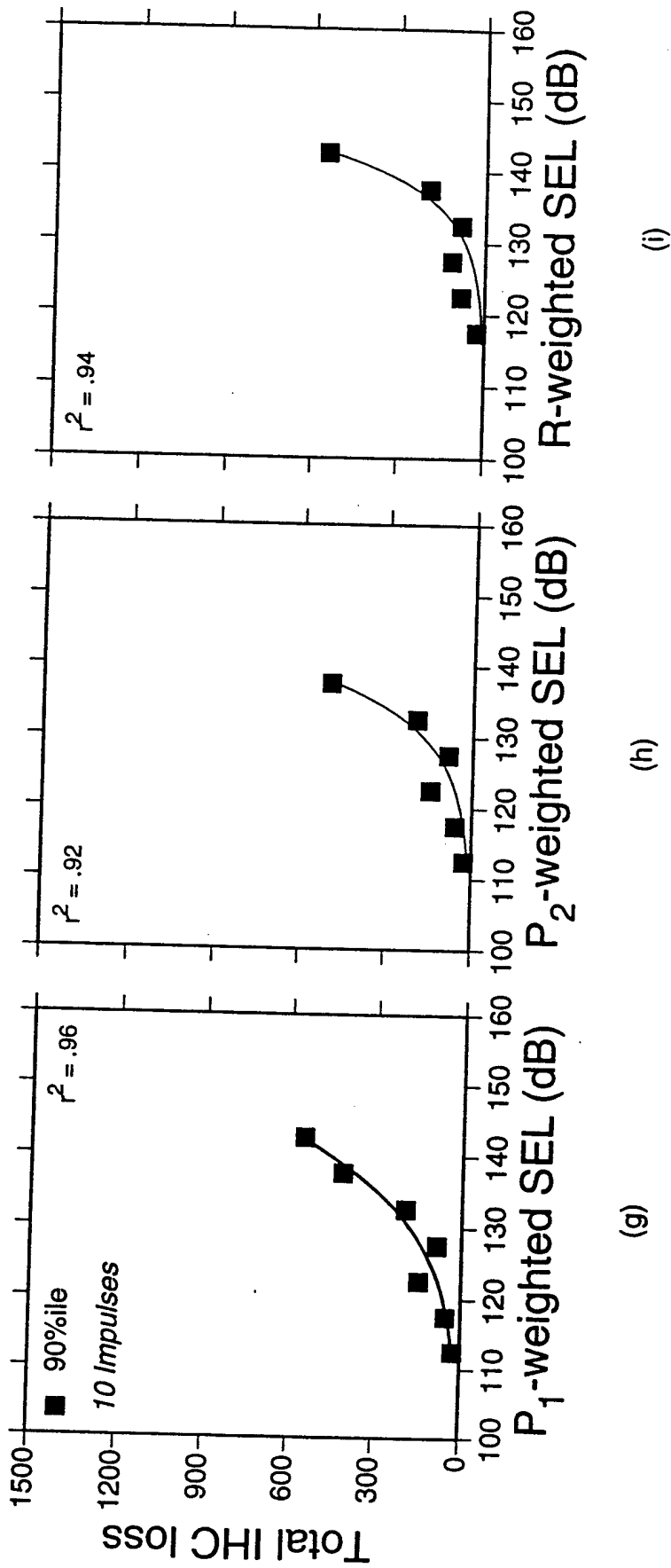


Figure 47 (g-i) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 12. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

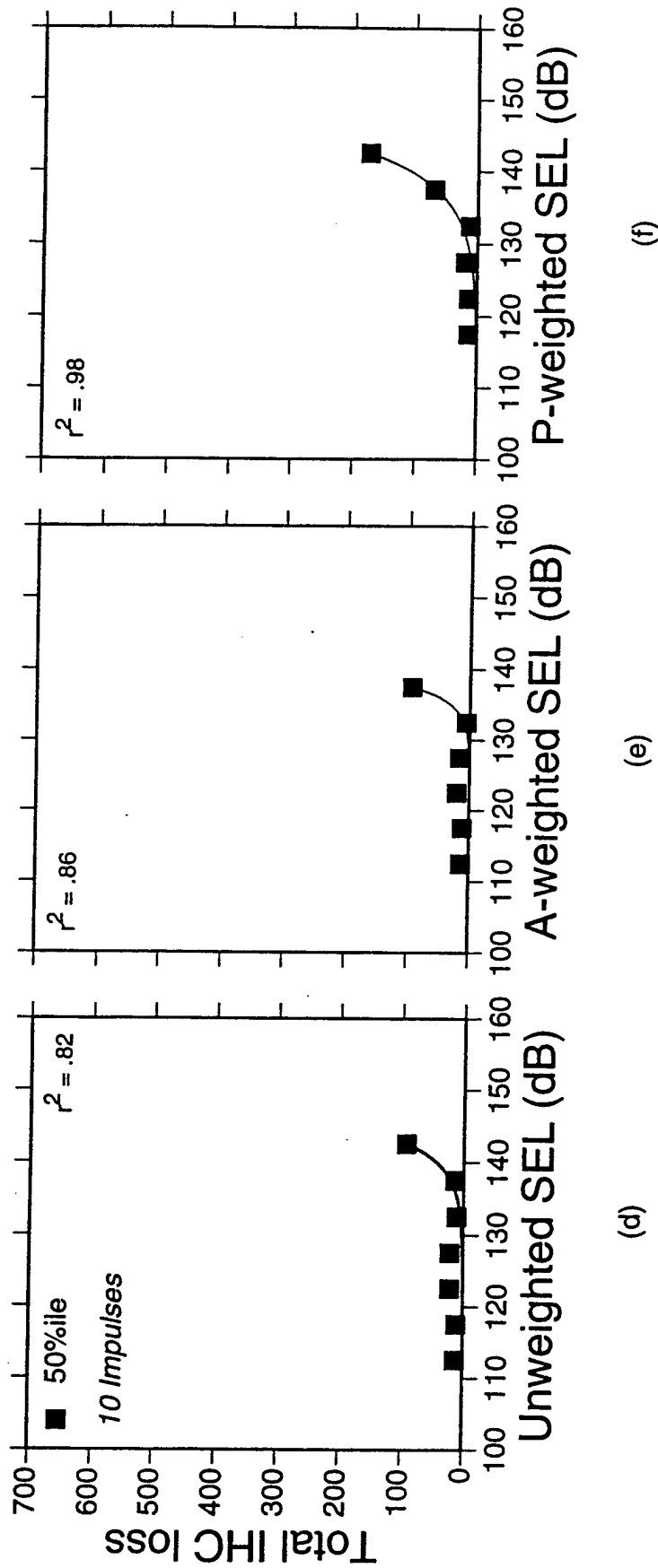


Figure 48 (d-f) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 12. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

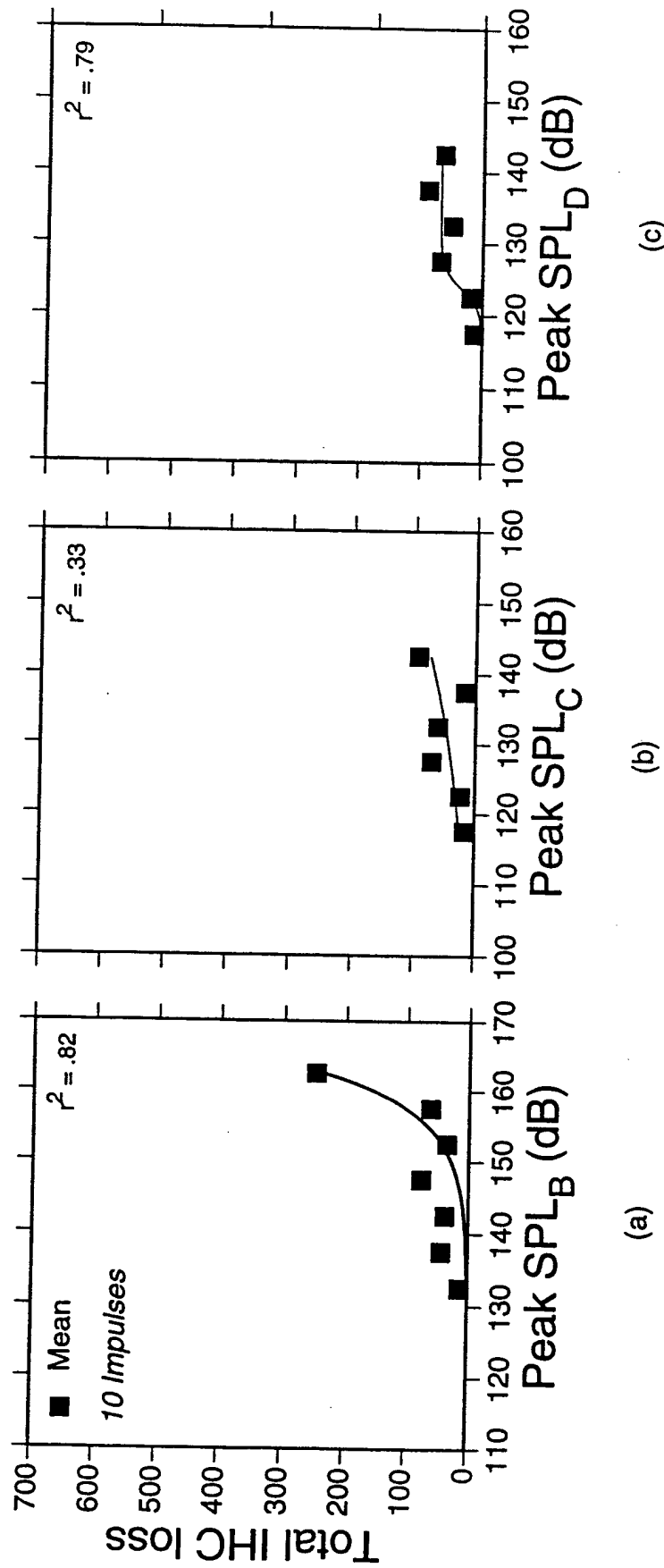


Figure 49 (a-c) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 12. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

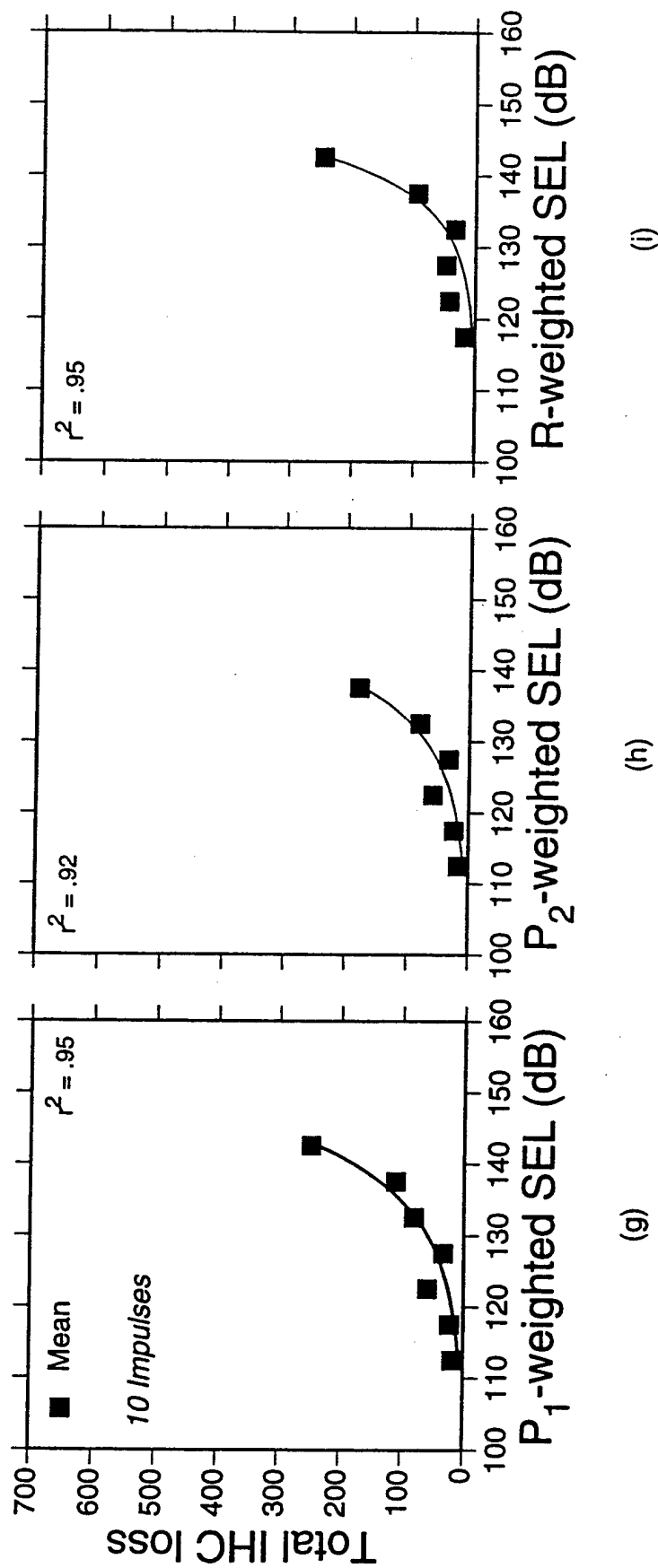


Figure 49 (g-i) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 10 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 12. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

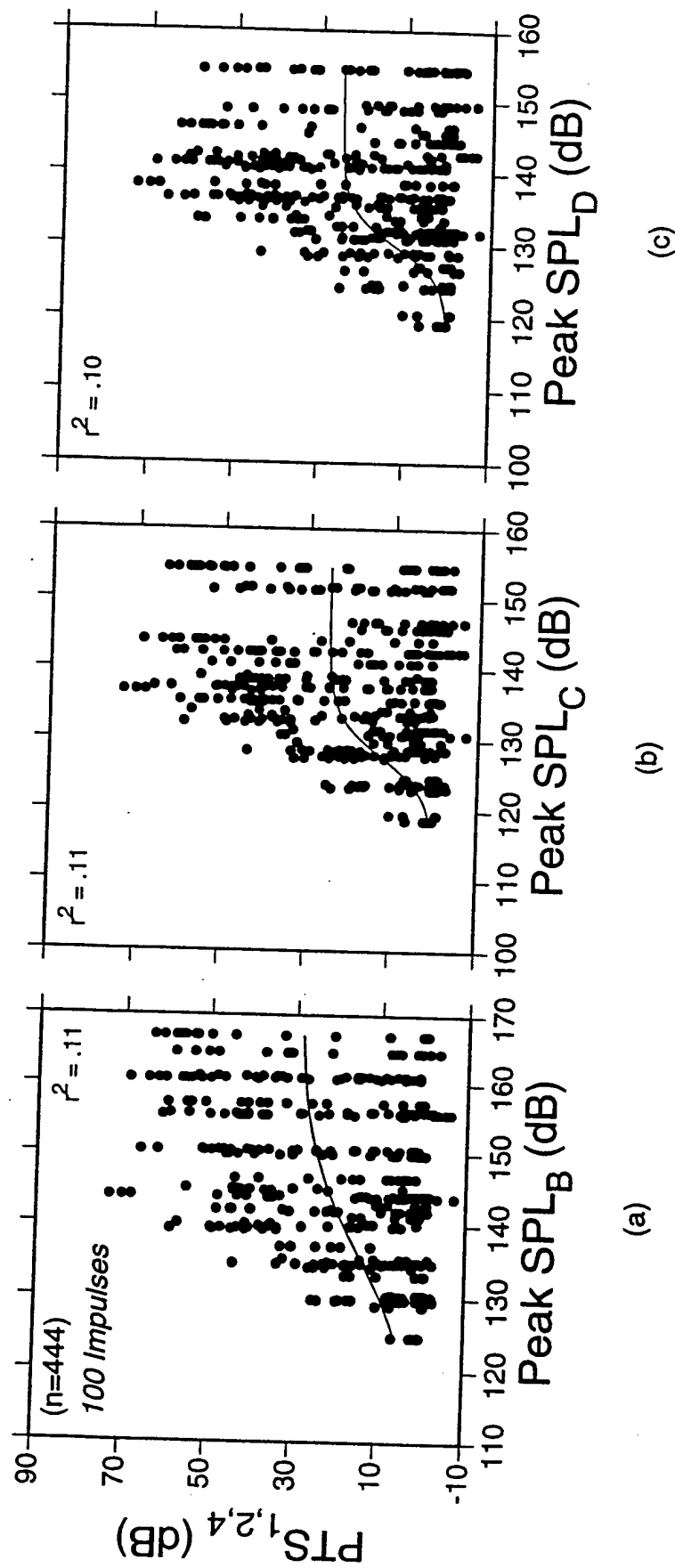


Figure 50 (a-c) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal exposed to 100 impulses (n=444) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 13. (r² = coefficient of determination)

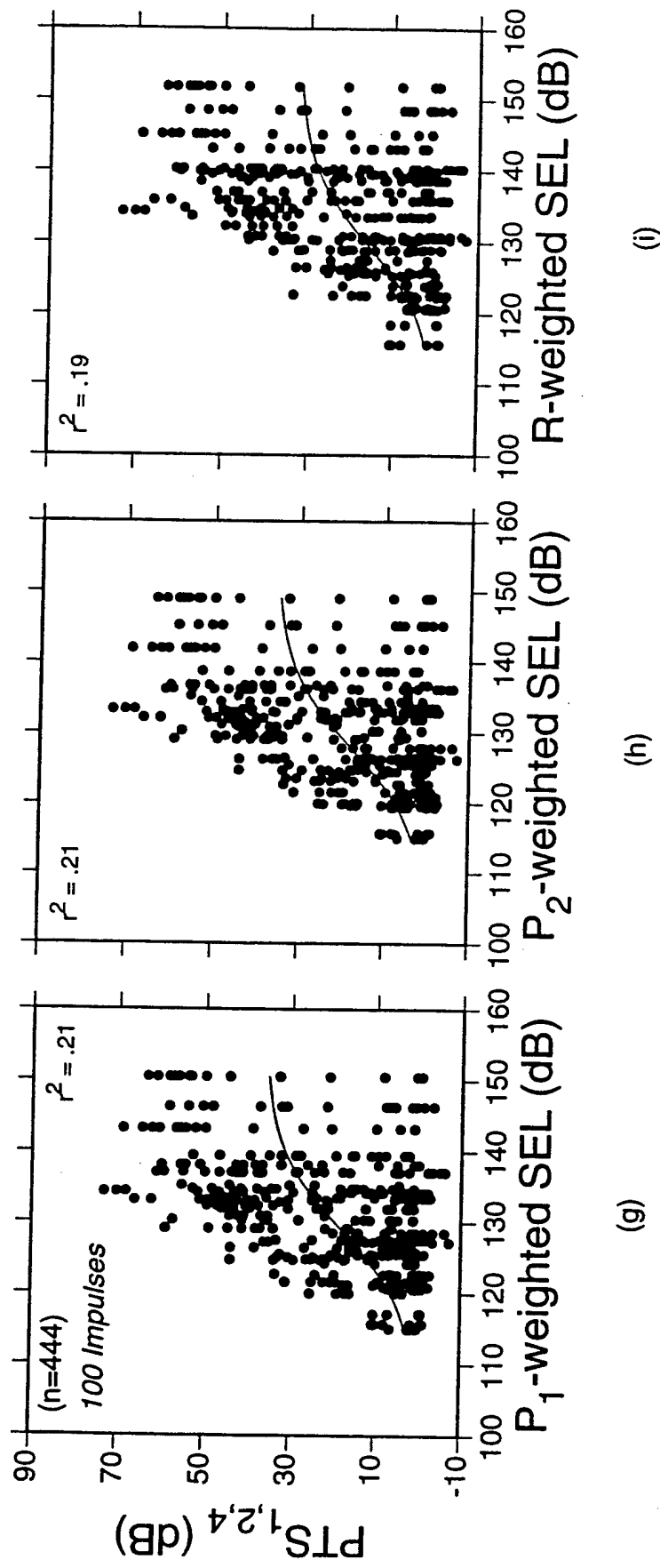


Figure 50 (g-i) Average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies of each animal exposed to 100 impulses (n=444) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 13. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

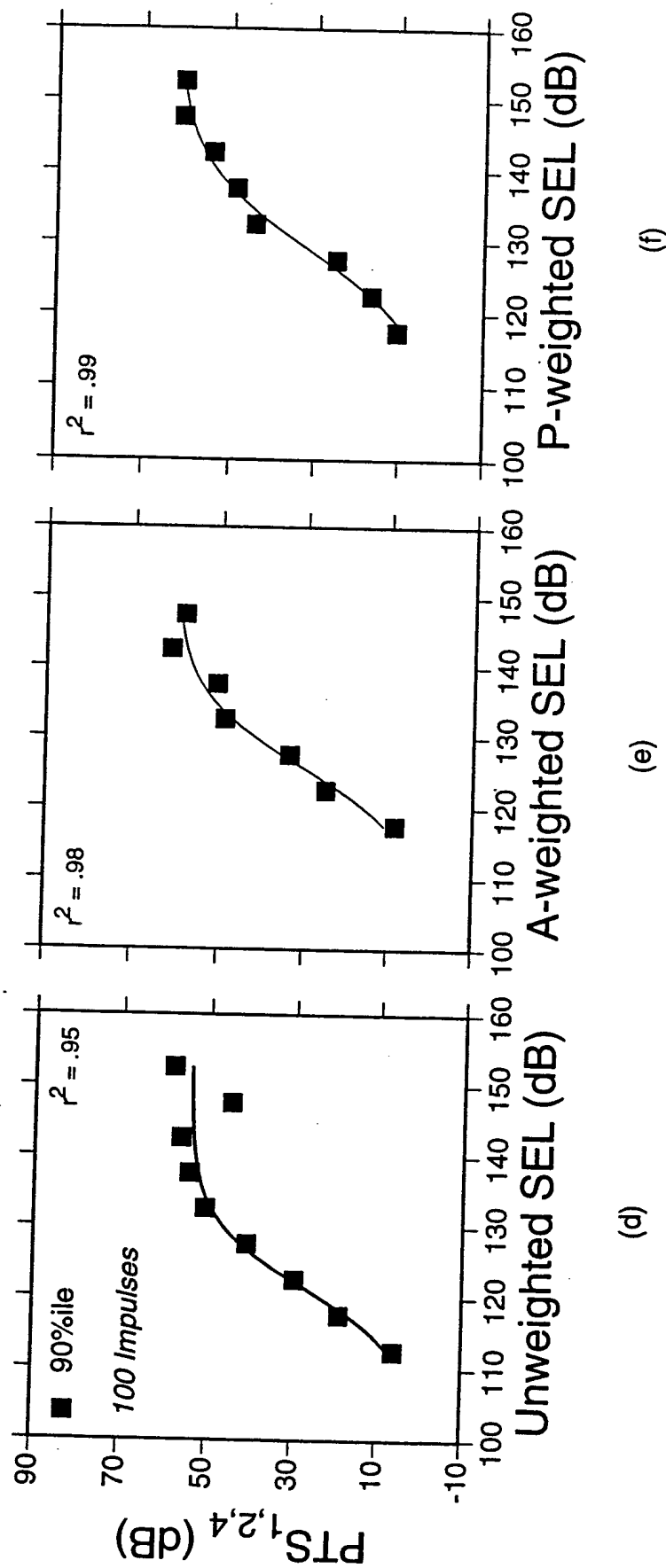


Figure 51 (d-f) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 13. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

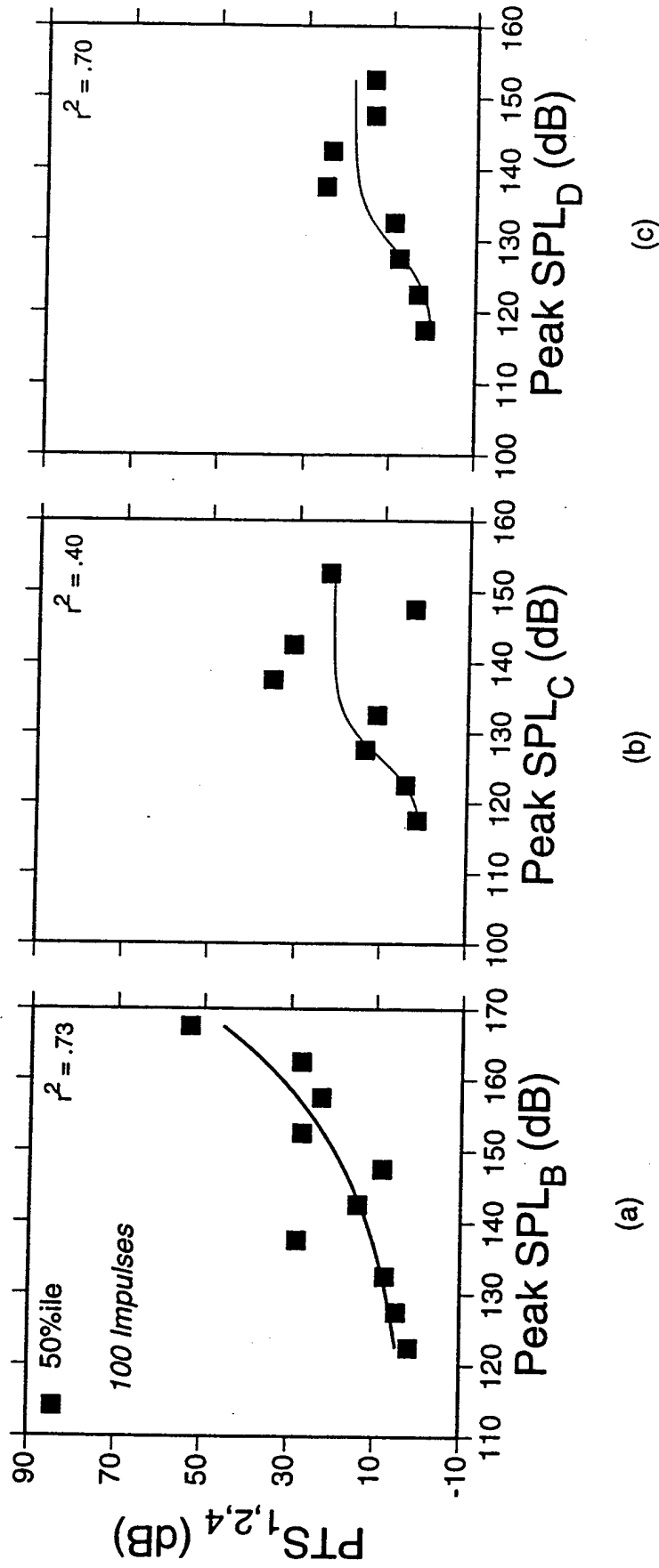


Figure 52 (a-c) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 13. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

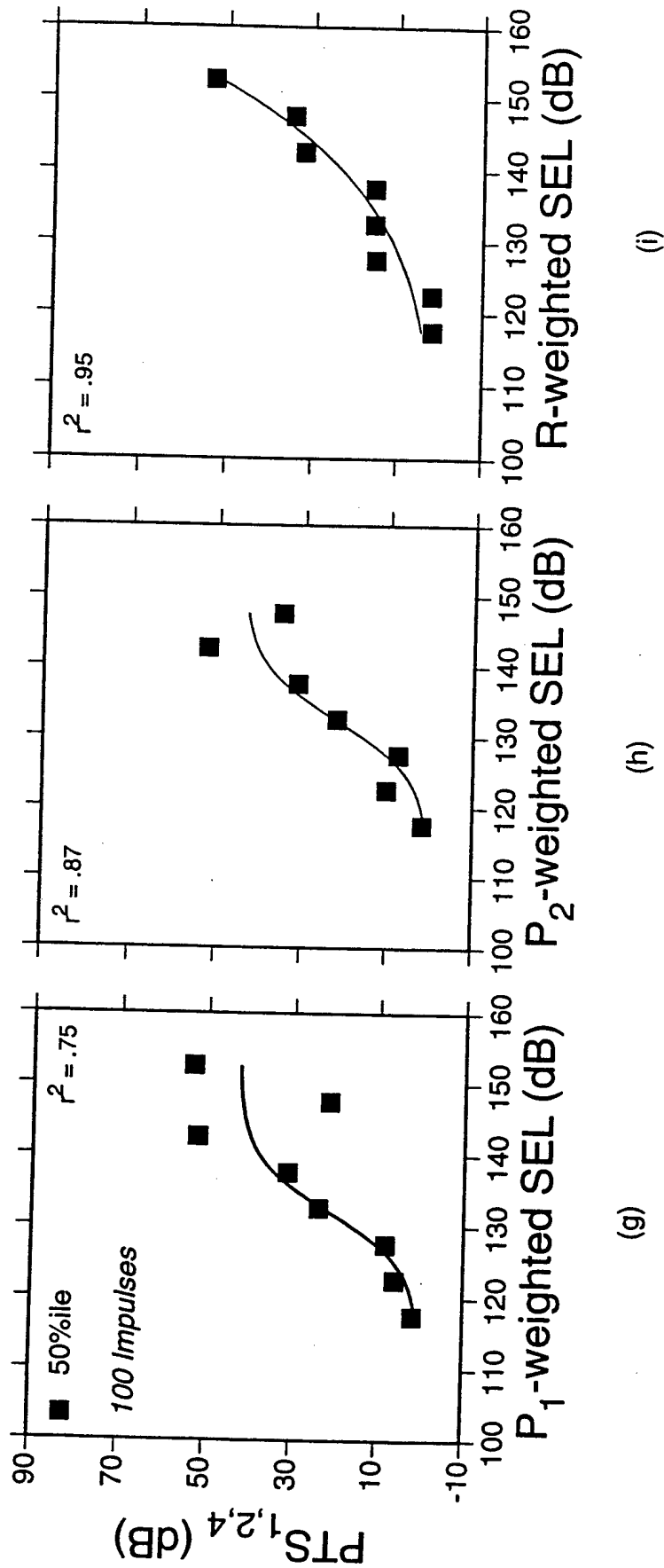


Figure 52 (g-i) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 13. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

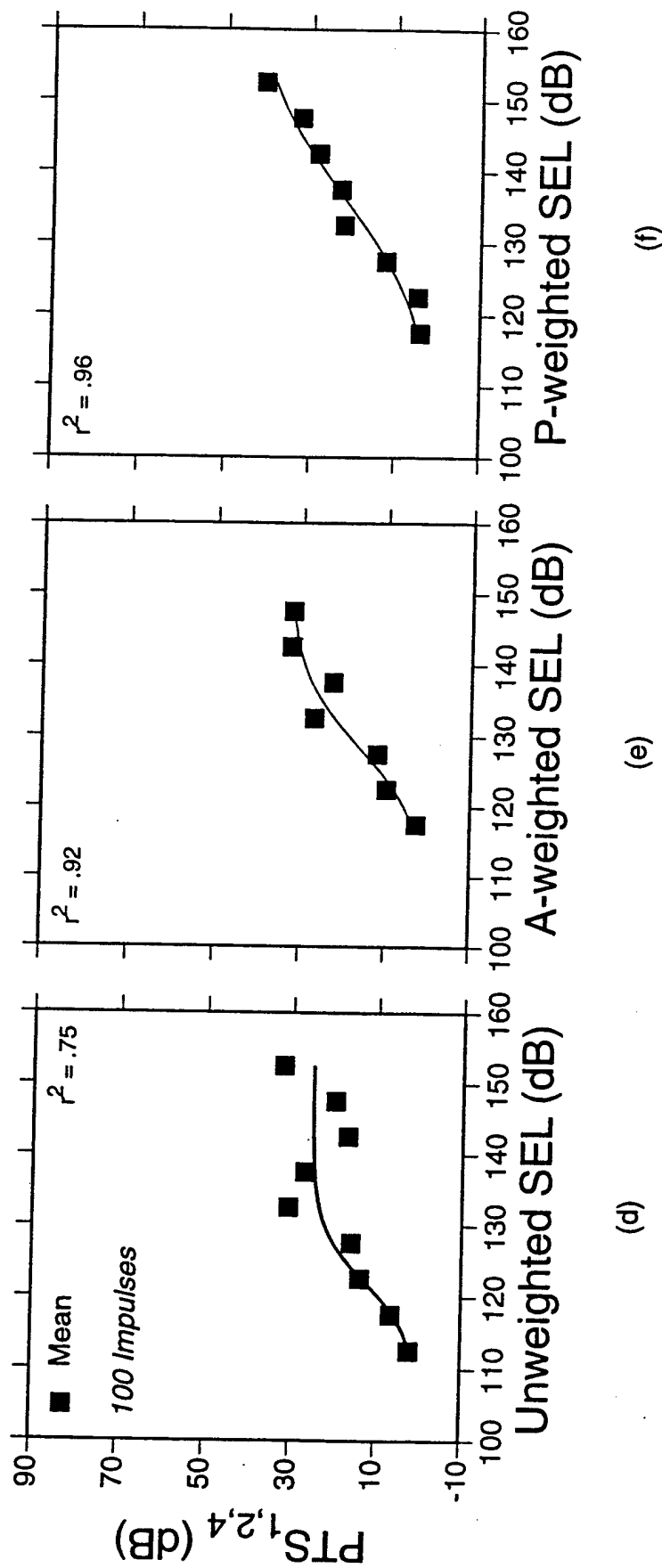


Figure 53 (d-f) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 13. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

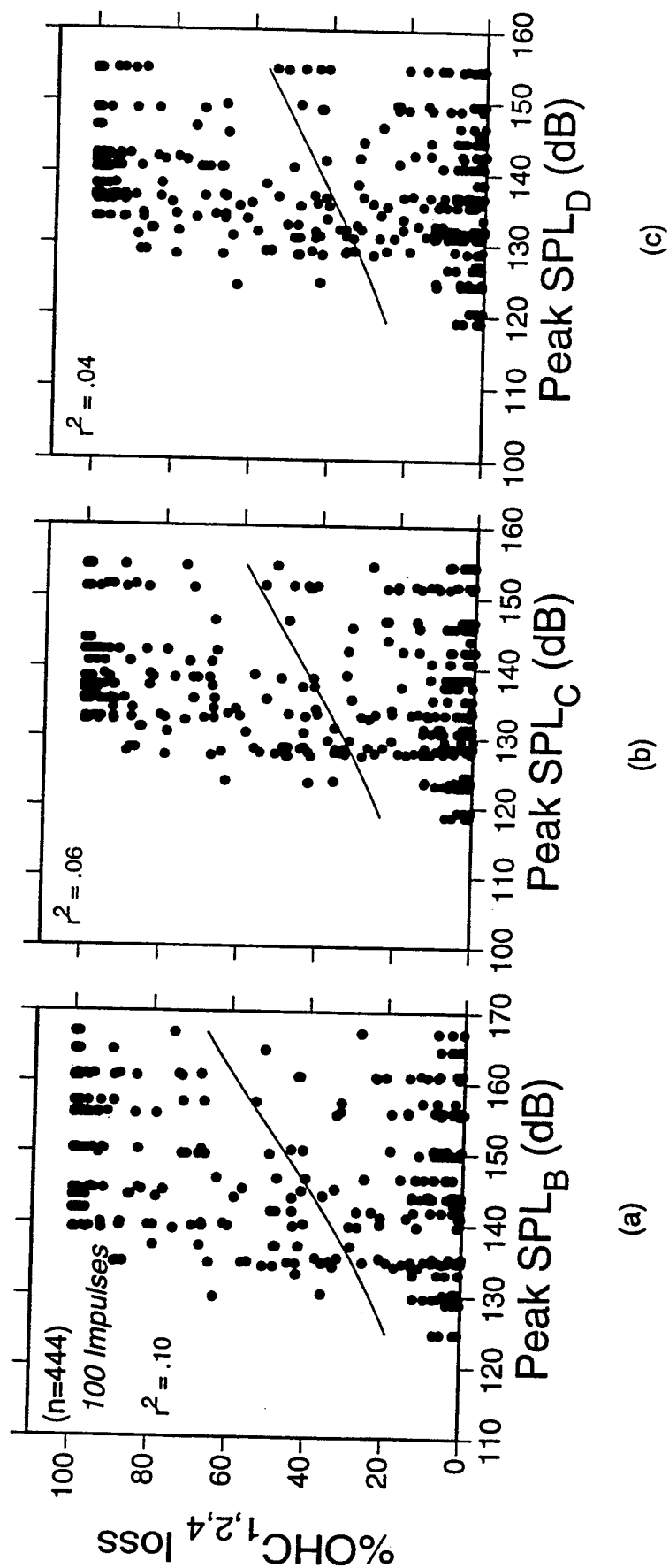


Figure 54 (a-c) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses ($n=444$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 14. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

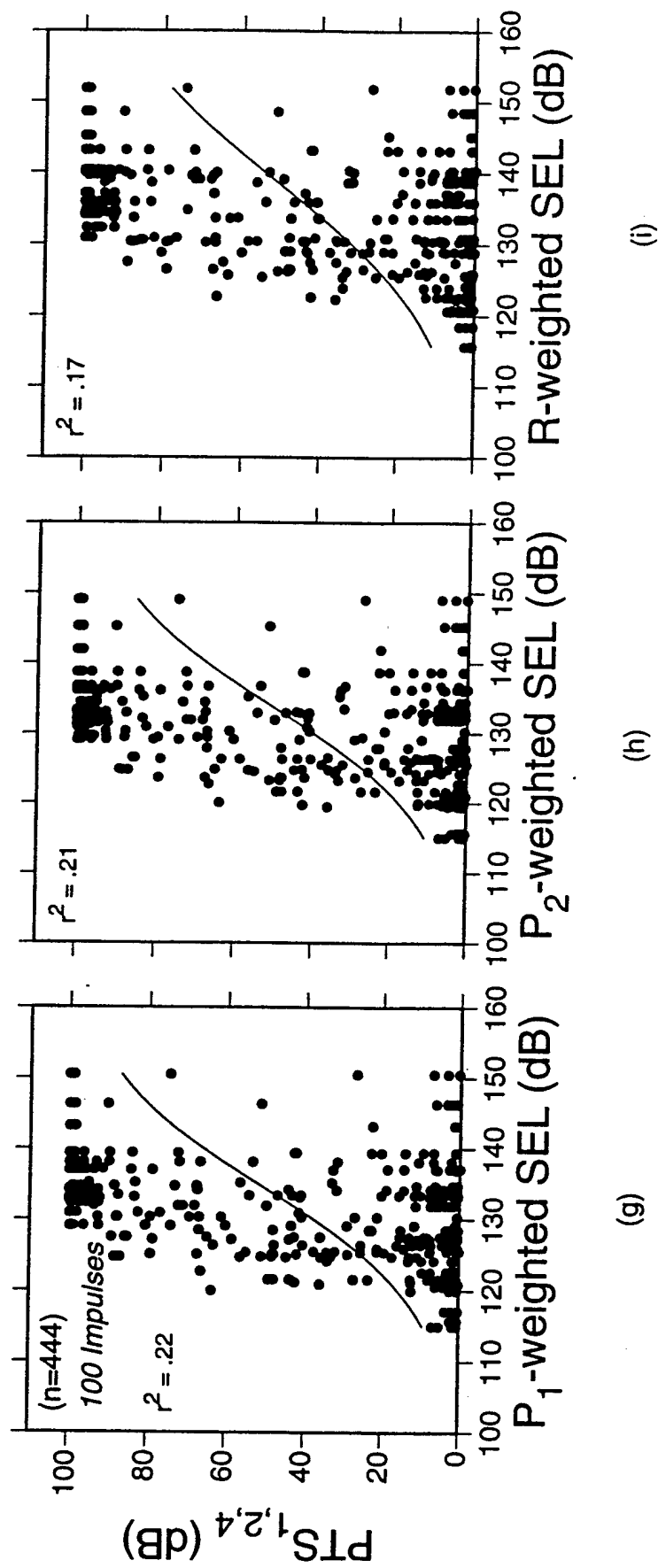


Figure 54 (g-i) The average percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses (n=444) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 14. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

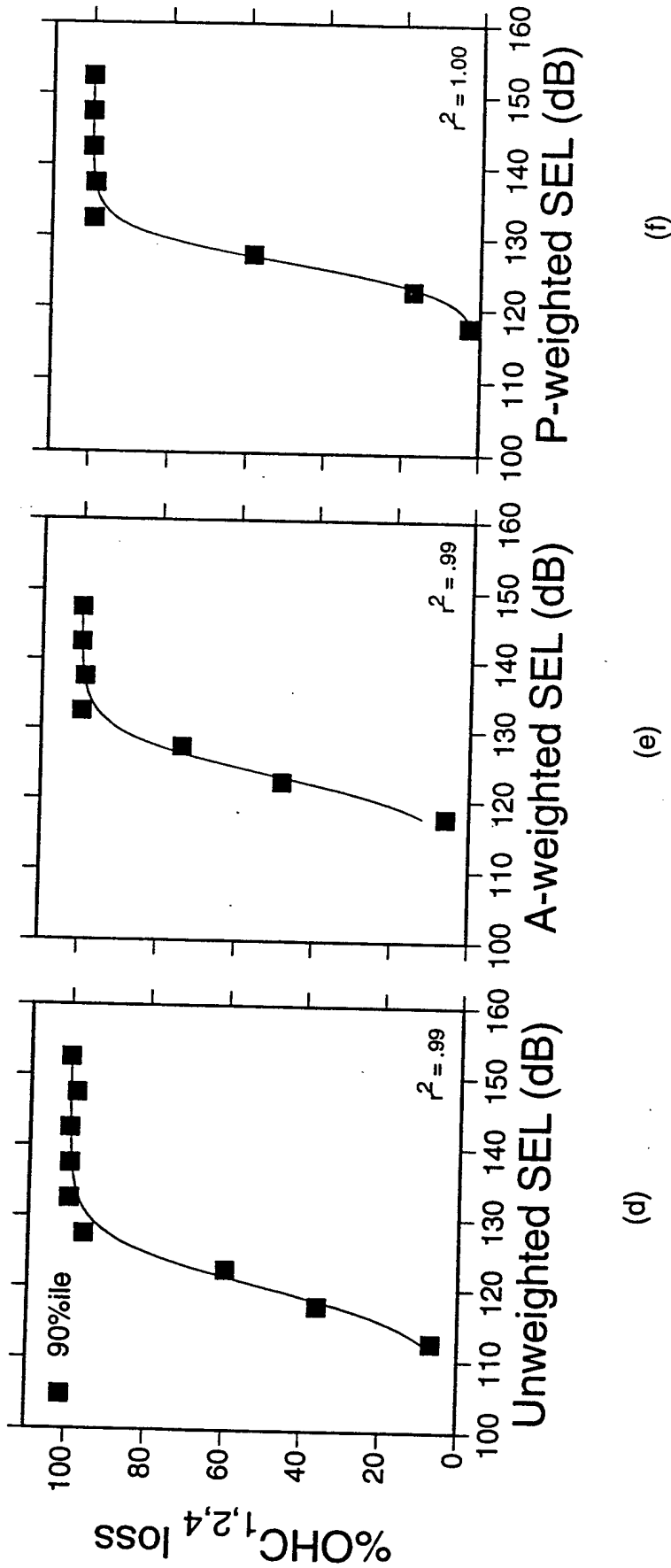


Figure 55 (d-f) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 14. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

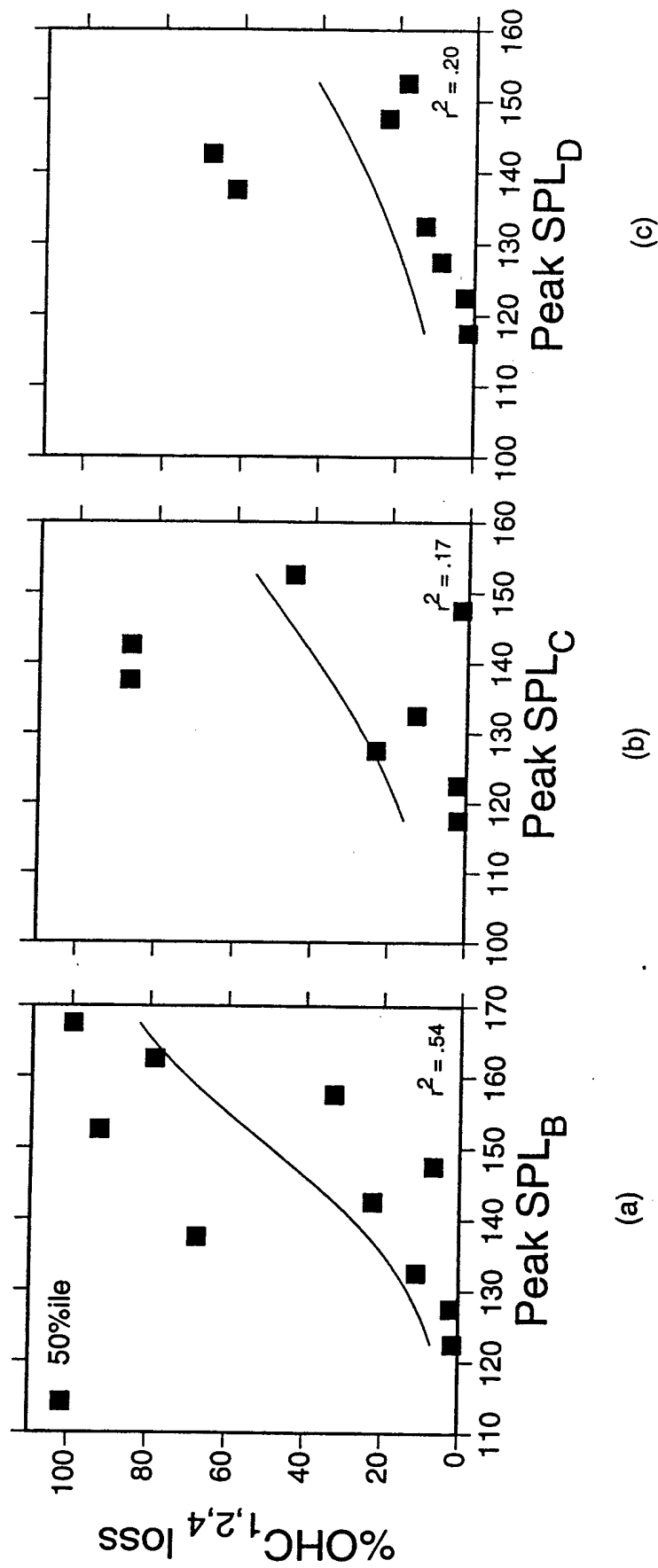


Figure 56 (a-c) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 14. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

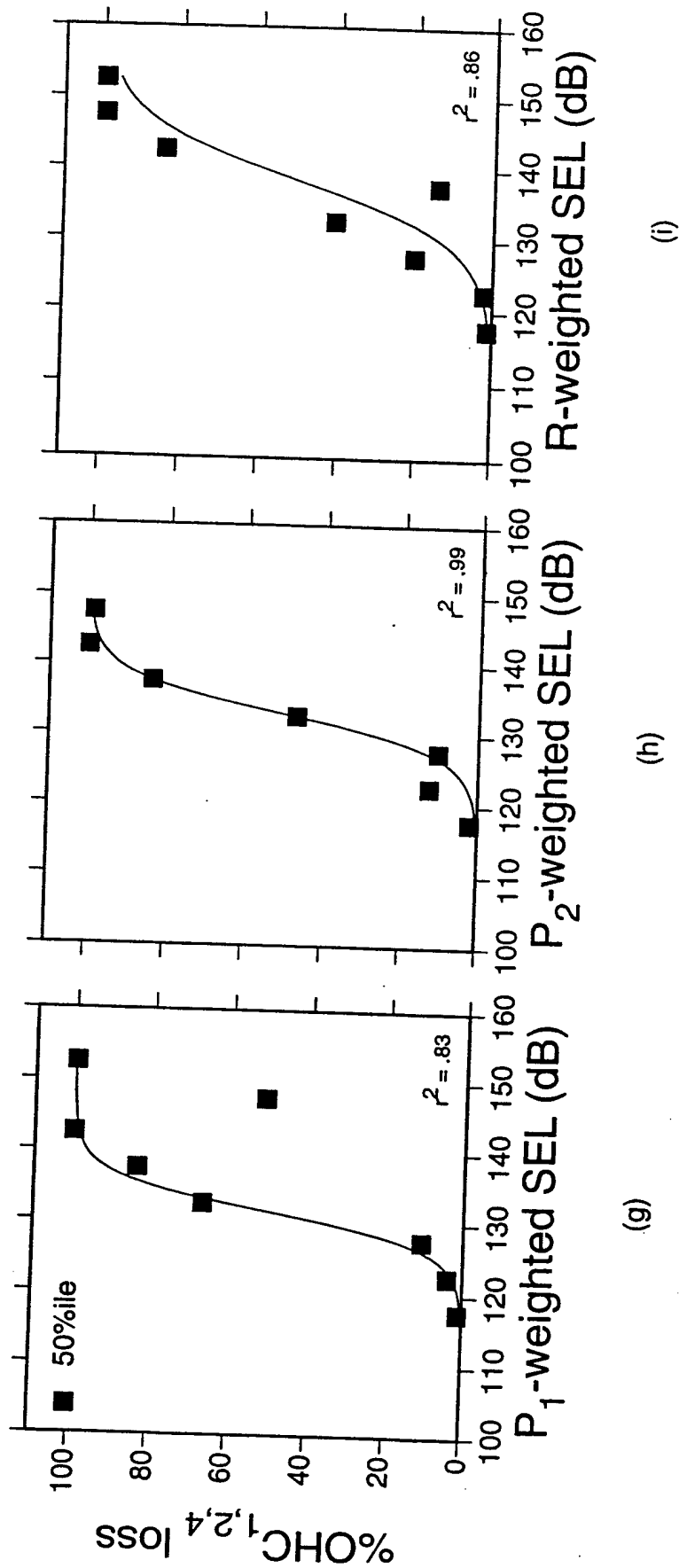


Figure 56 (g-i) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 14. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

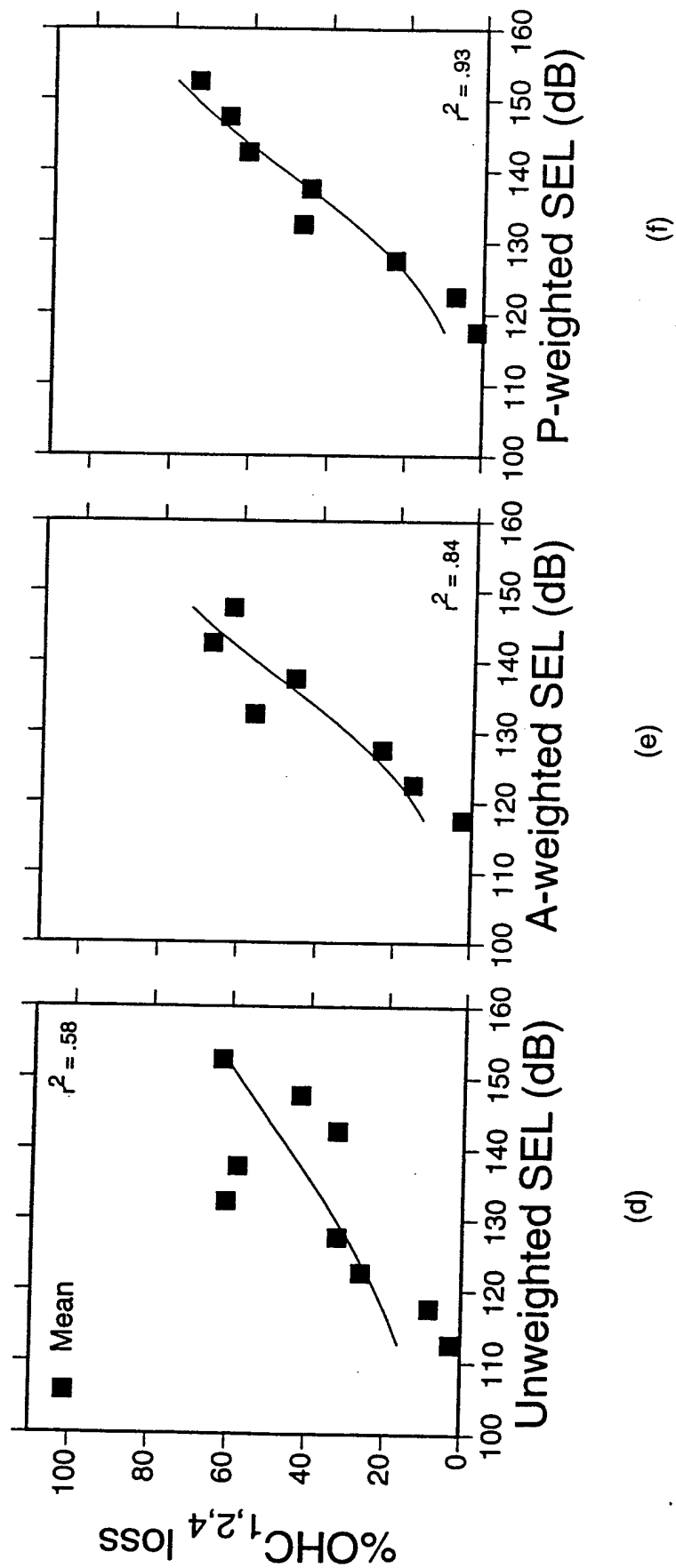


Figure 57 (d-f) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 14. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

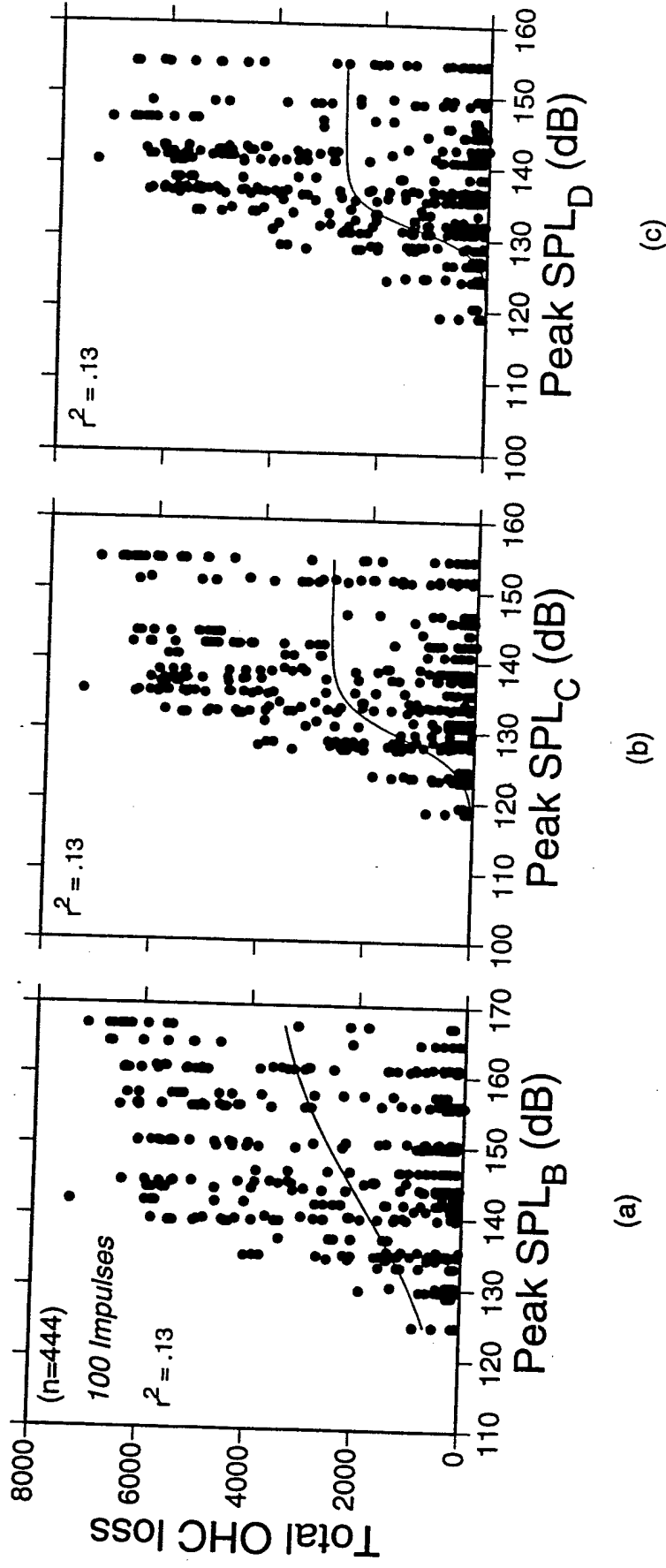


Figure 58 (a-c) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 100 impulses ($n=444$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 15. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

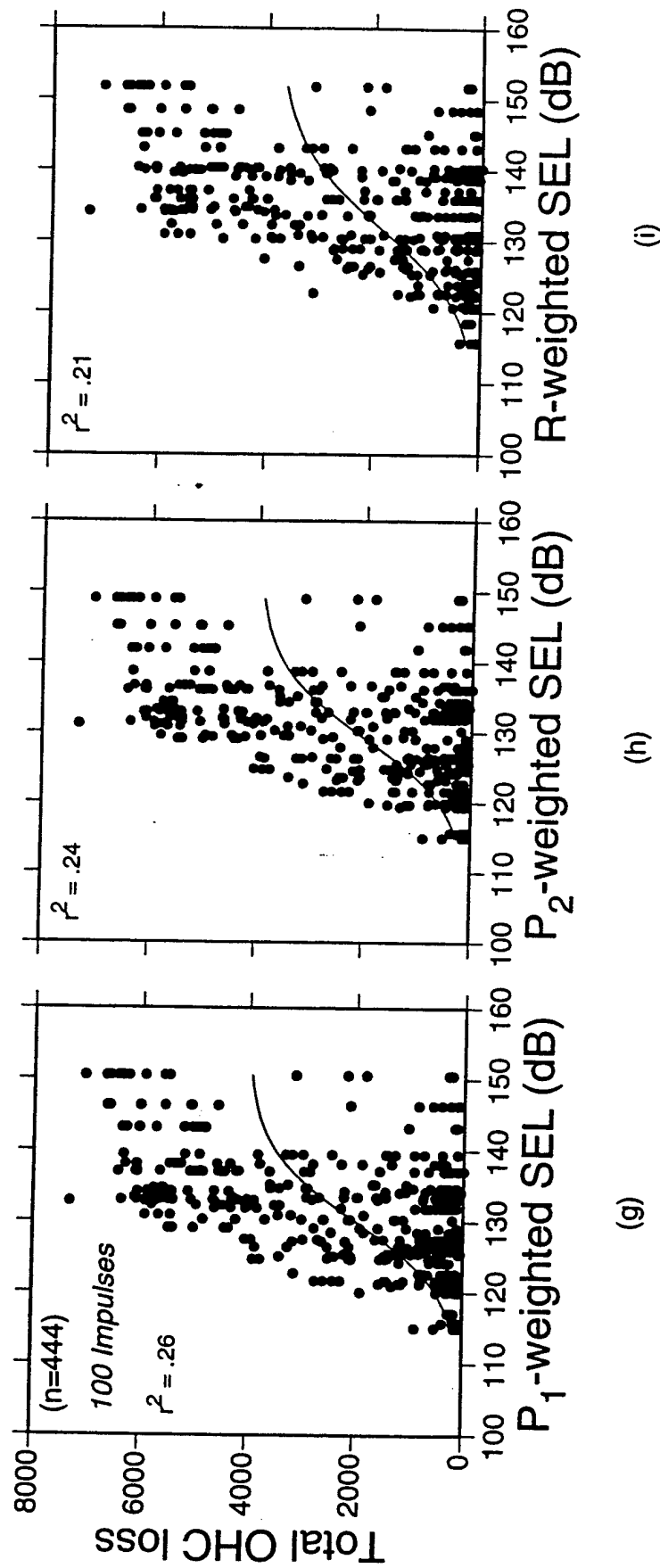


Figure 58 (g-i) Total OHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 100 impulses ($n=444$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 15. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

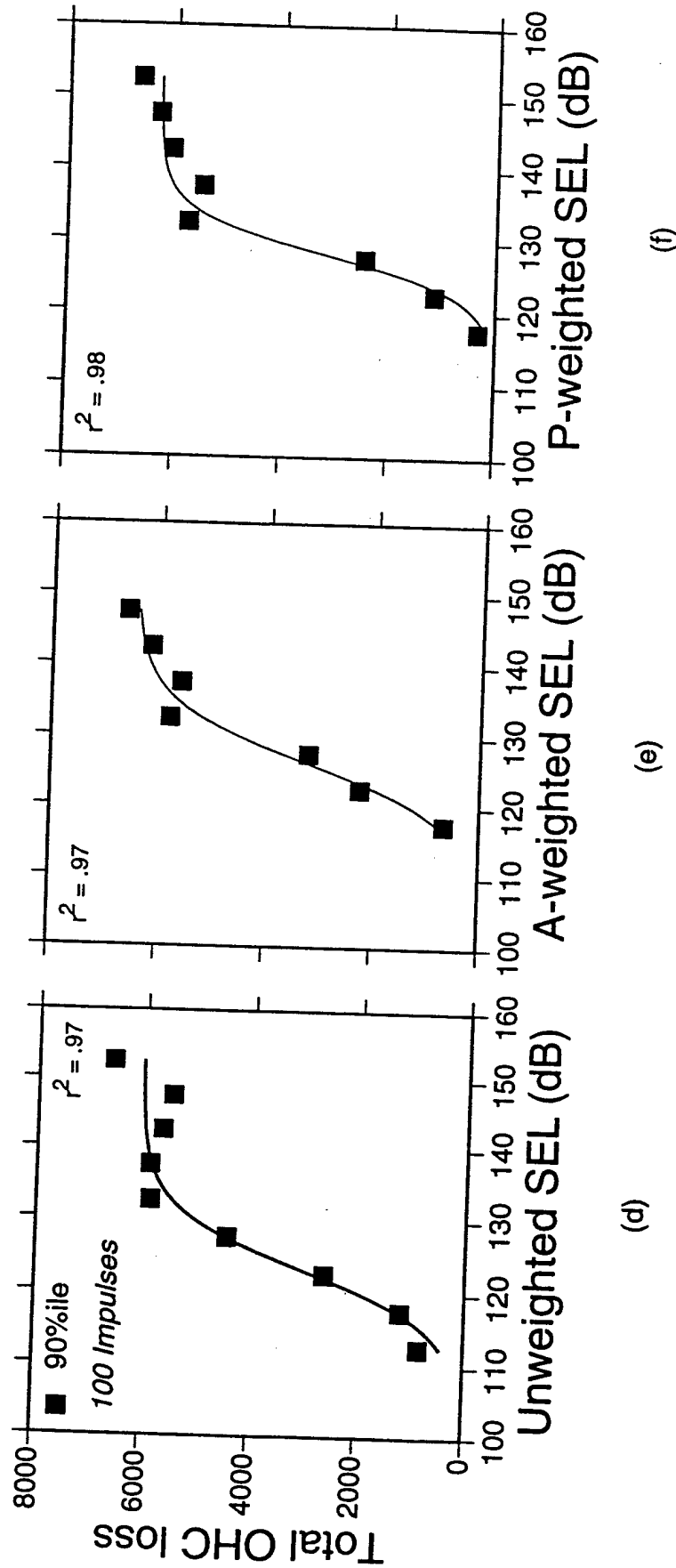


Figure 59 (d-f) The 90th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 15. ($r^2 =$ coefficient of determination)

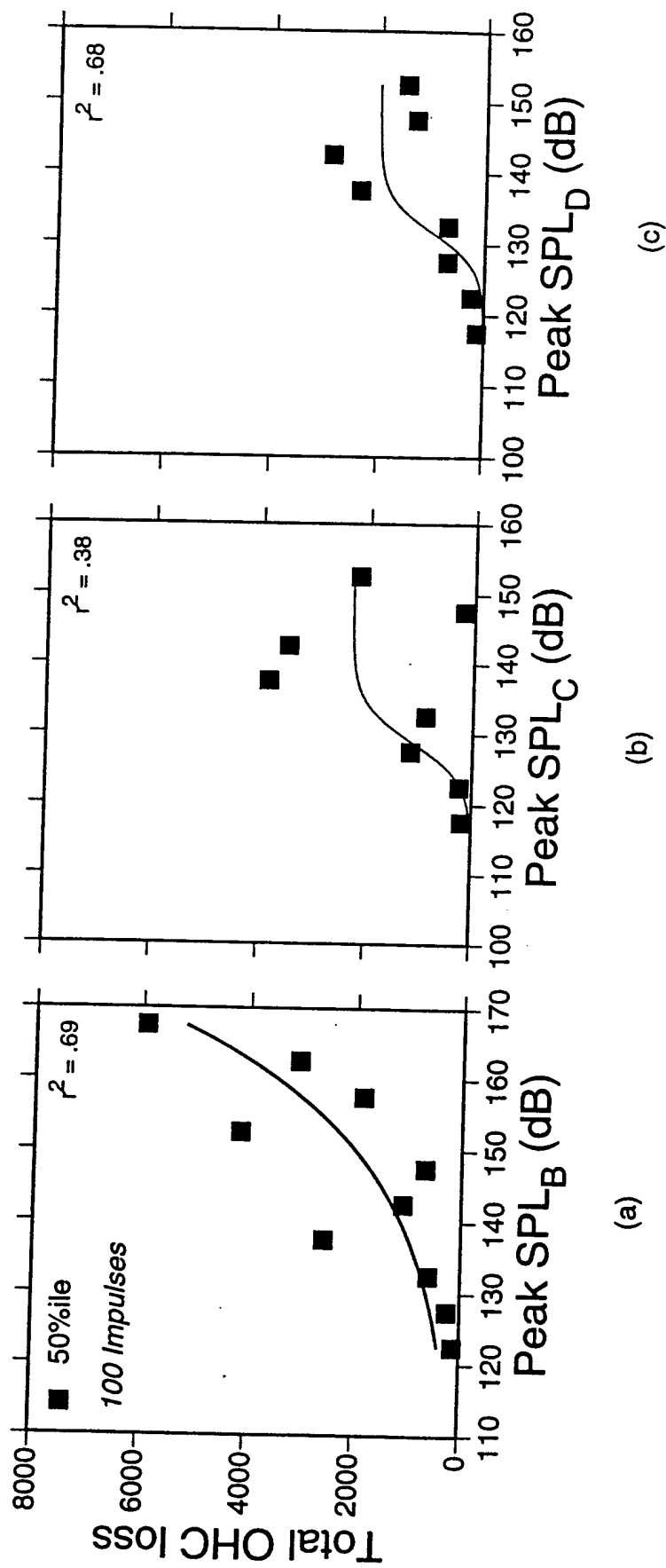


Figure 60 (a-c) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 15. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

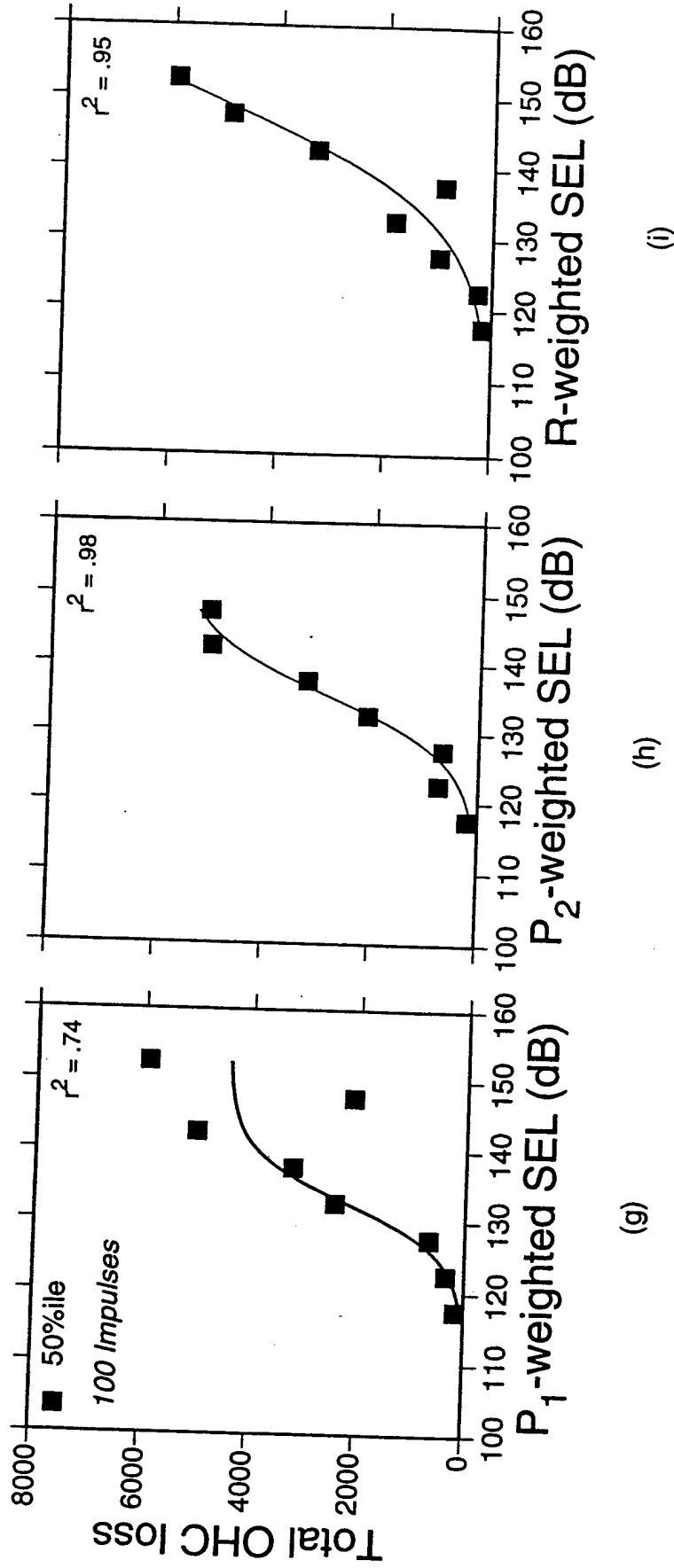


Figure 60 (g-i) The 50th percentile total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 15. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

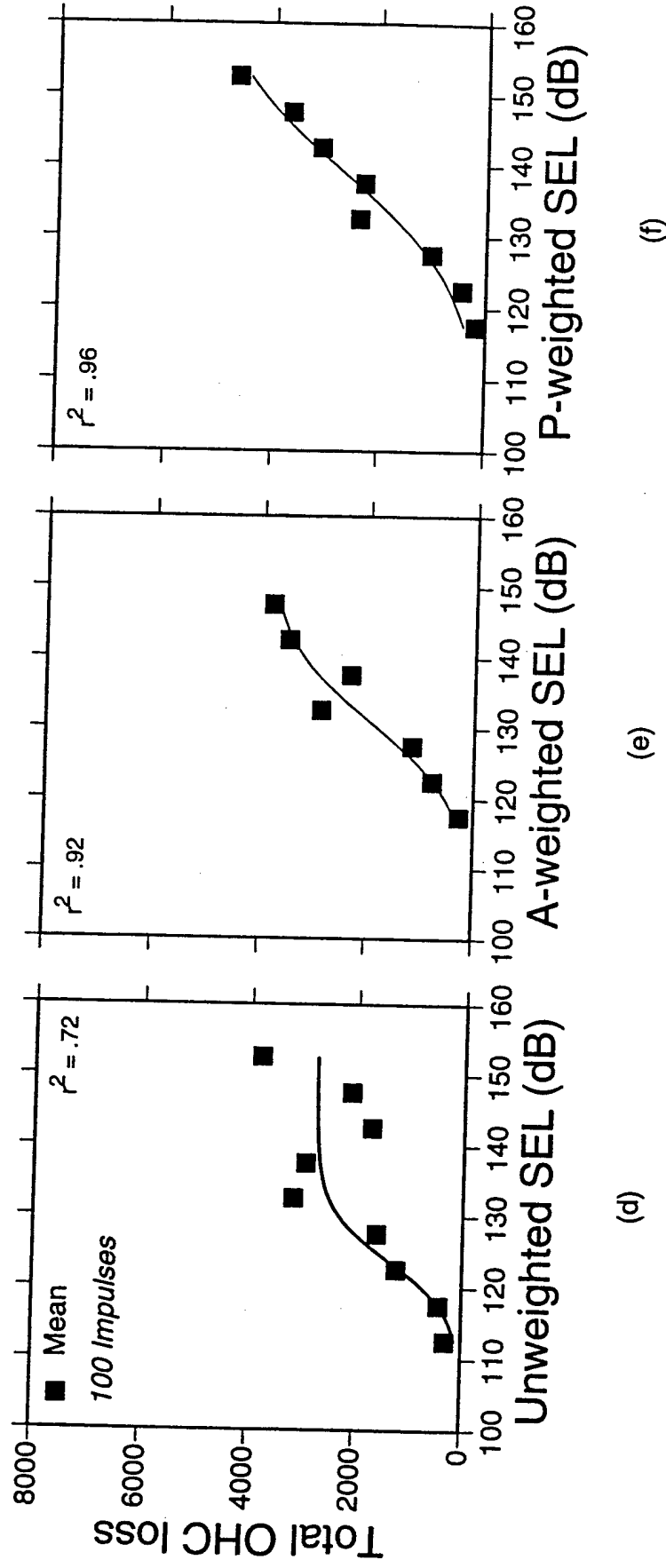


Figure 61 (d-f) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 15. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

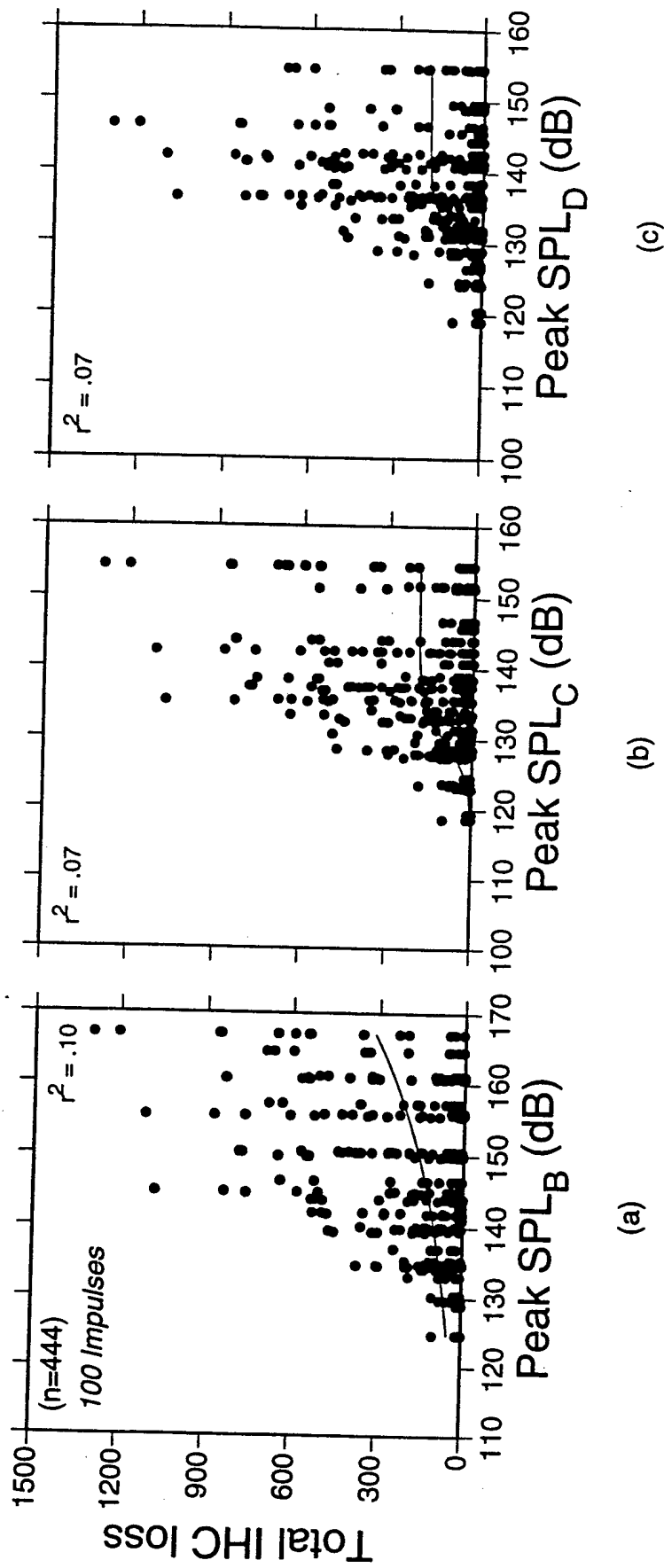


Figure 62 (a-c) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 100 impulses ($n=444$) at the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 16. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

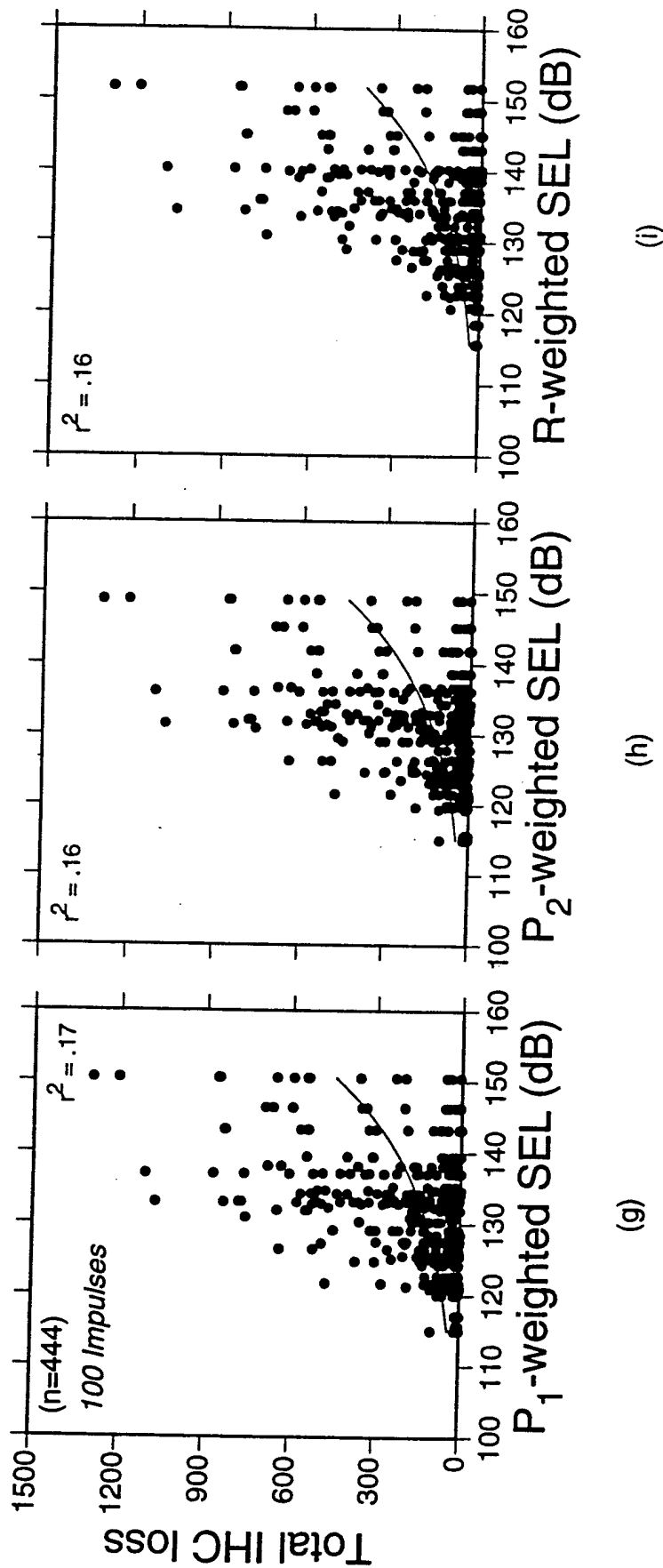


Figure 62 (g-i) Total IHC loss in the cochlea of each animal exposed to 100 impulses (n=444) at the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 16. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

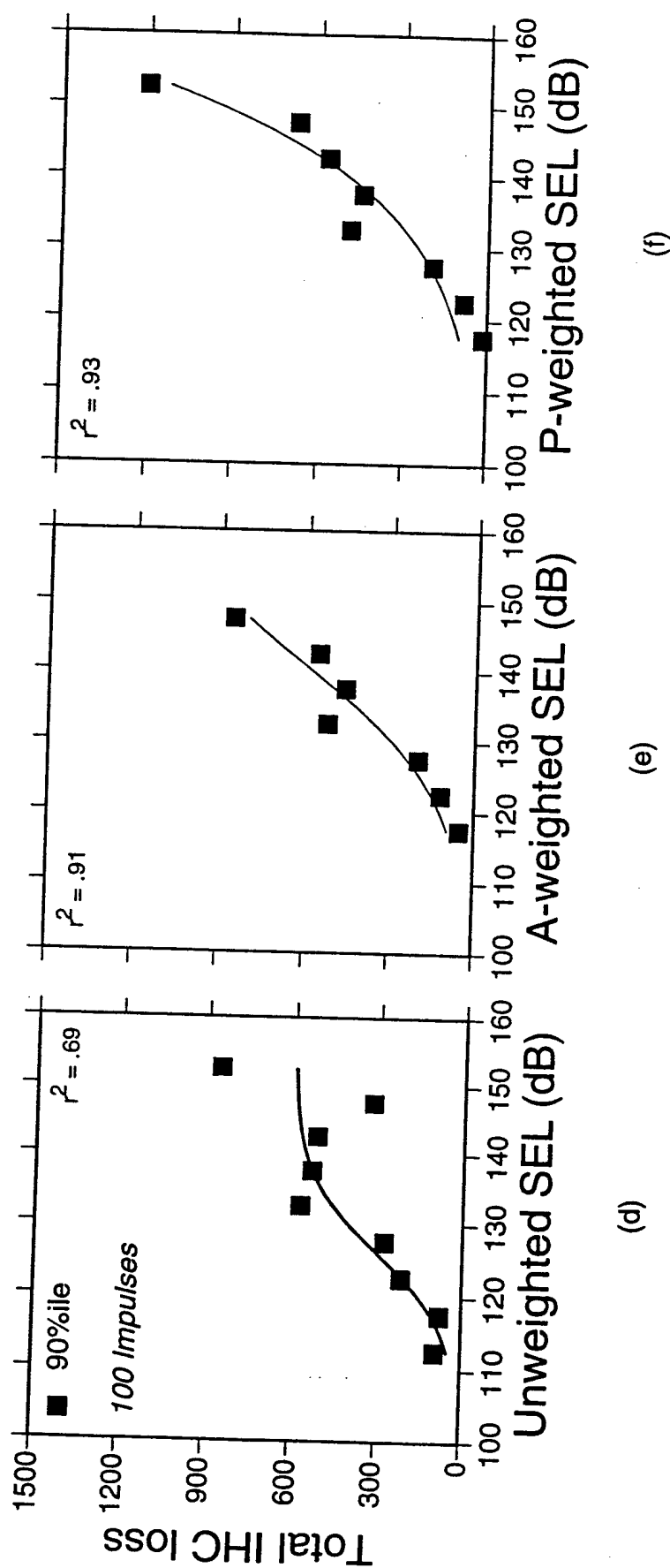


Figure 63 (d-f) The 90th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 16. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

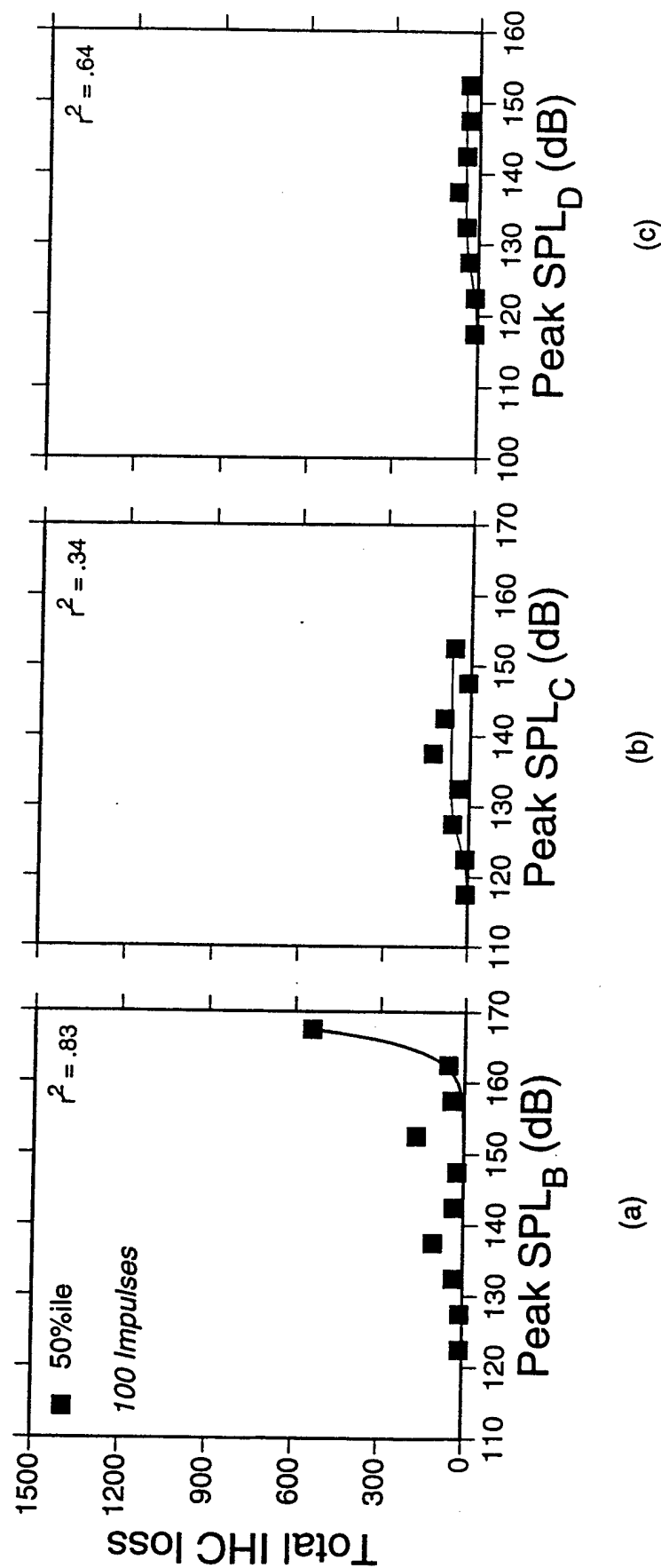


Figure 64 (a-c) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 16. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

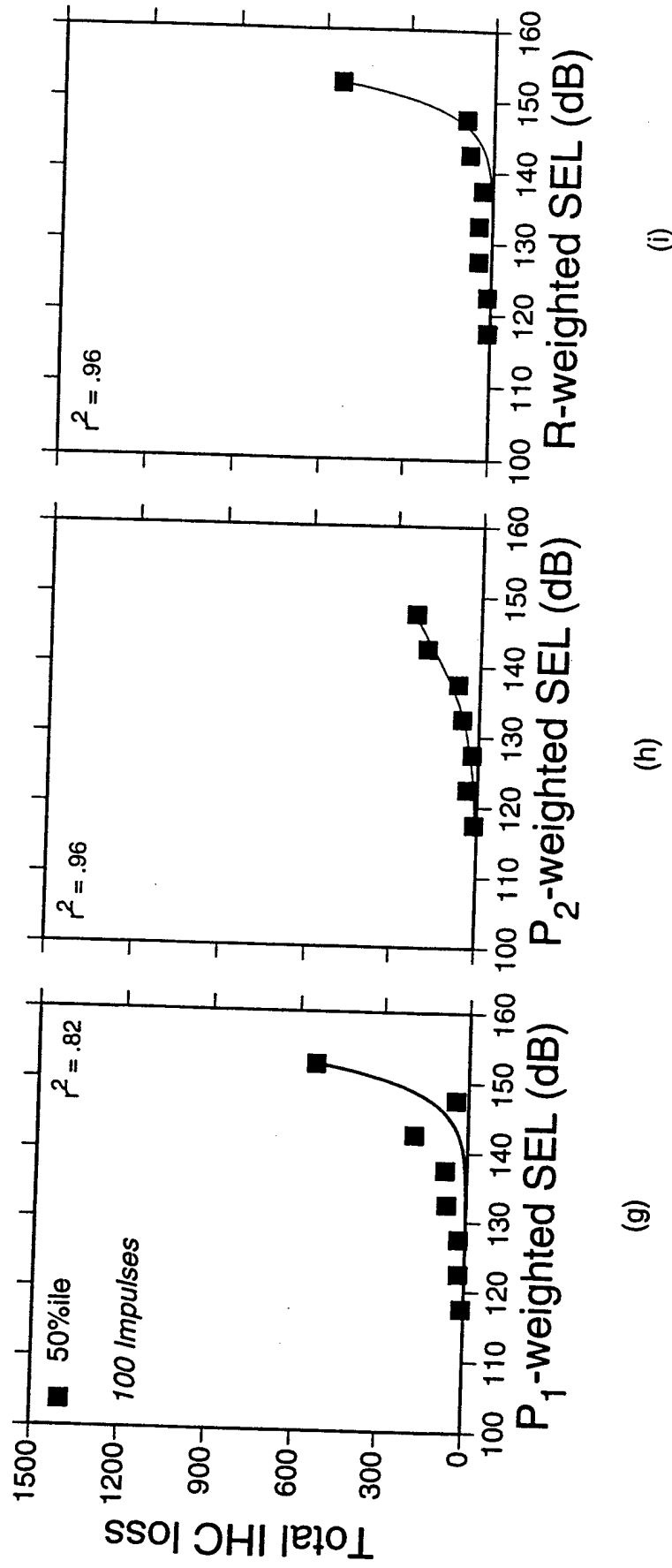


Figure 64 (g-i) The 50th percentile total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 16. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

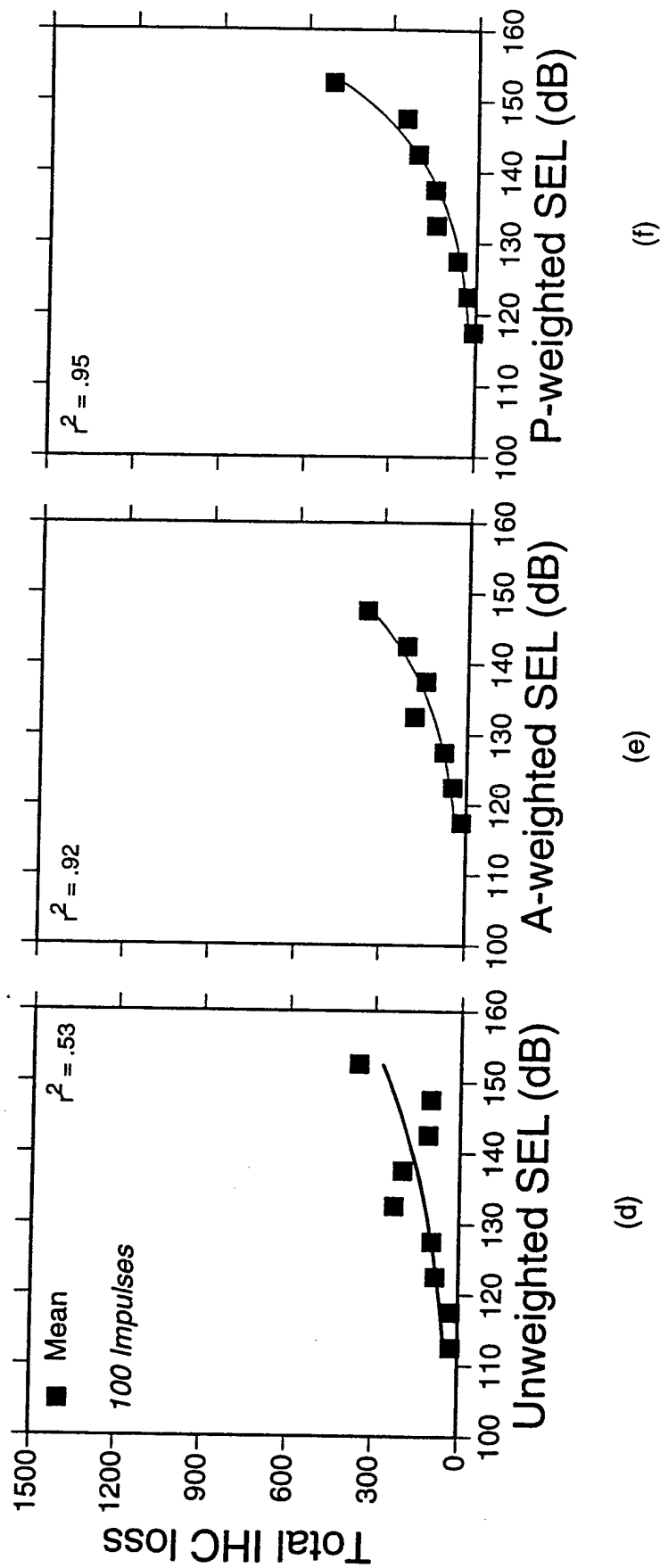


Figure 65 (d-f) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 16. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

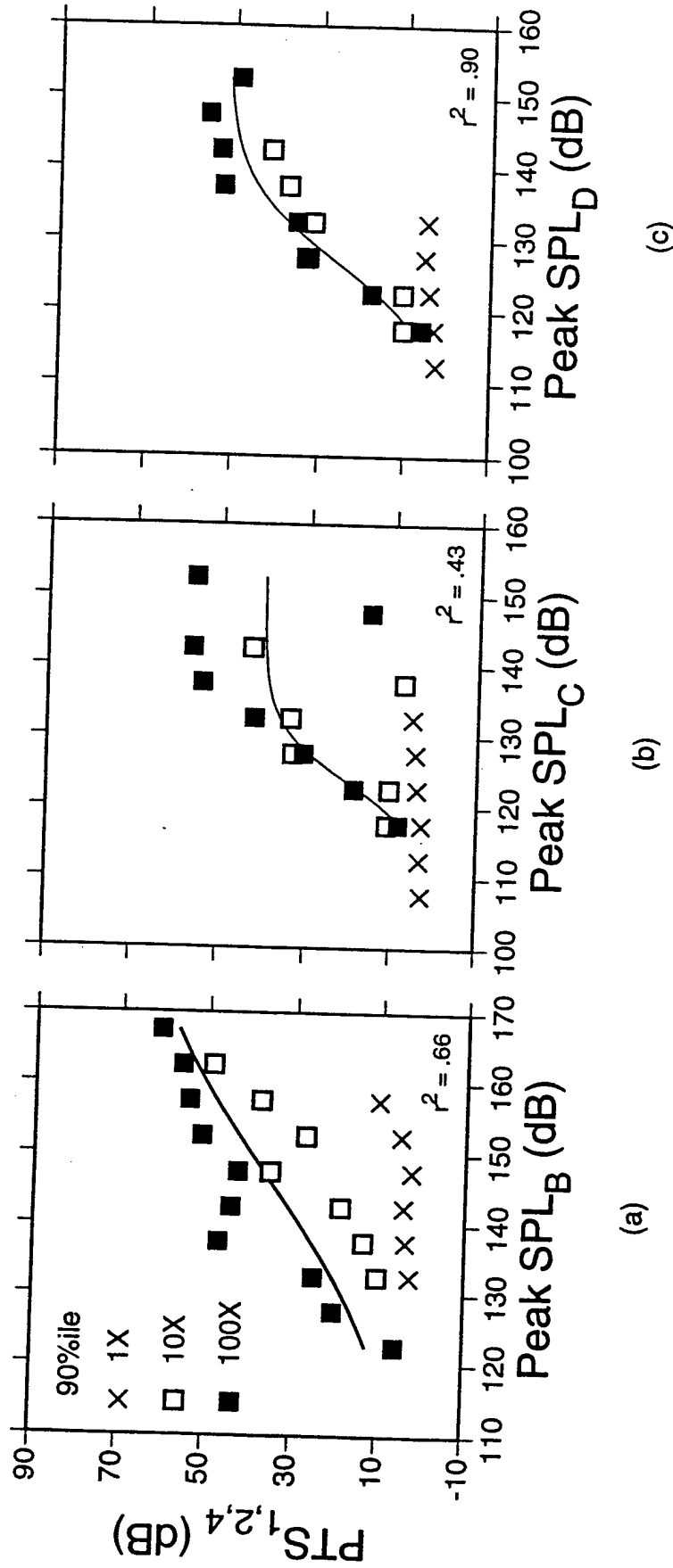


Figure 66 (a-c) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B , (b) Peak SPL_C , and (c) Peak SPL_D . The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 17. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

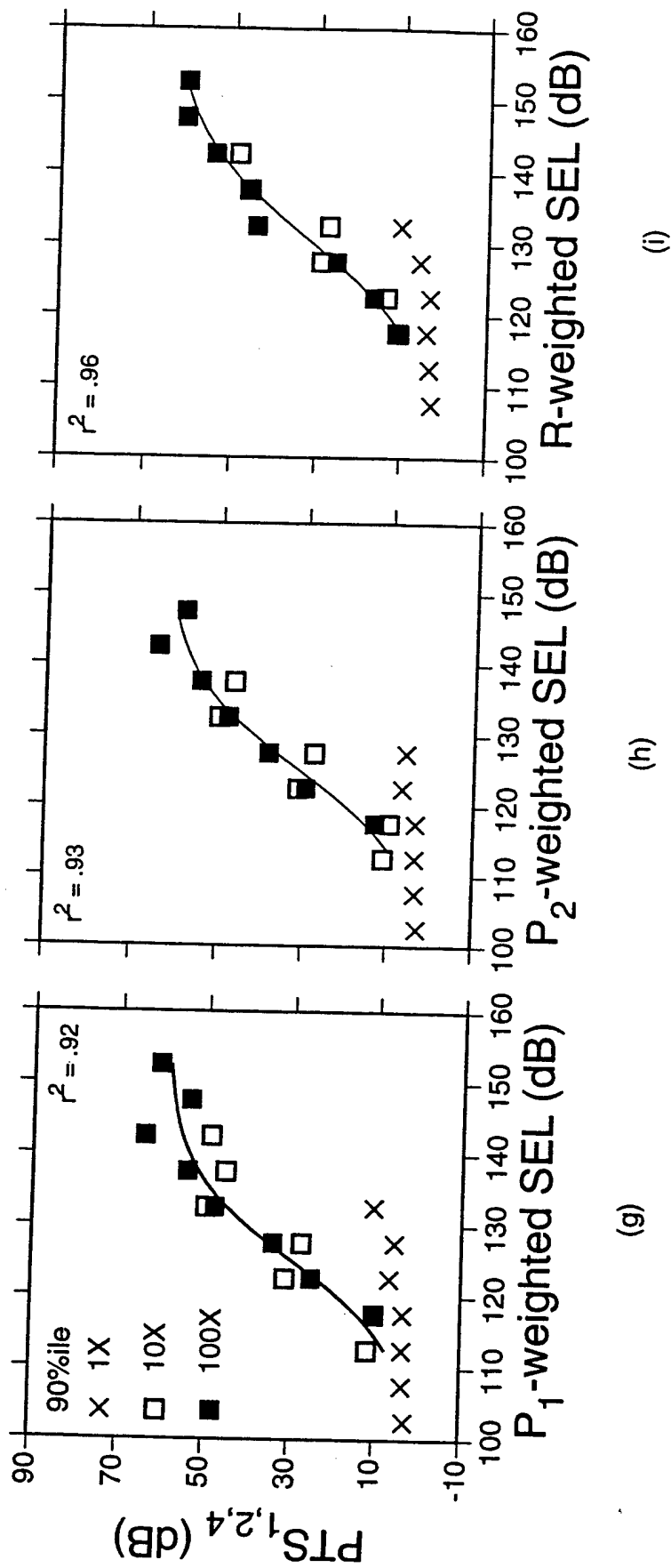


Figure 66 (g-i) The 90th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 17. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

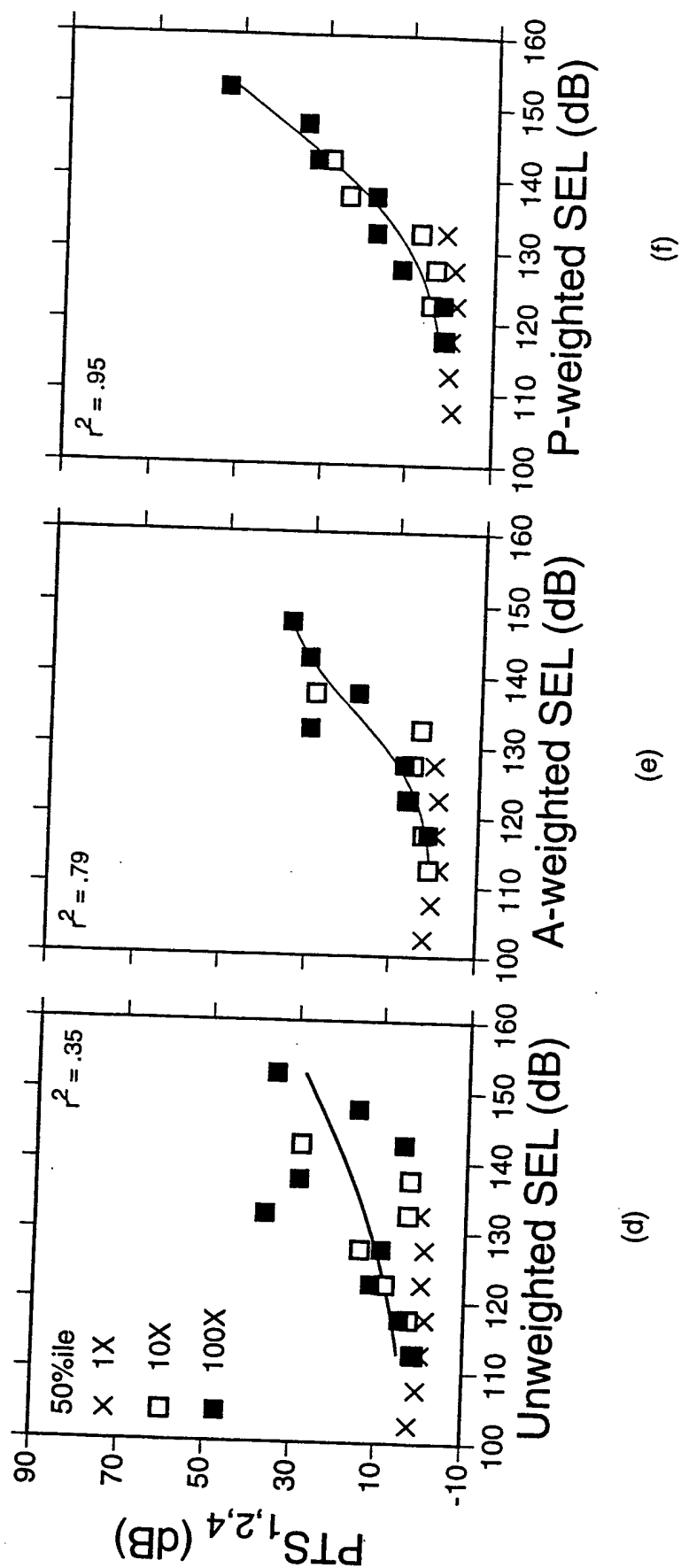


Figure 67 (d-f) The 50th percentile average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 17. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

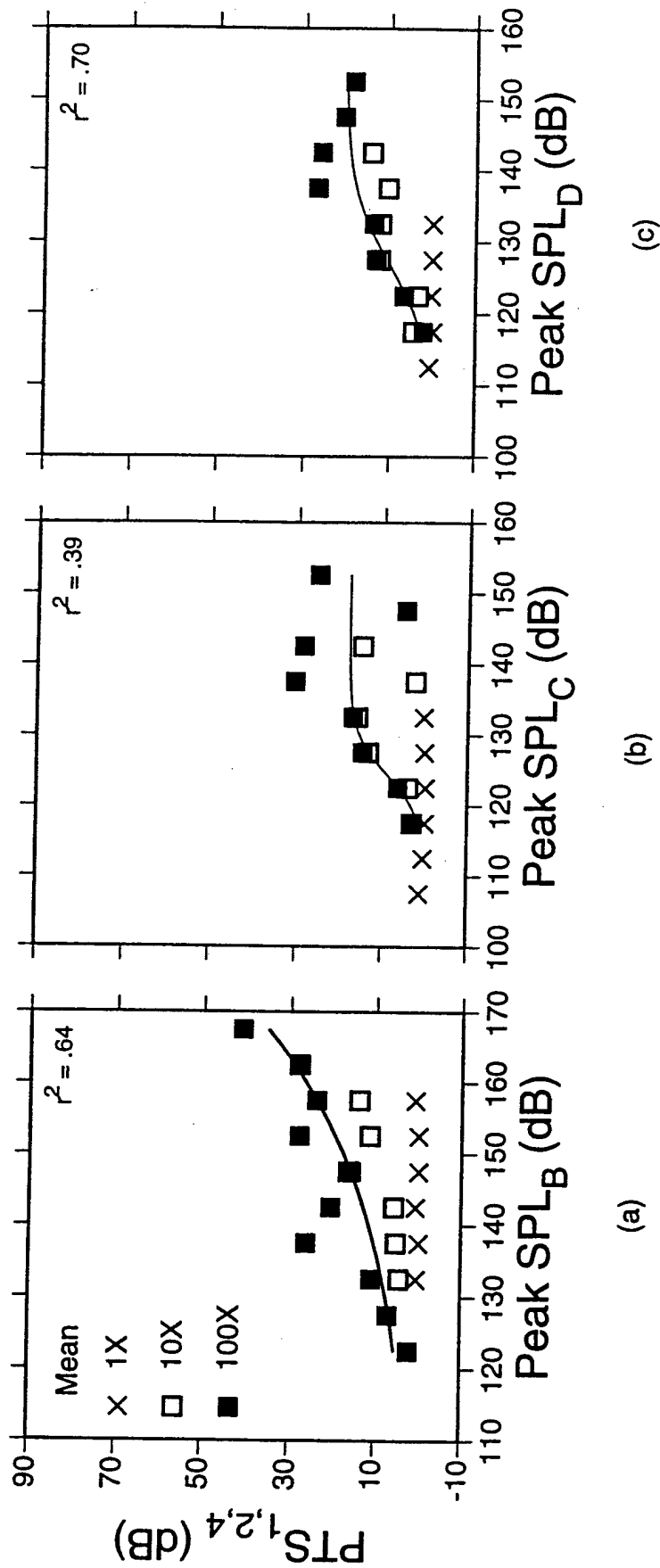


Figure 68 (a-c) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 17. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

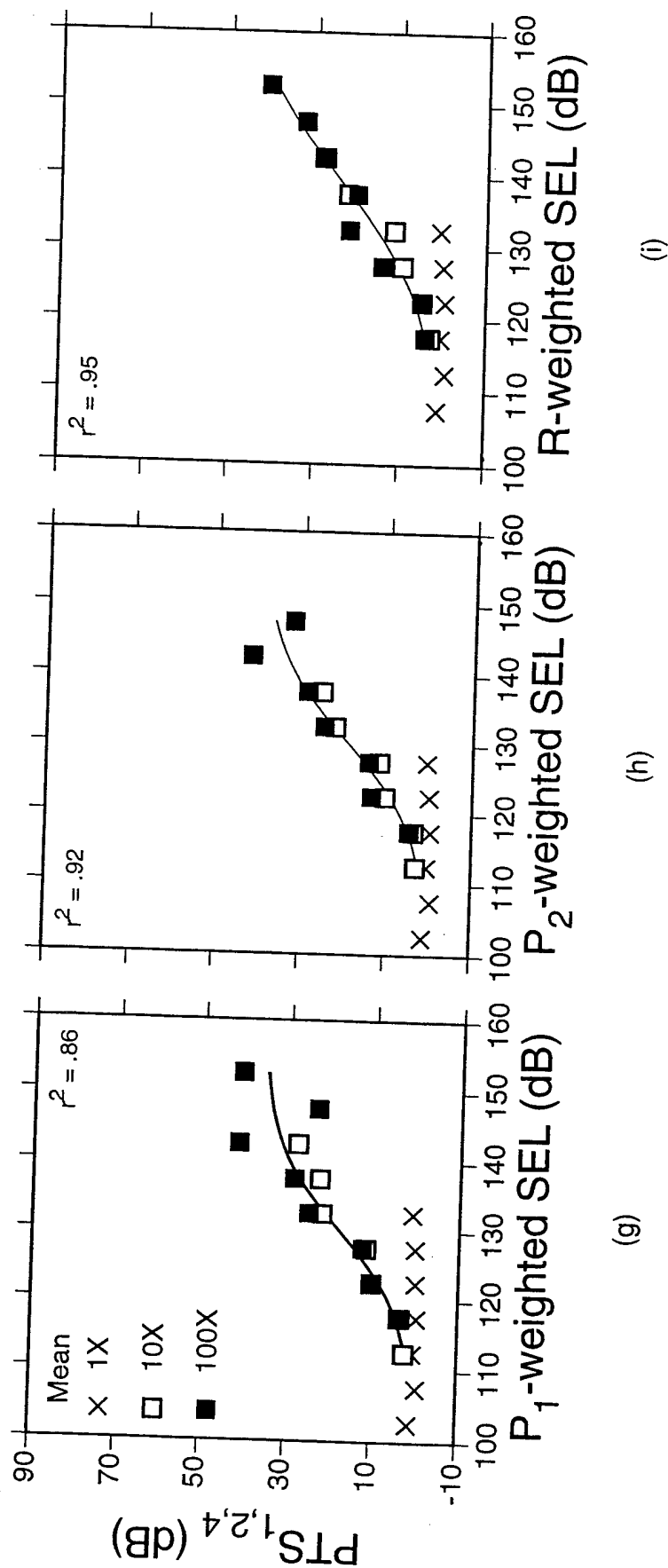


Figure 68 (g-i) The mean average PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 17. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

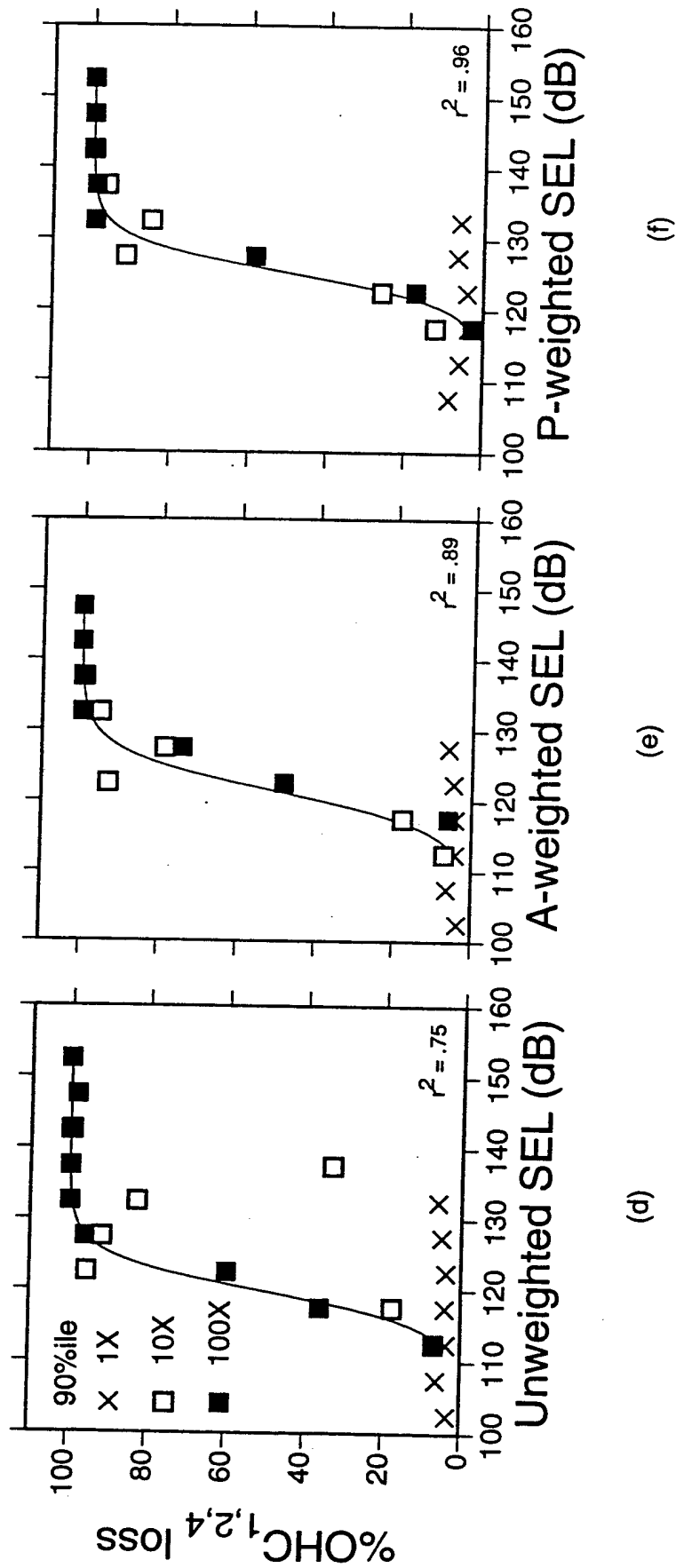


Figure 69 (d-f) The 90th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 18. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

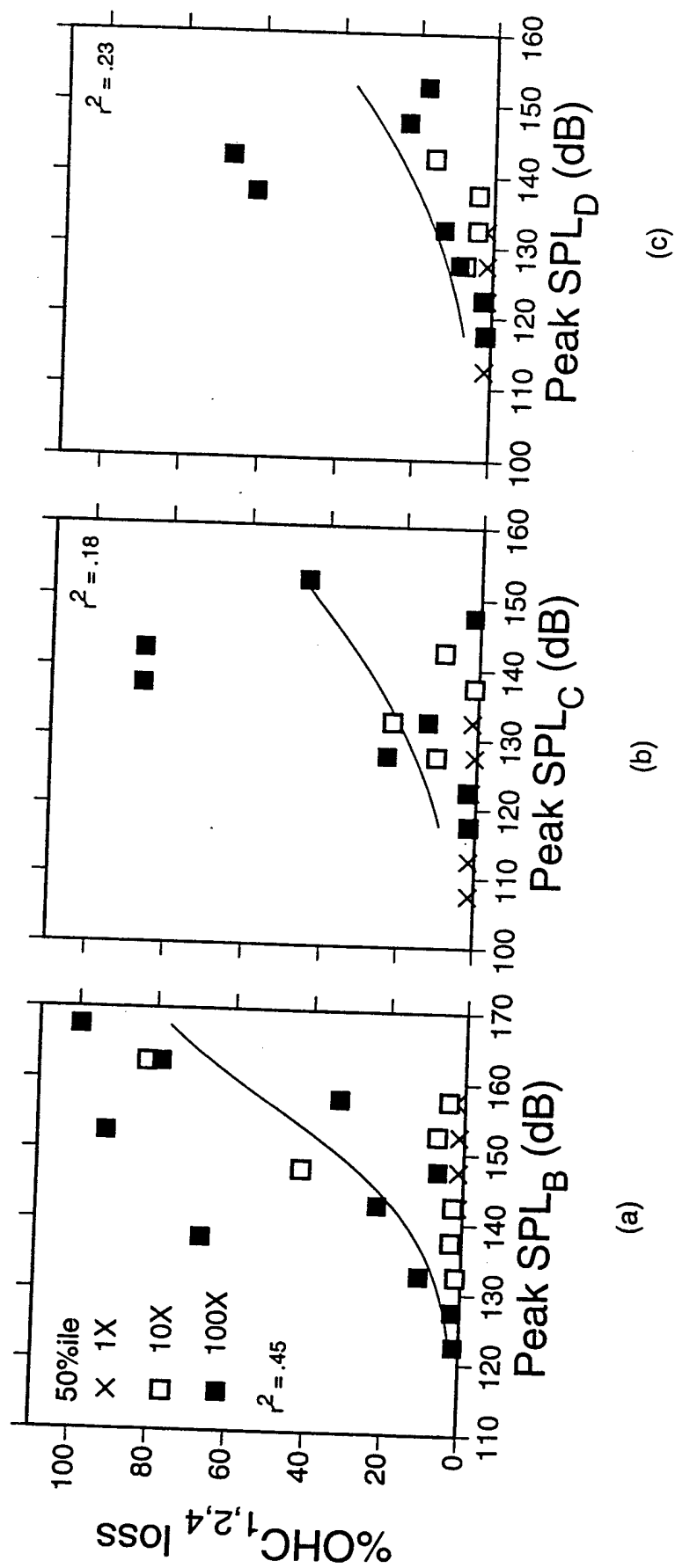
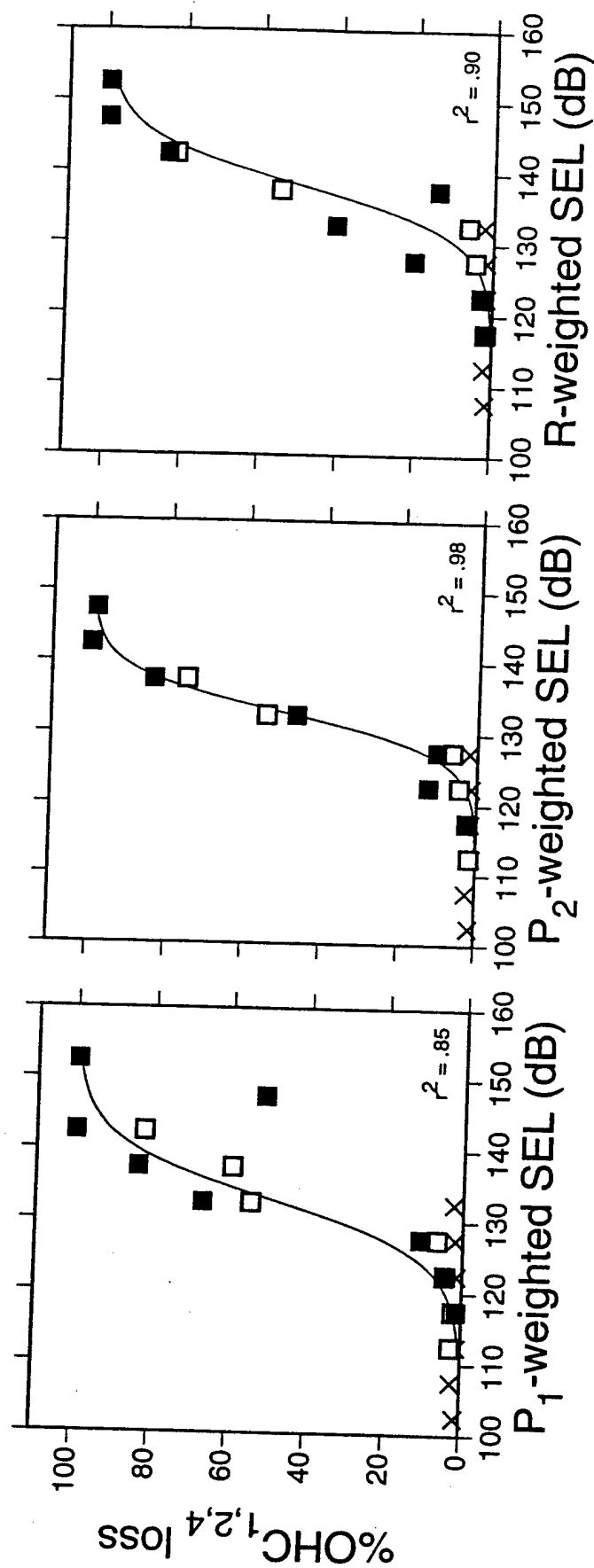


Figure 70 (a-c) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 18. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)



(g)

(h)

(i)

Figure 70 (g-i) The 50th percentile of percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 18. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

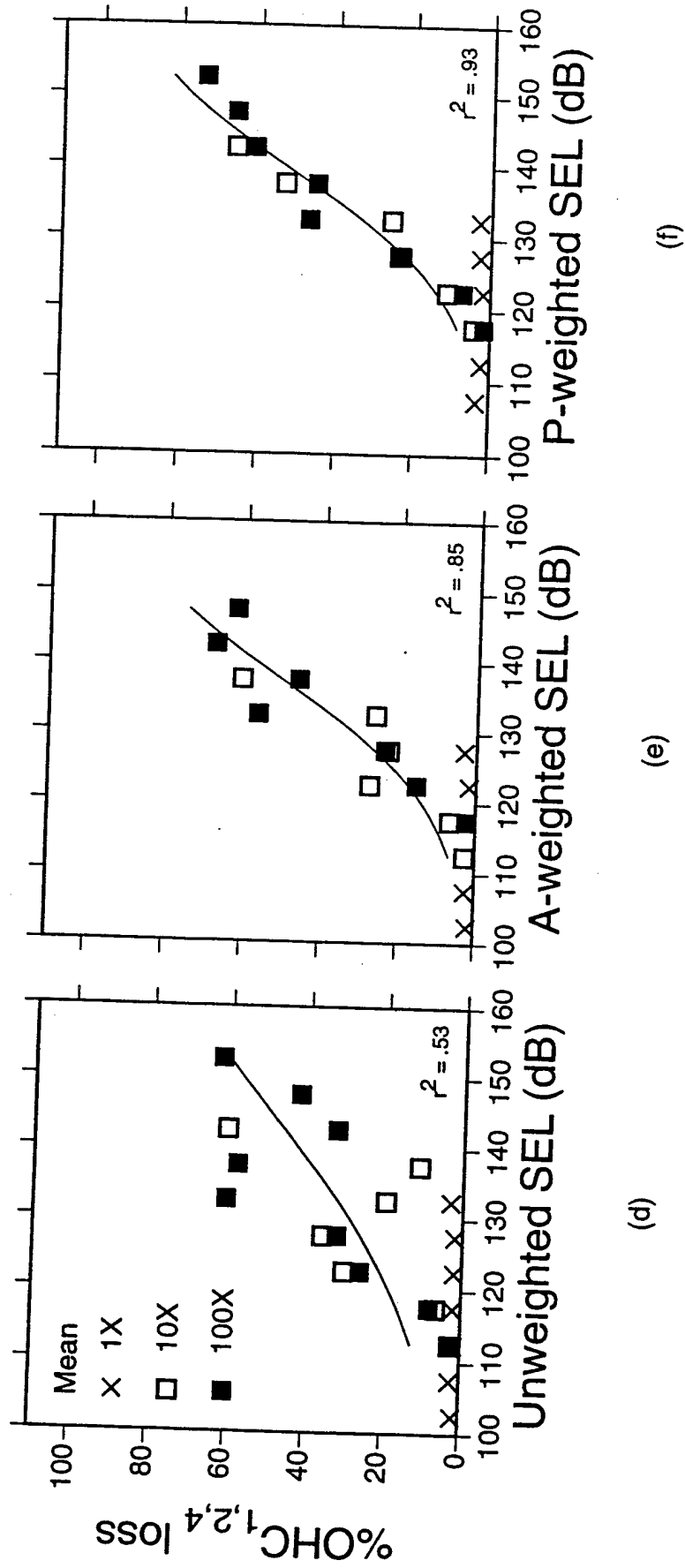


Figure 71 (d-f) The mean percent OHC loss in the cochlea over octave-band lengths of the basilar membrane centered at the locations correlated with the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 18. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

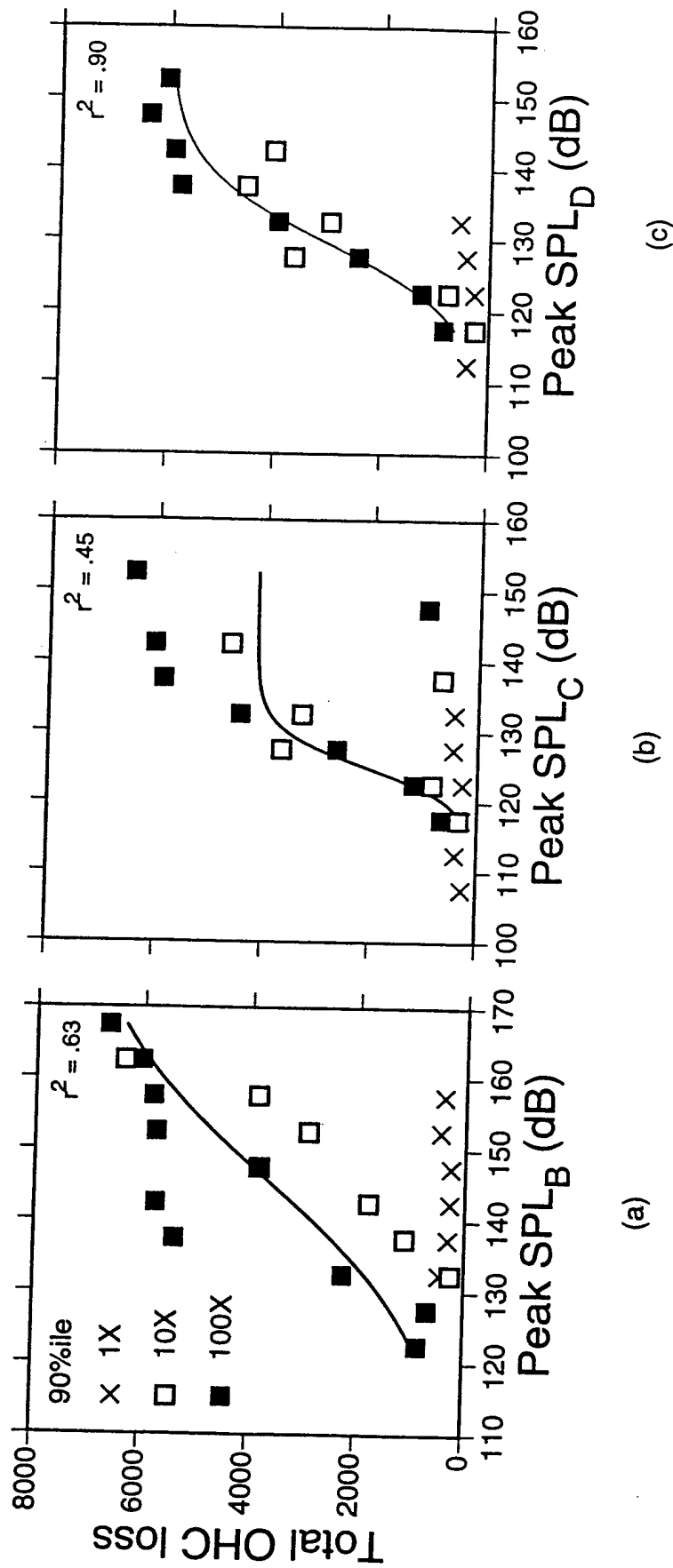
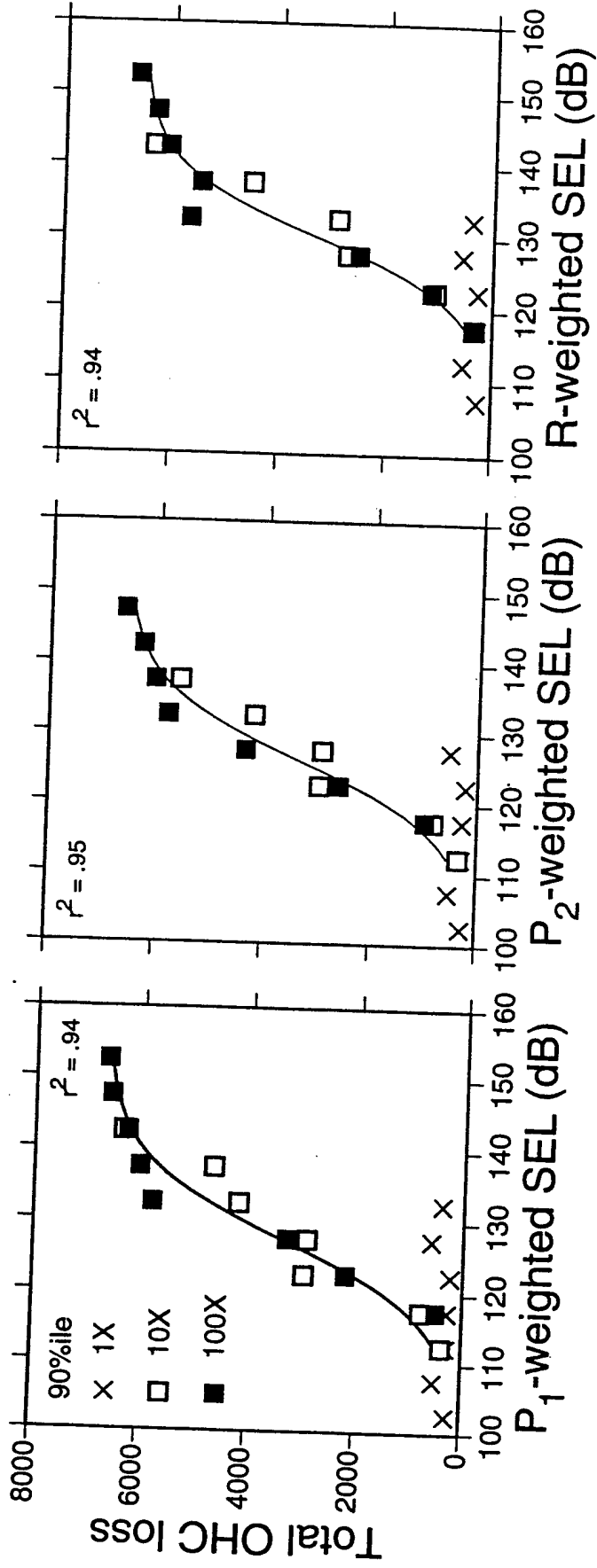


Figure 72 (a-c) The 90th percentile of total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 19. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)



(g)

(h)

(i)

Figure 72 (g-i) The 90th percentile of total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P_1 -weighted SEL, (h) P_2 -weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL.

The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three

parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 19. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

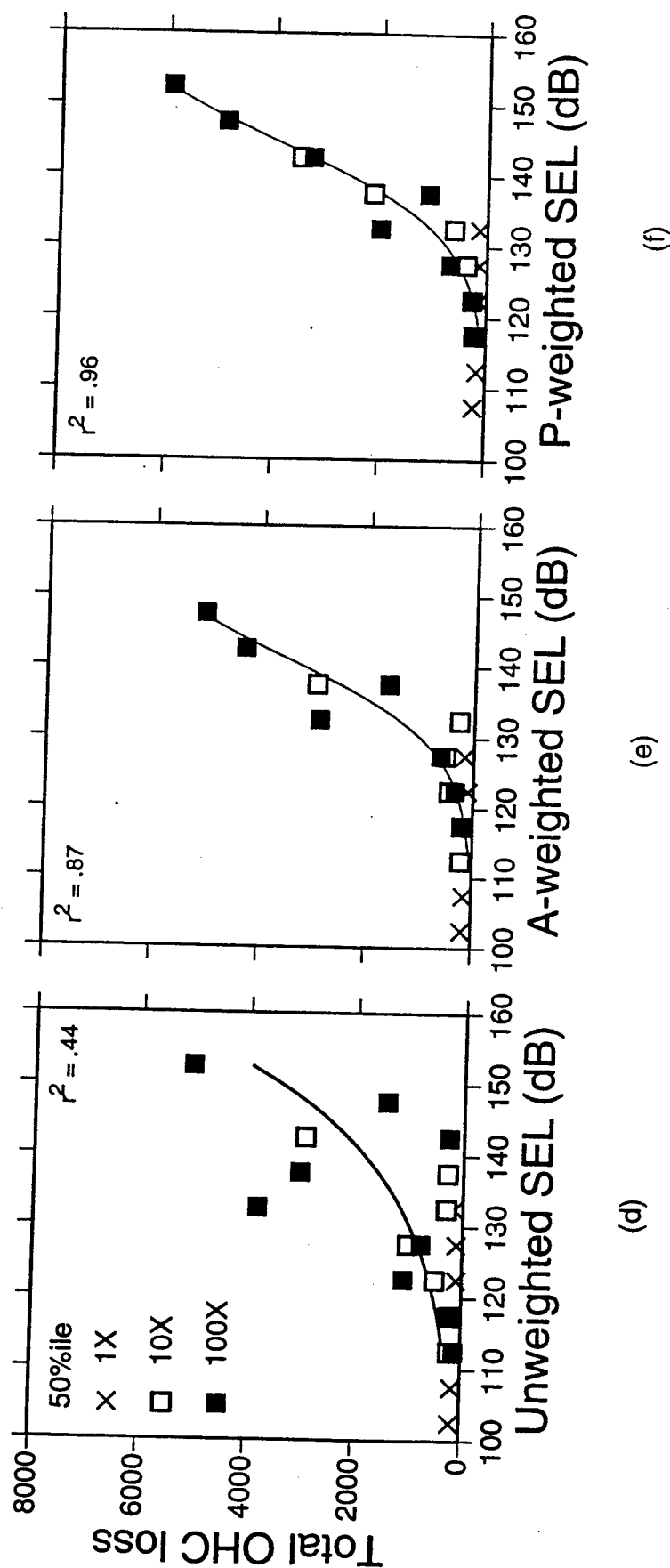
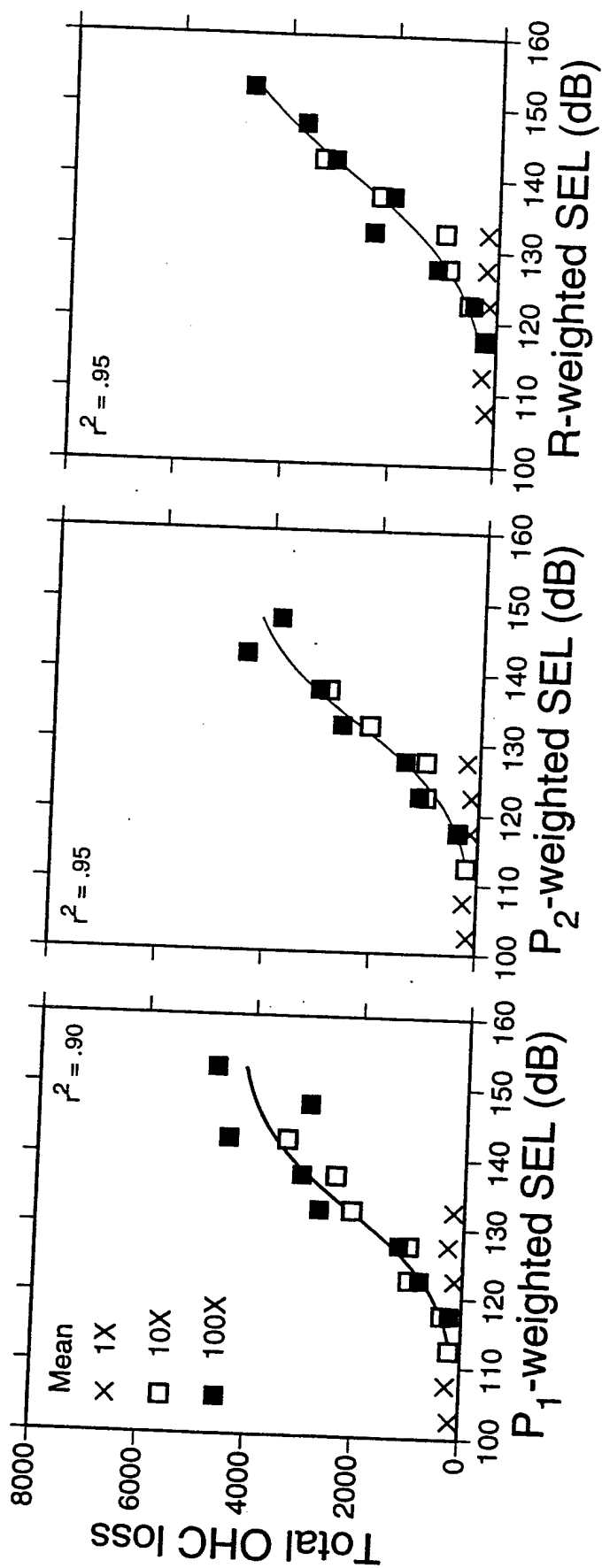


Figure 73 (d-f) The 50th percentile of total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 19. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

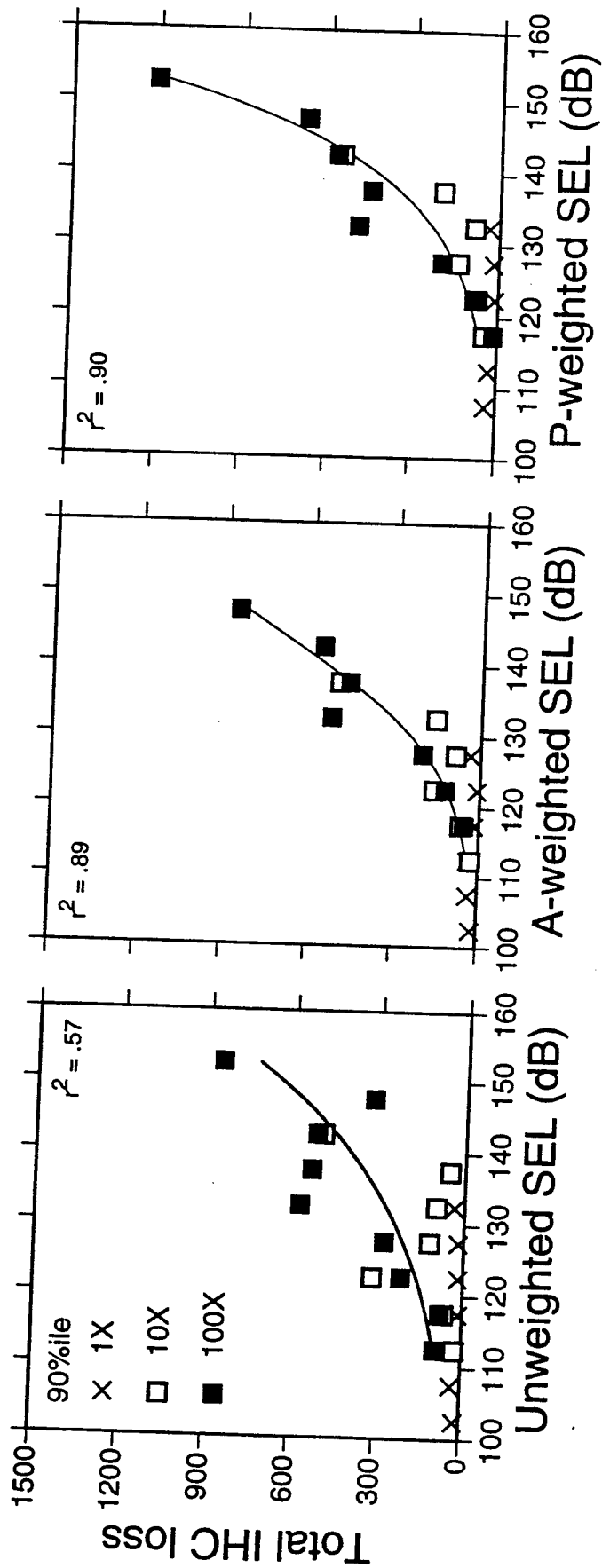


(g)

(h)

(i)

Figure 74 (g-i) The mean total OHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 19. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)



(d)

(e)

(f)

Figure 75 (d-f) The 90th percentile of total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL.

The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three

parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 20. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

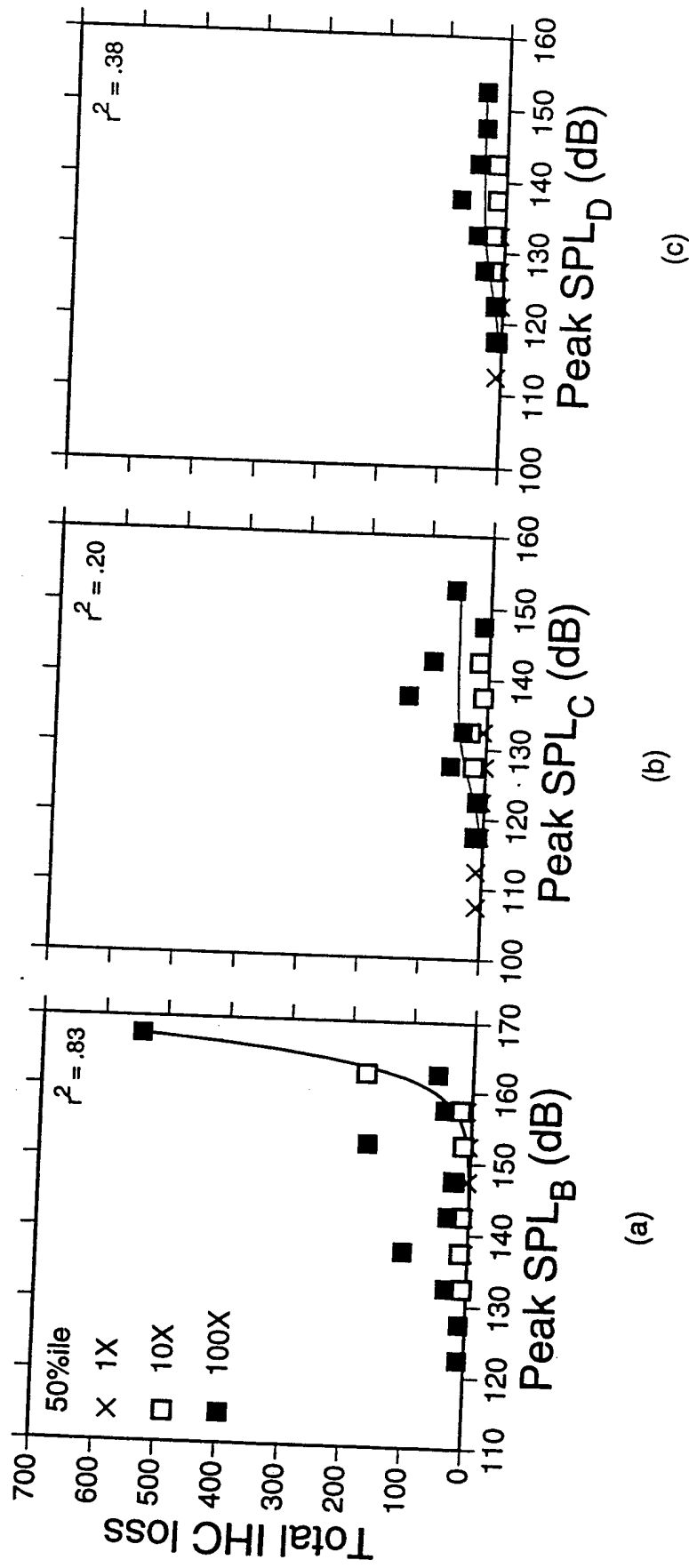
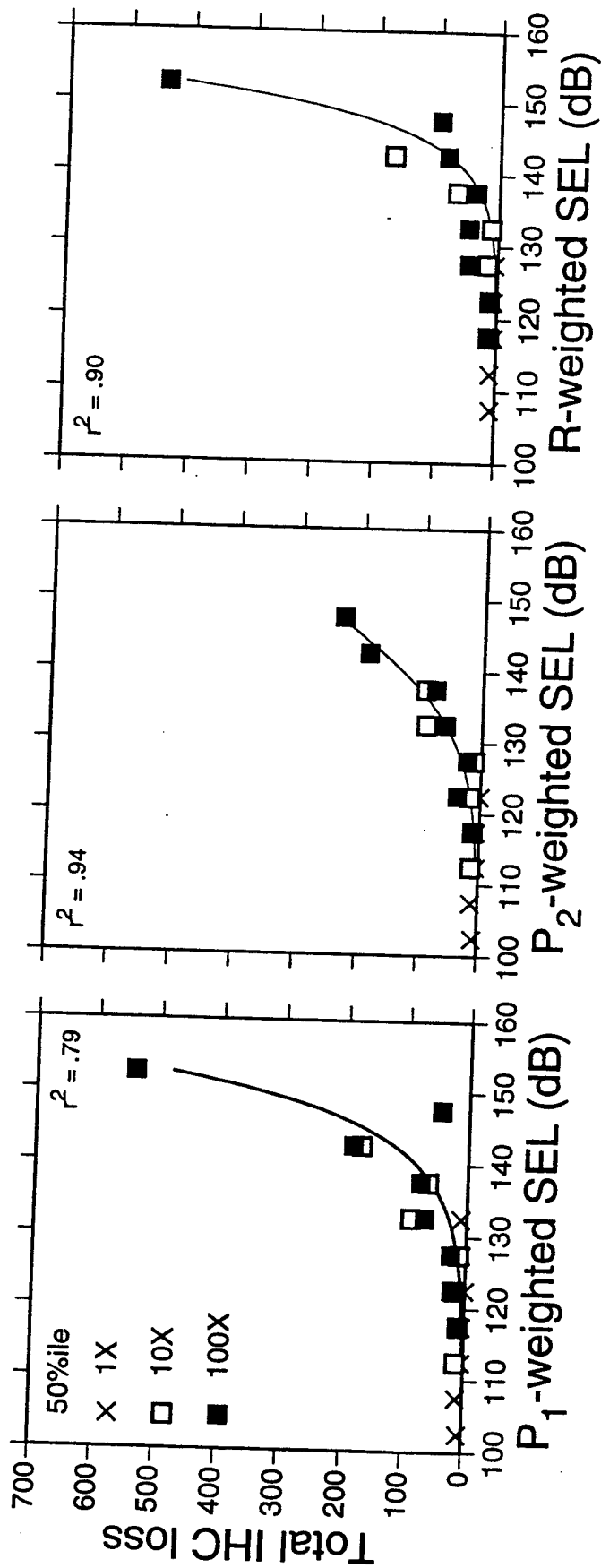


Figure 76 (a-c) The 50th percentile of total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (a) Peak SPL_B, (b) Peak SPL_C, and (c) Peak SPL_D. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 20. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)



(g)

(h)

(i)

Figure 76 (g-i) The 50th percentile of total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (g) P₁-weighted SEL, (h) P₂-weighted SEL, and (i) R-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 20. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

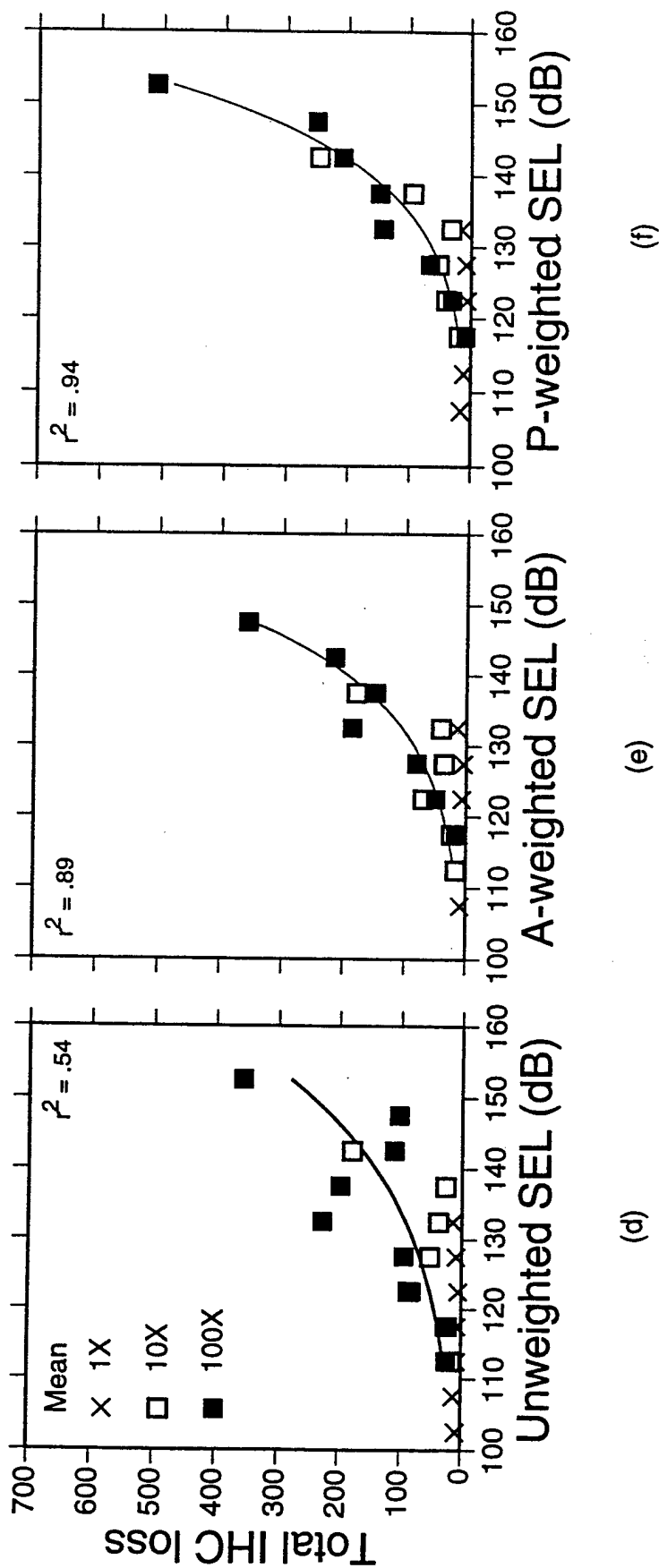


Figure 77 (d-f) The mean total IHC loss for all animals exposed to 1, 10, or 100 impulses falling within 5 dB bins of the indicated level of the hazard index (d) Unweighted SEL, (e) A-weighted SEL, and (f) P-weighted SEL. The solid line is the nonlinear regression fit of Equation (20) to the 10X and 100X data. The three parameters, A, B, and C of Equation (20) corresponding to each regression line are listed in Table 20. (r^2 = coefficient of determination)

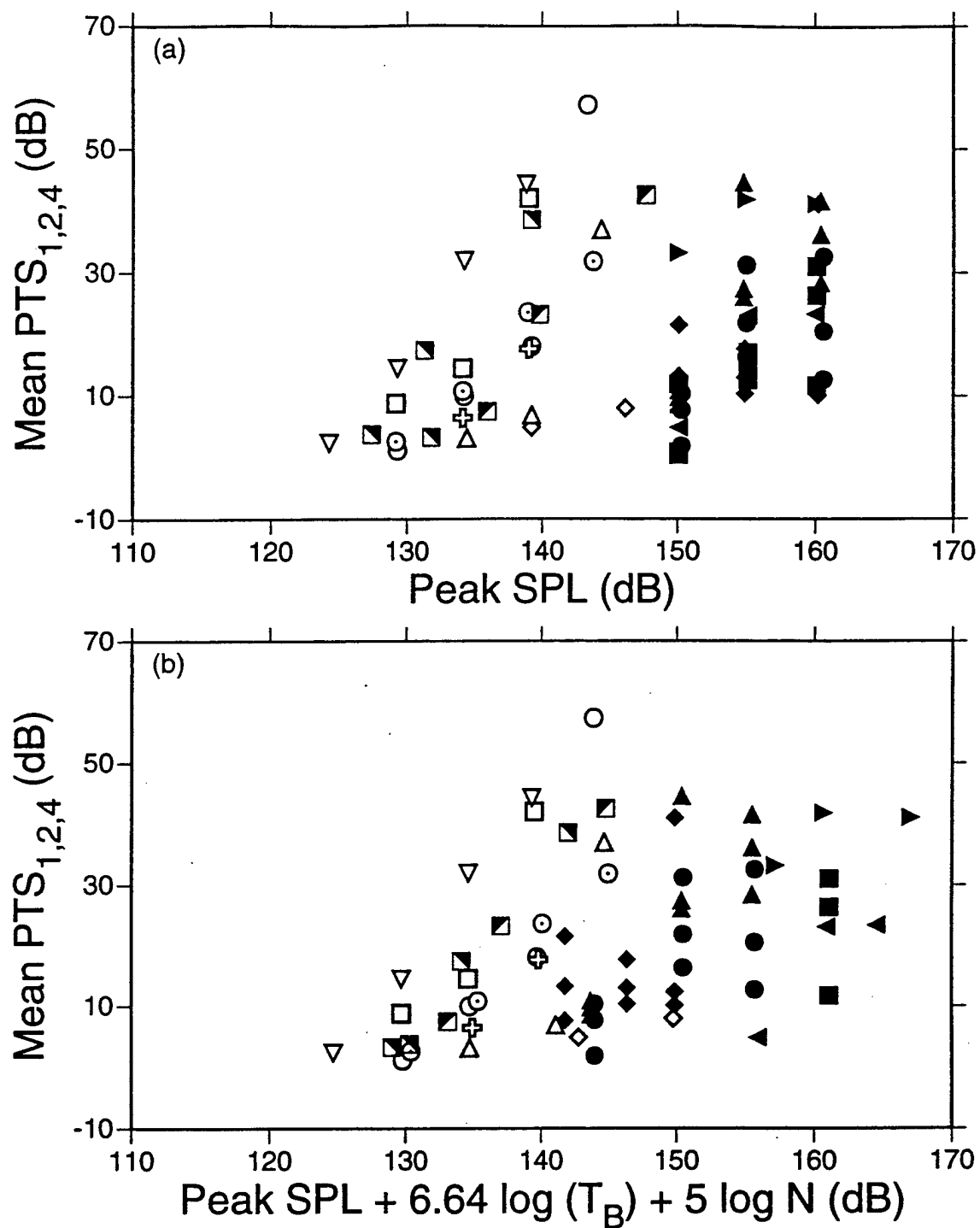


Figure 78. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (a) peak SPL and (b) Peak SPL_B. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

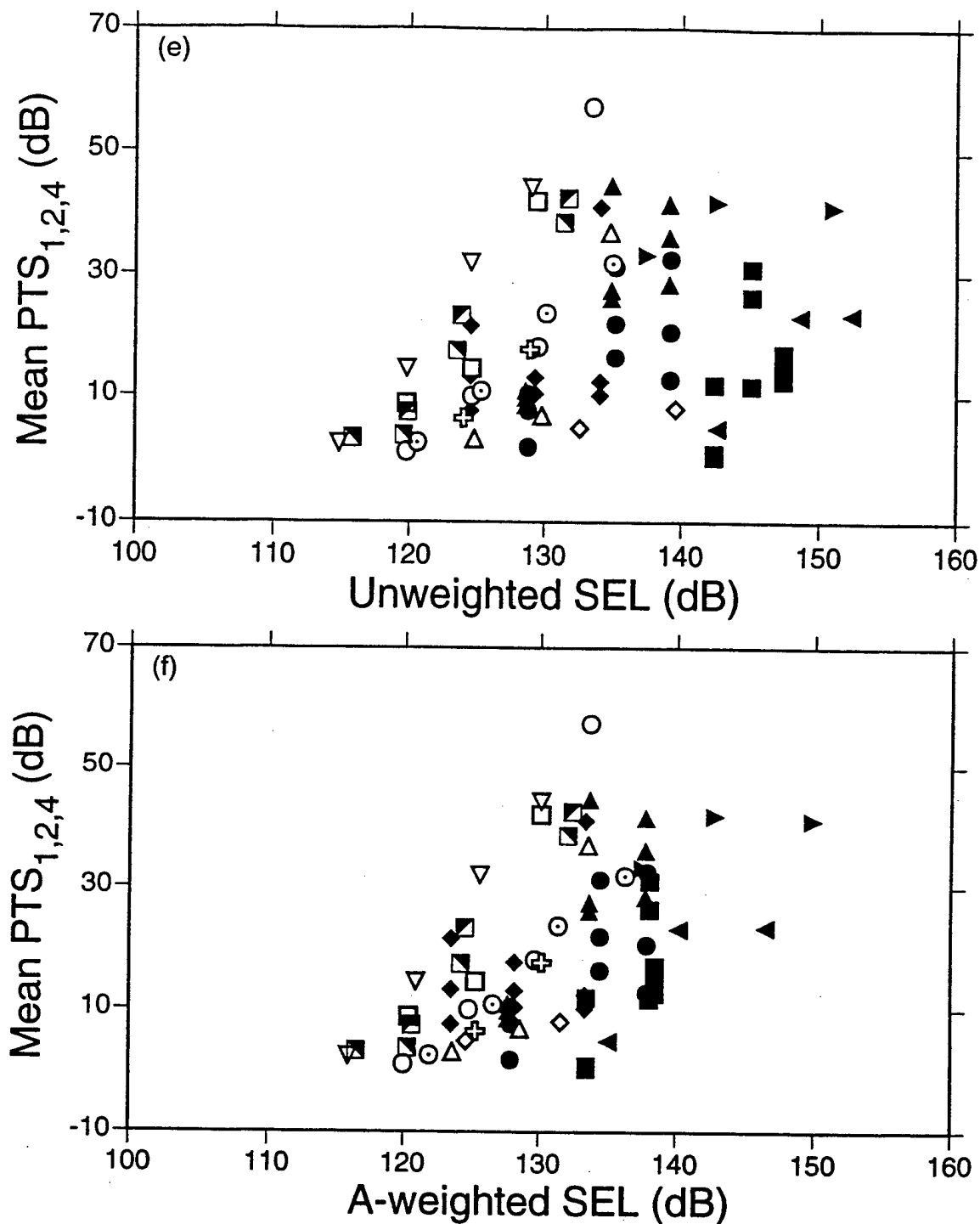


Figure 78. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (e) Unweighted SEL and (f) A-weighted SEL. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

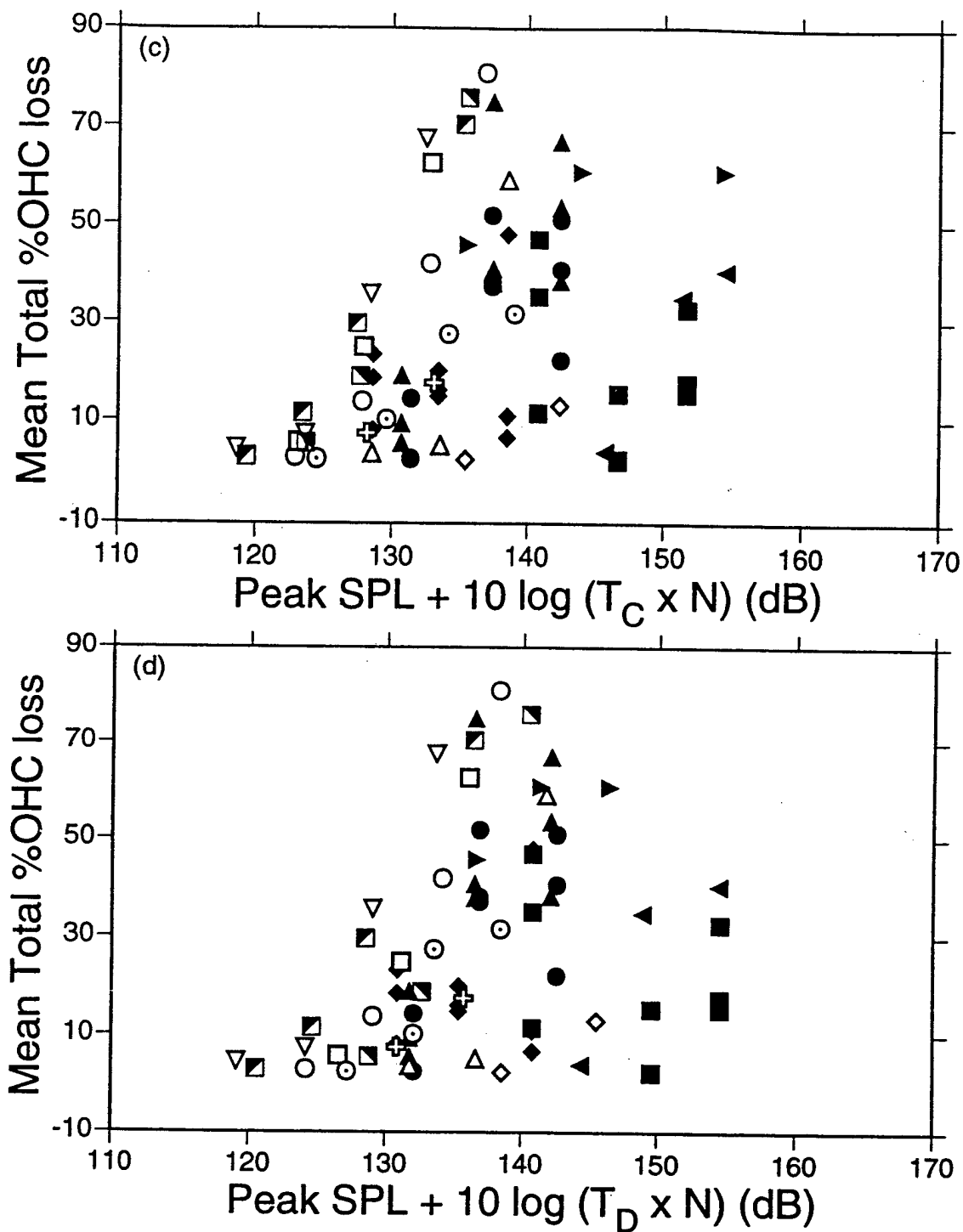


Figure 79. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (c) peak SPL_C and (d) Peak SPL_D . The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

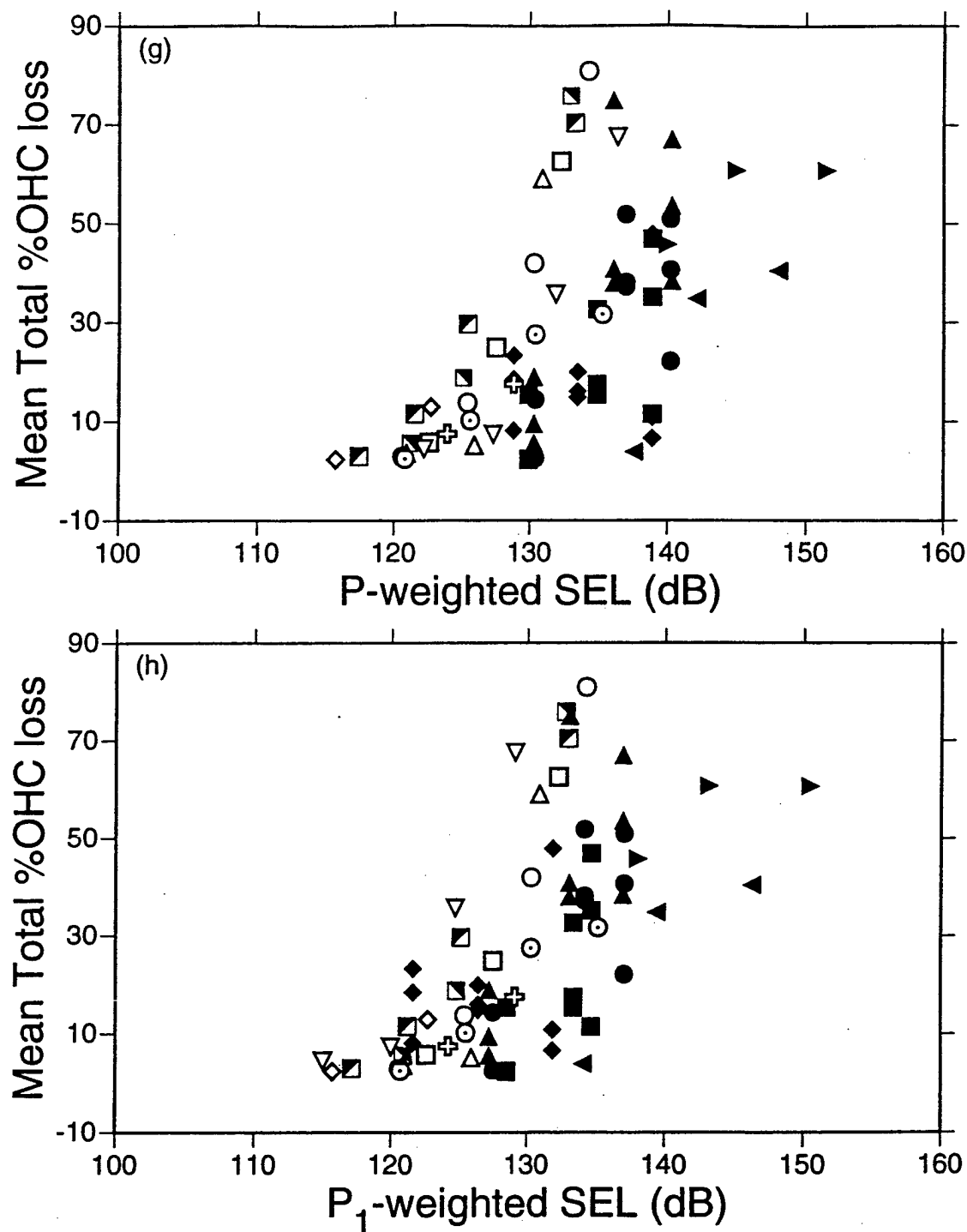


Figure 79. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (g) P-weighted and (h) P_1 -weighted. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

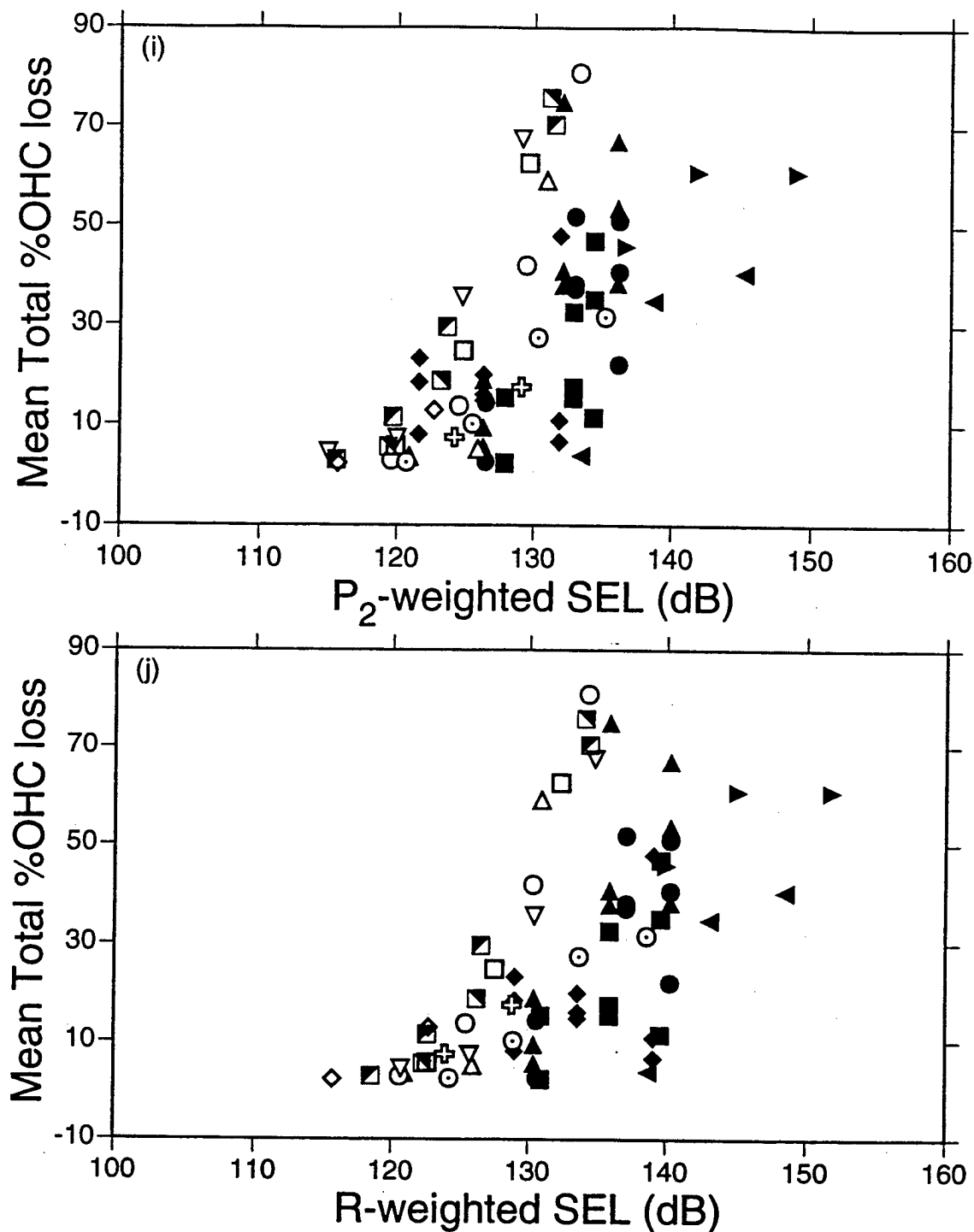


Figure 79. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (i) P_2 -weighted SEL and (j) R-weighted SEL. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

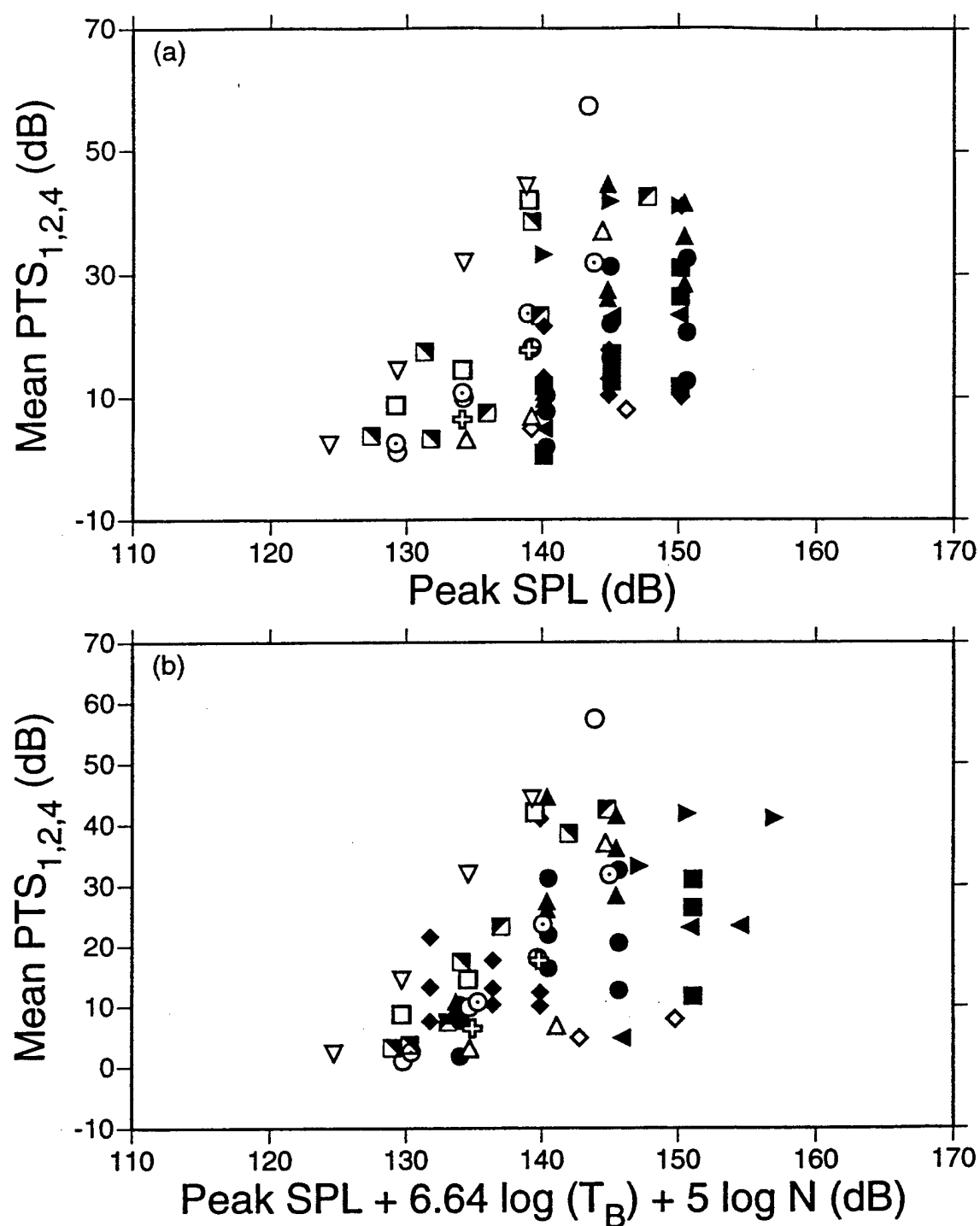


Figure 80. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (a) peak SPL and (b) Peak SPL_B. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

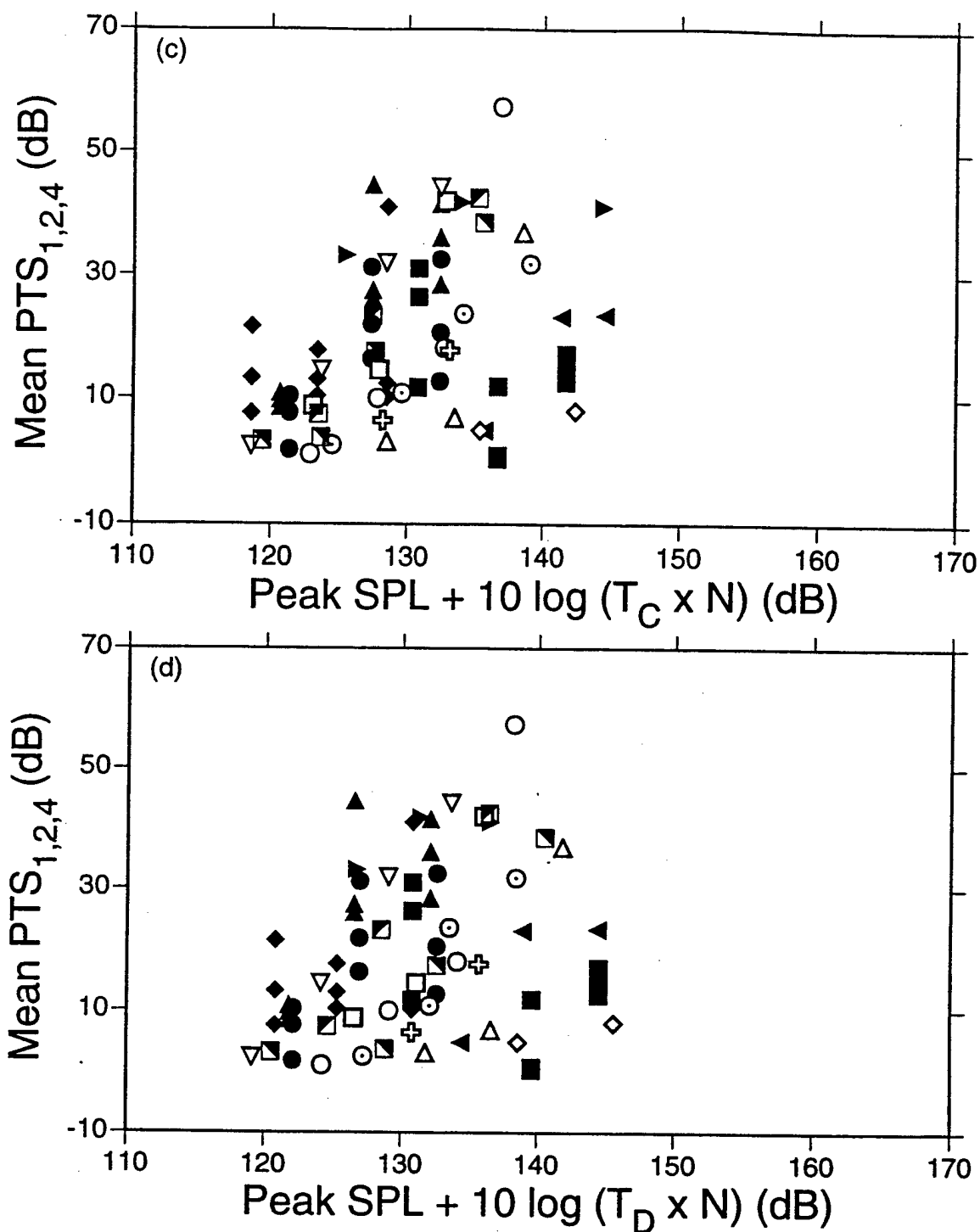


Figure 80. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (c) peak SPL_C and (d) Peak SPL_D. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

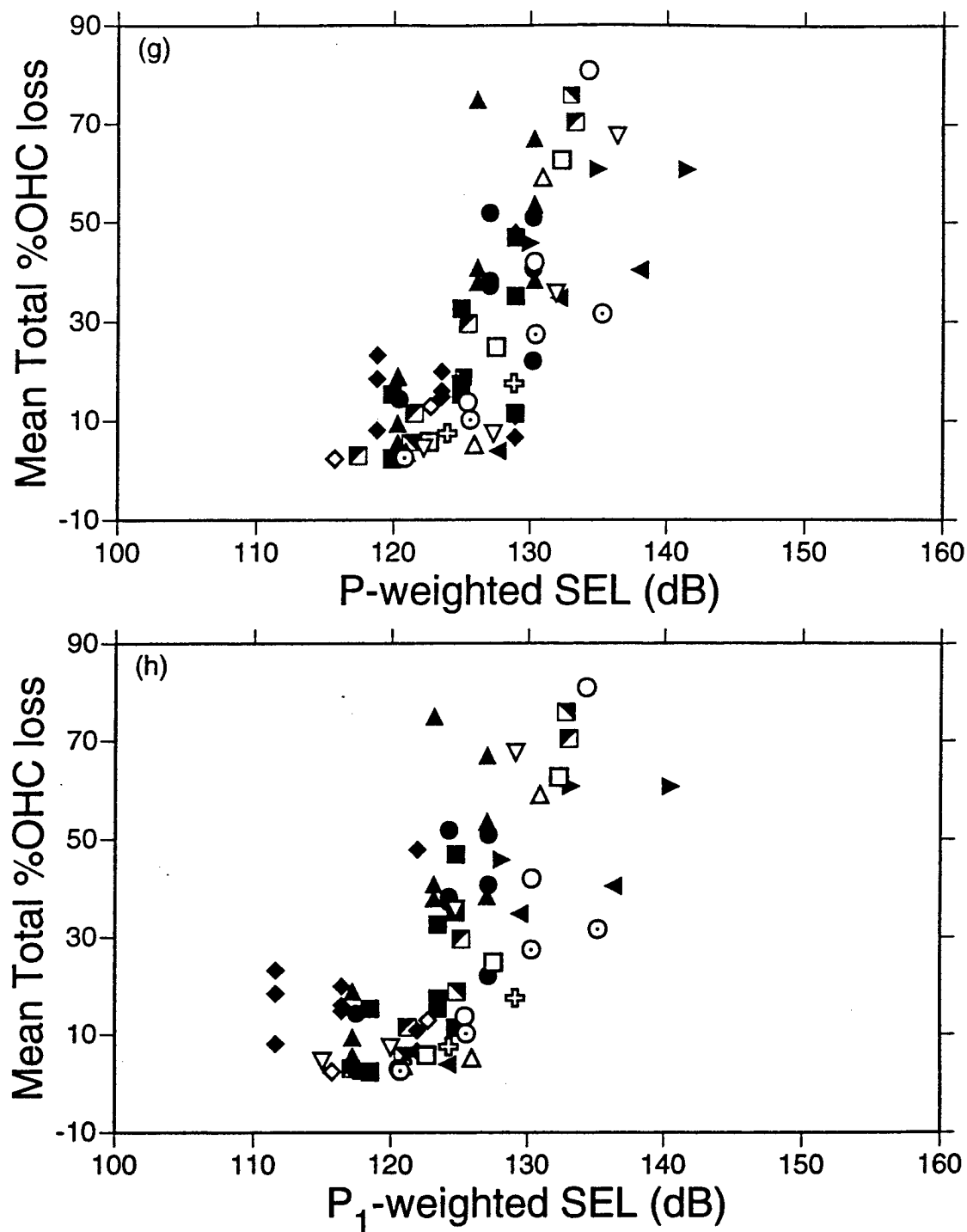


Figure 81. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (g) P-weighted and (h) P₁-weighted. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

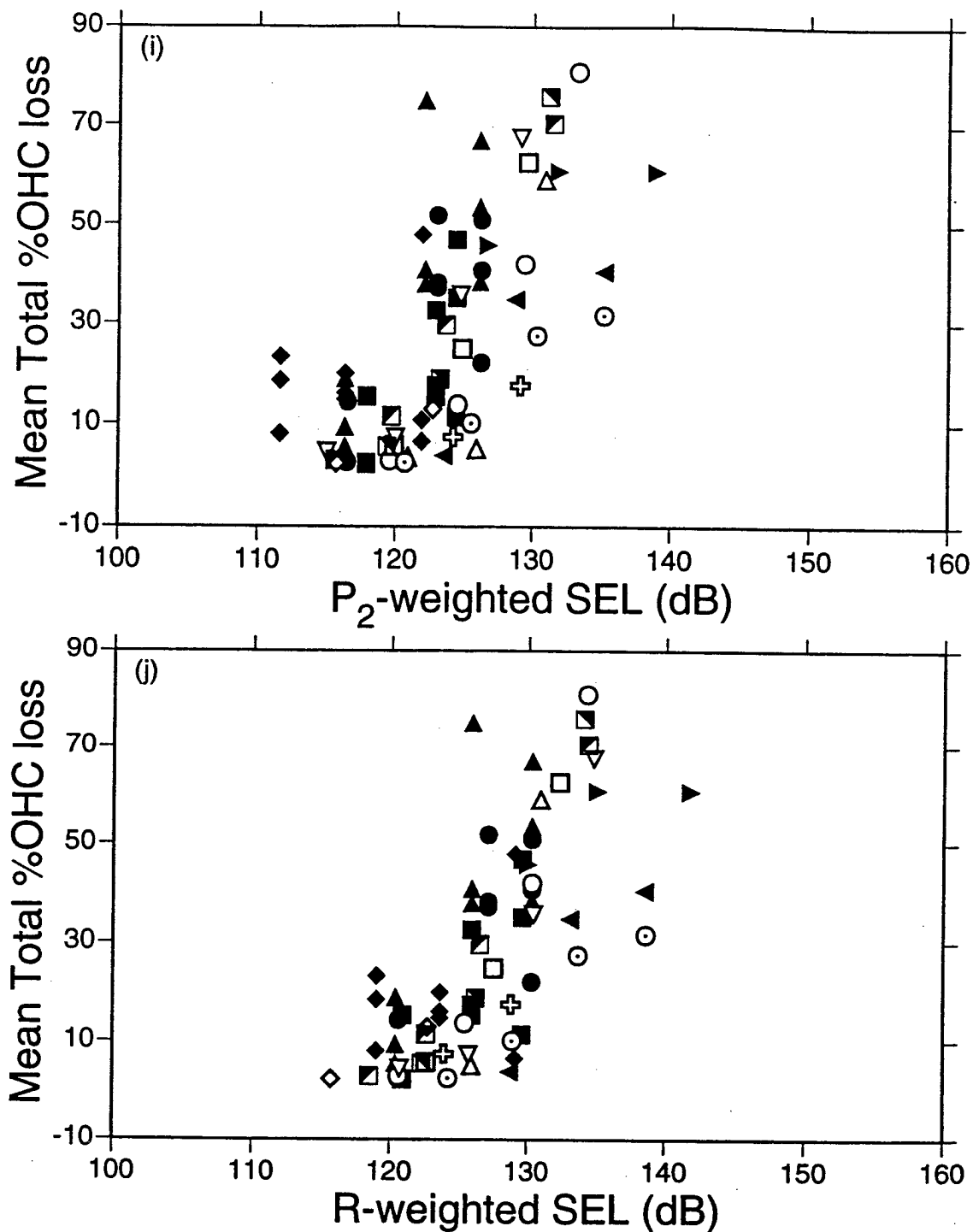


Figure 81. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (i) P_2 -weighted SEL and (j) R-weighted SEL. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

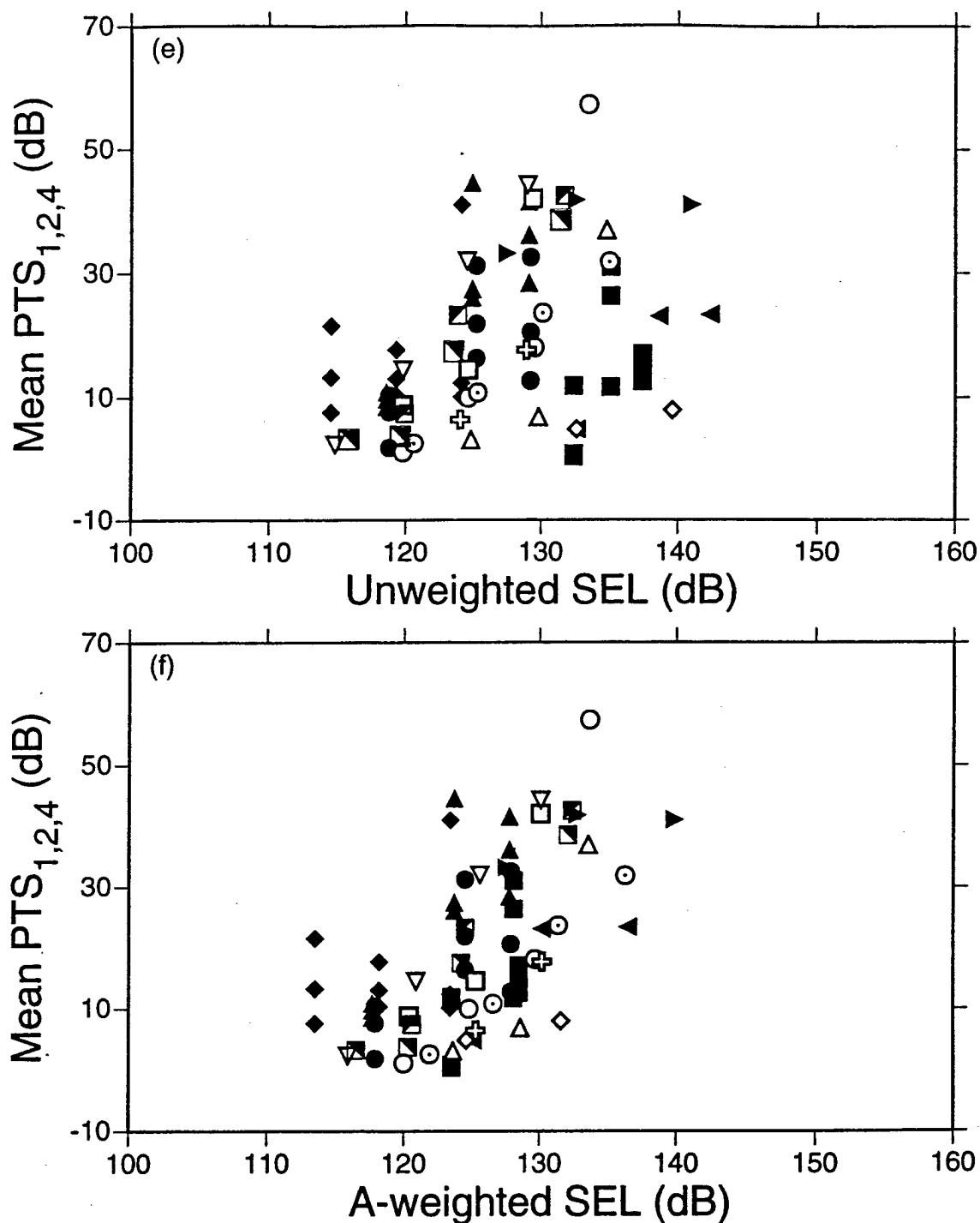


Figure 80. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (e) Unweighted SEL and (f) A-weighted SEL. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

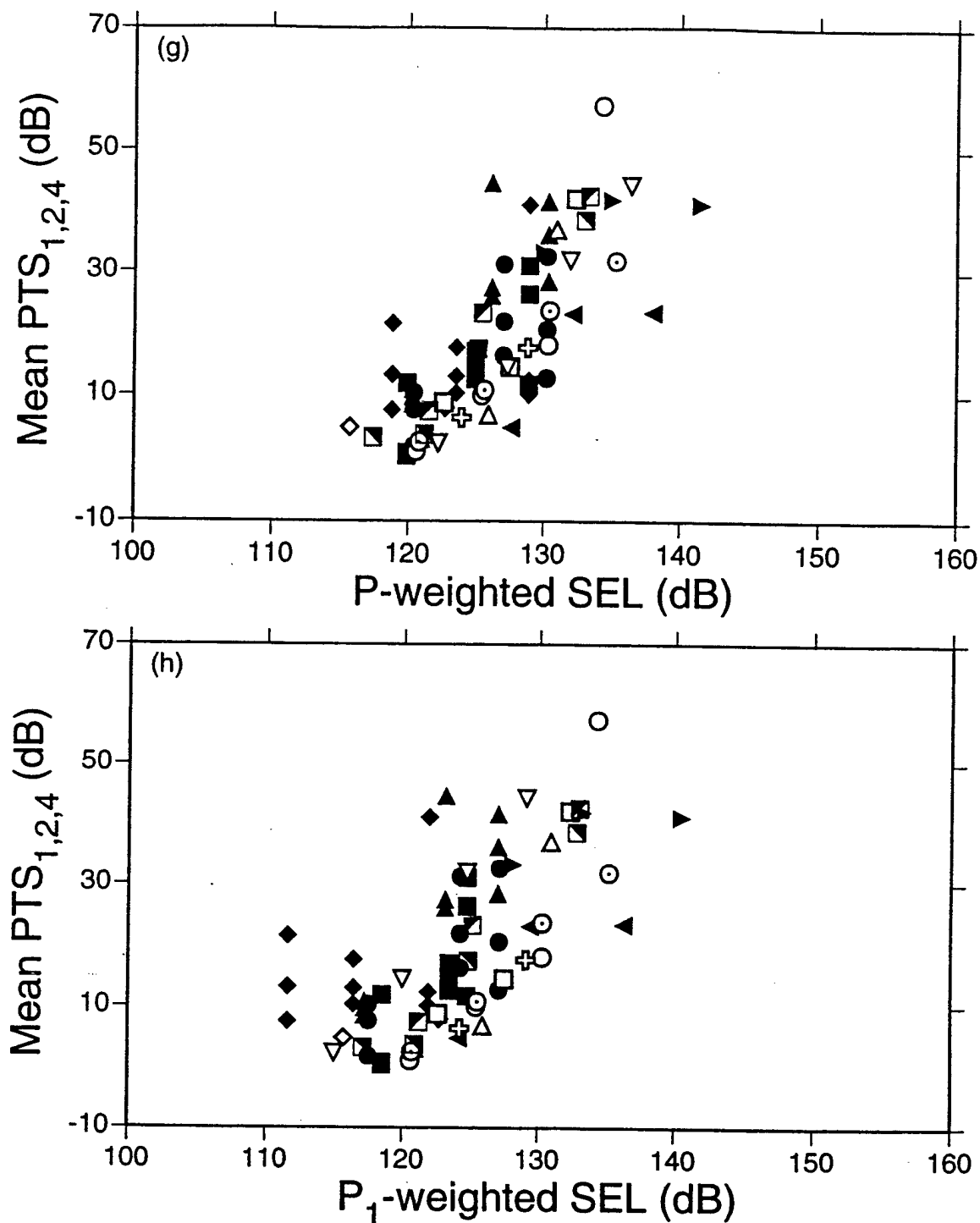


Figure 80. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (g) P-weighted SEL and (h) P₁-weighted SEL. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

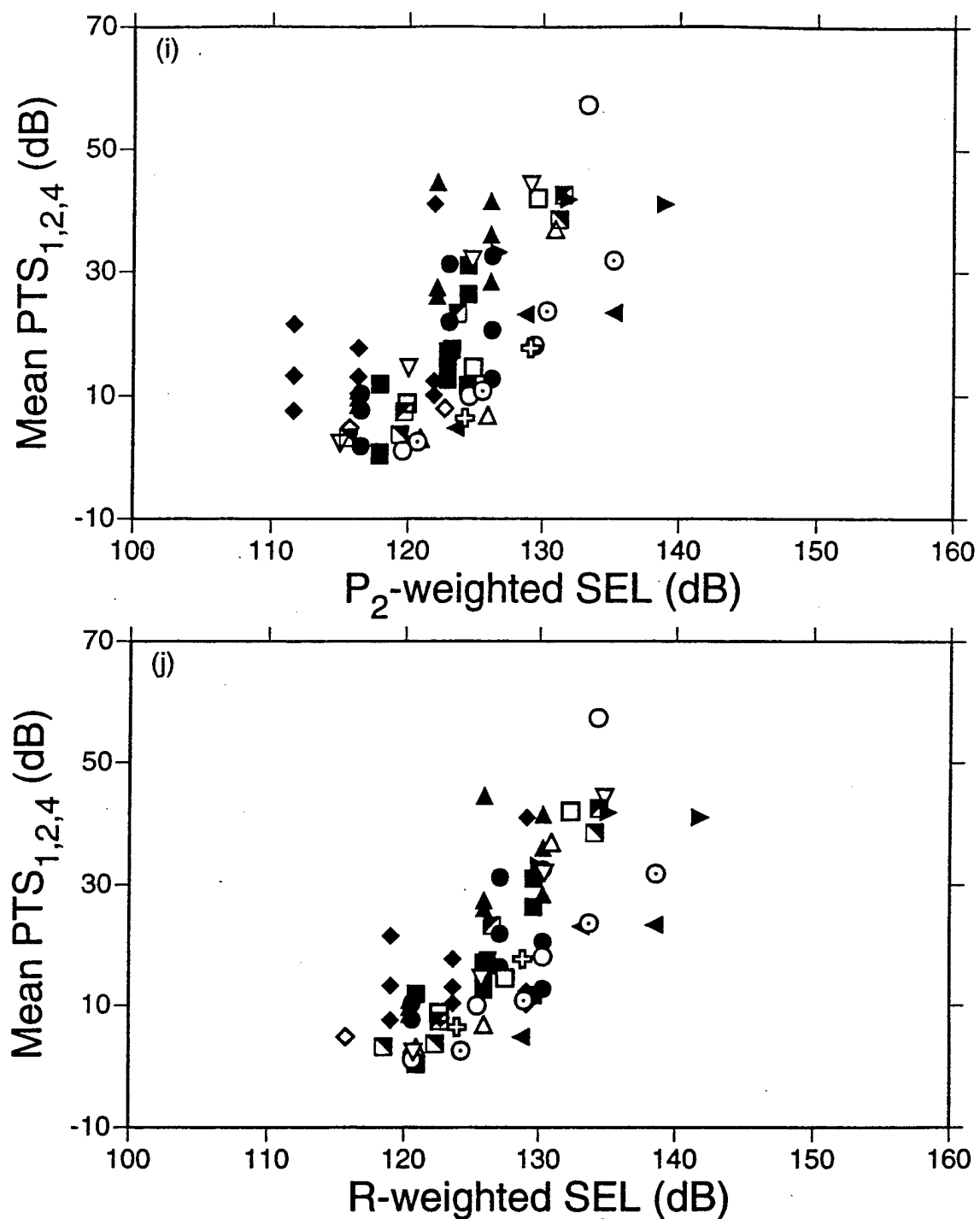


Figure 80. Mean PTS measured at the 1, 2, and 4 kHz audiometric test frequencies for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (i) P₂-weighted SEL and (j) R-weighted SEL. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

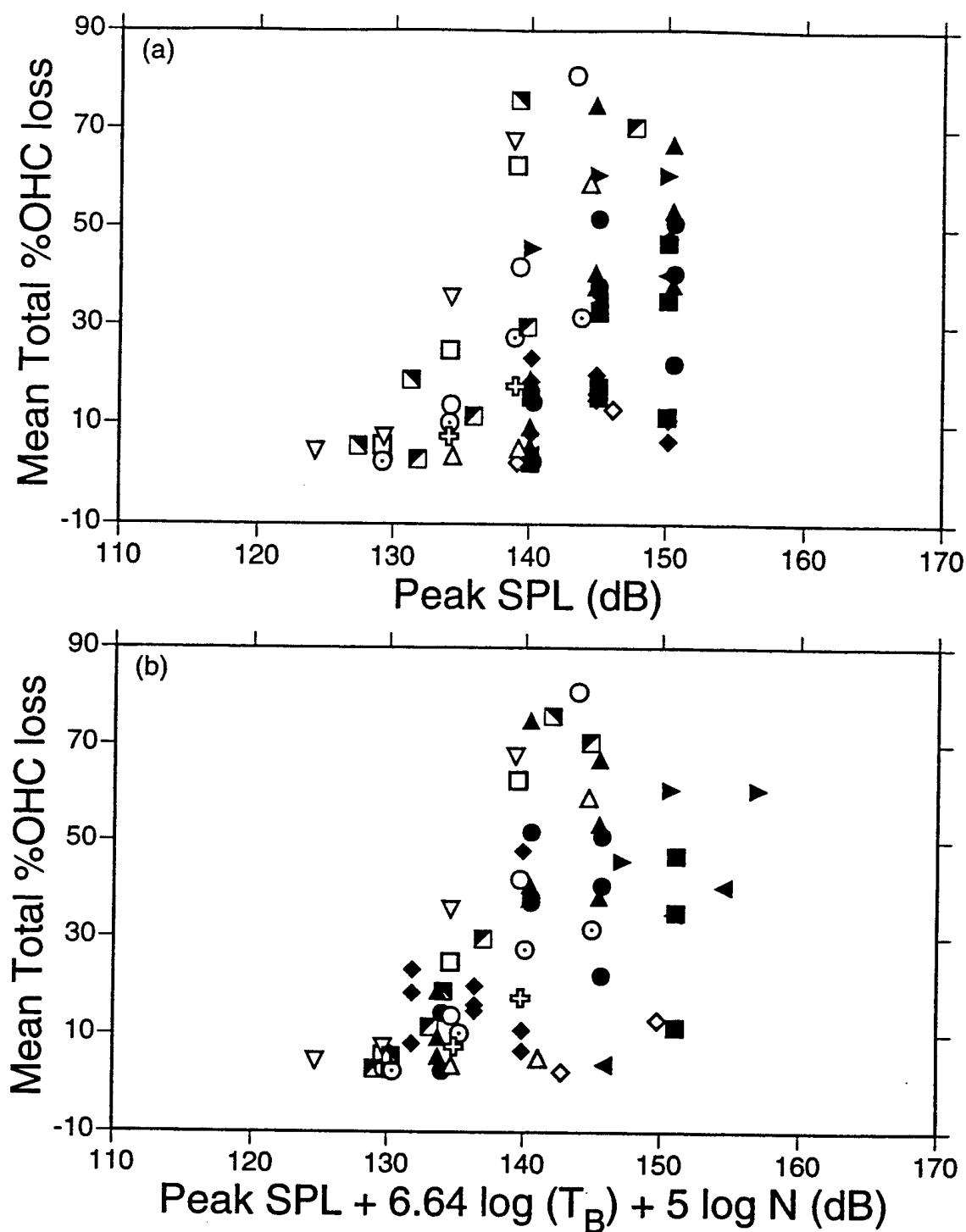


Figure 81. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (a) peak SPL and (b) Peak SPL_B. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

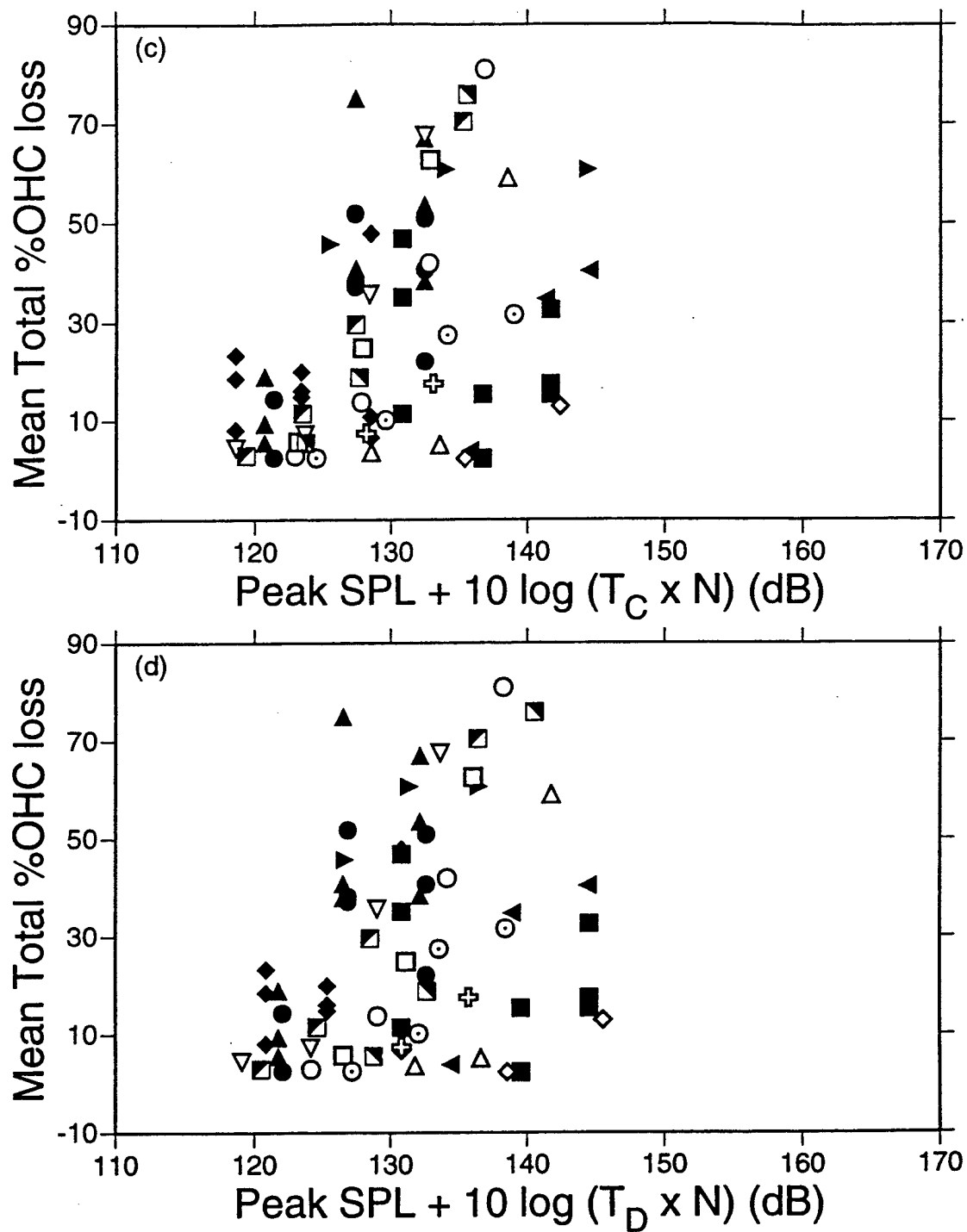


Figure 81. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (c) peak SPL_C and (d) Peak SPL_D . The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.

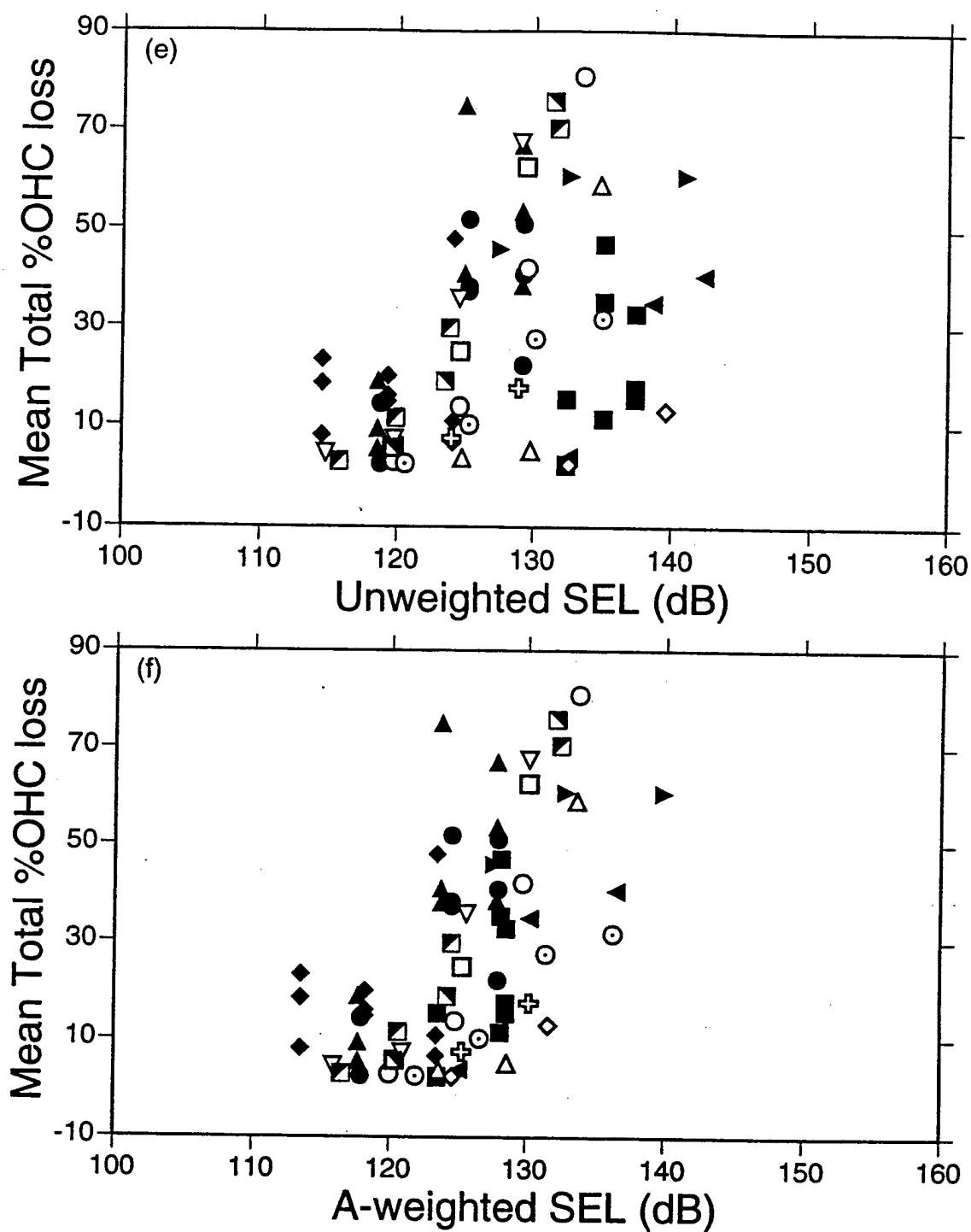


Figure 81. Mean total percent OHC loss for groups of animals exposed to 100 impulses from one of 16 impulse noise sources for different levels of the hazard index: (e) Unweighted SEL and (f) A-weighted SEL. The SUNY data were shifted 10 dB to the left in these figures. The key to the symbols is found in Table 21.